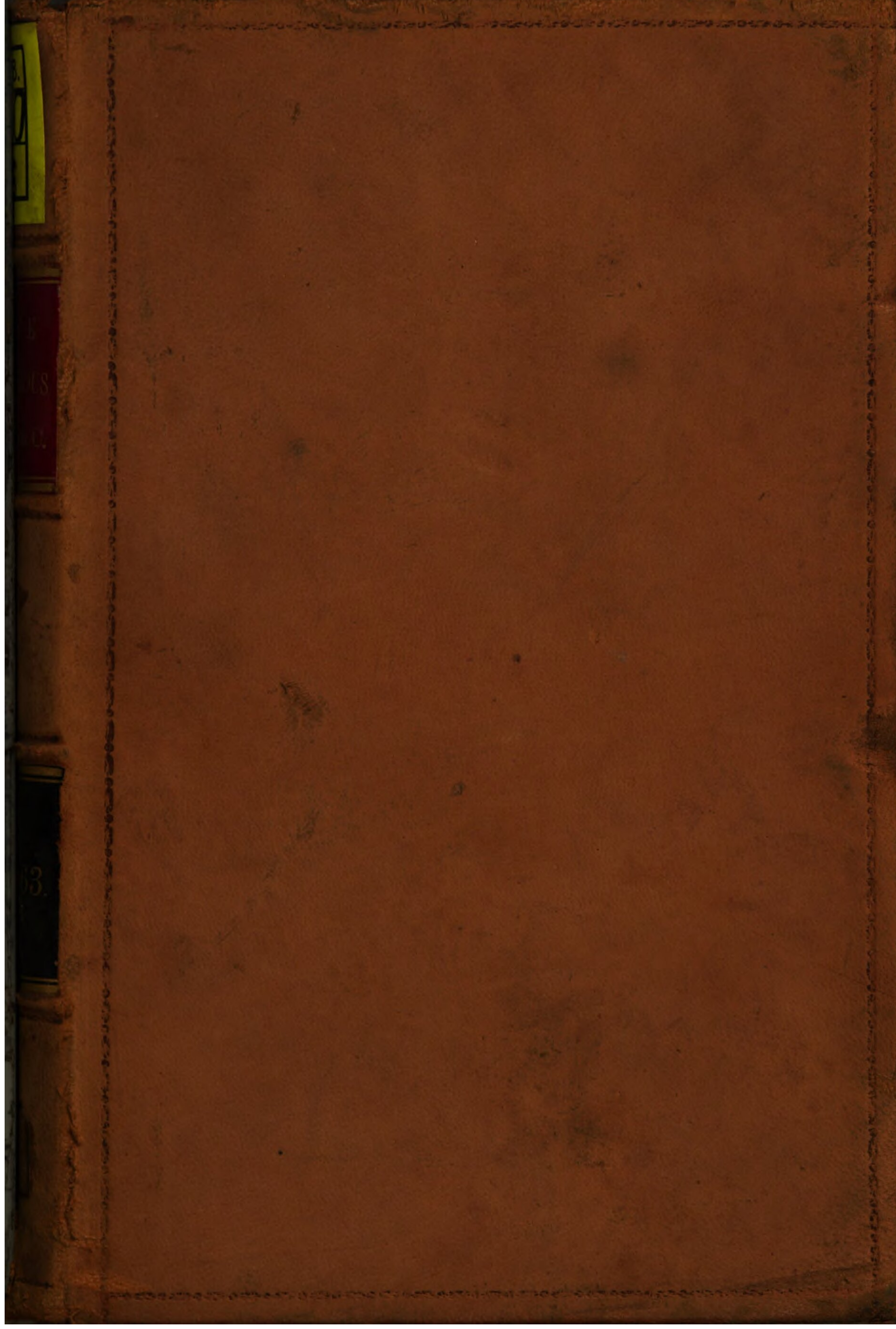
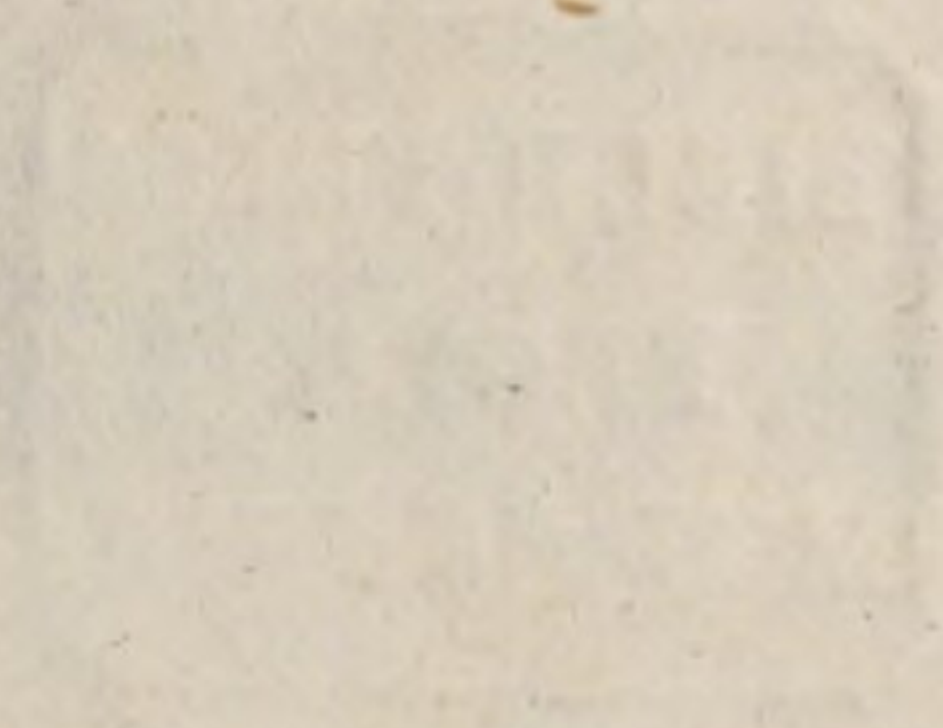




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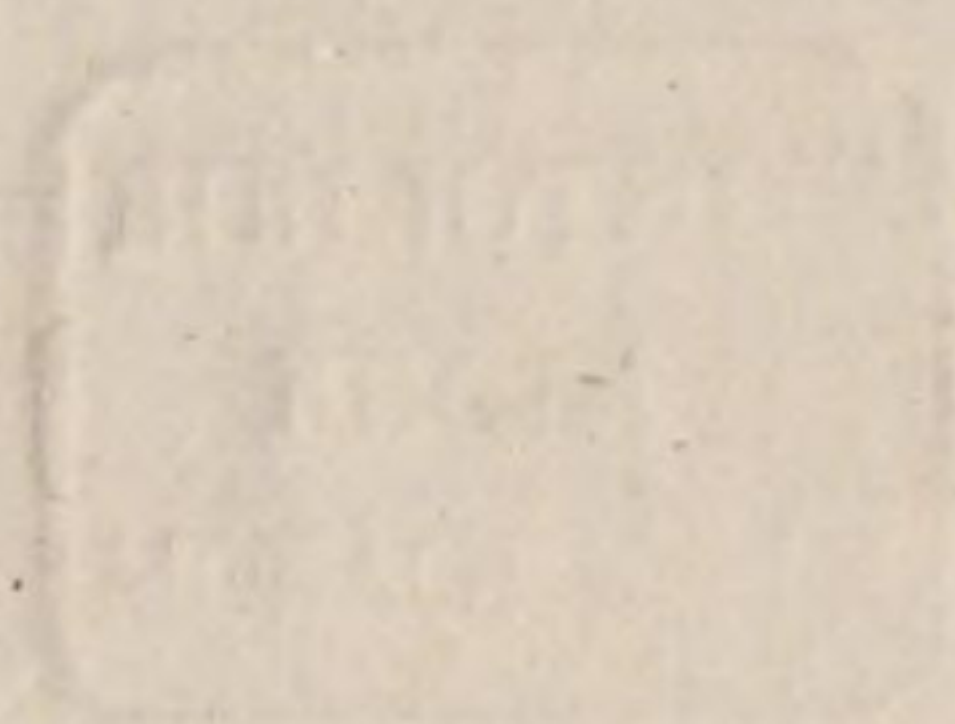
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

REPORT

ON THE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION



THE
MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

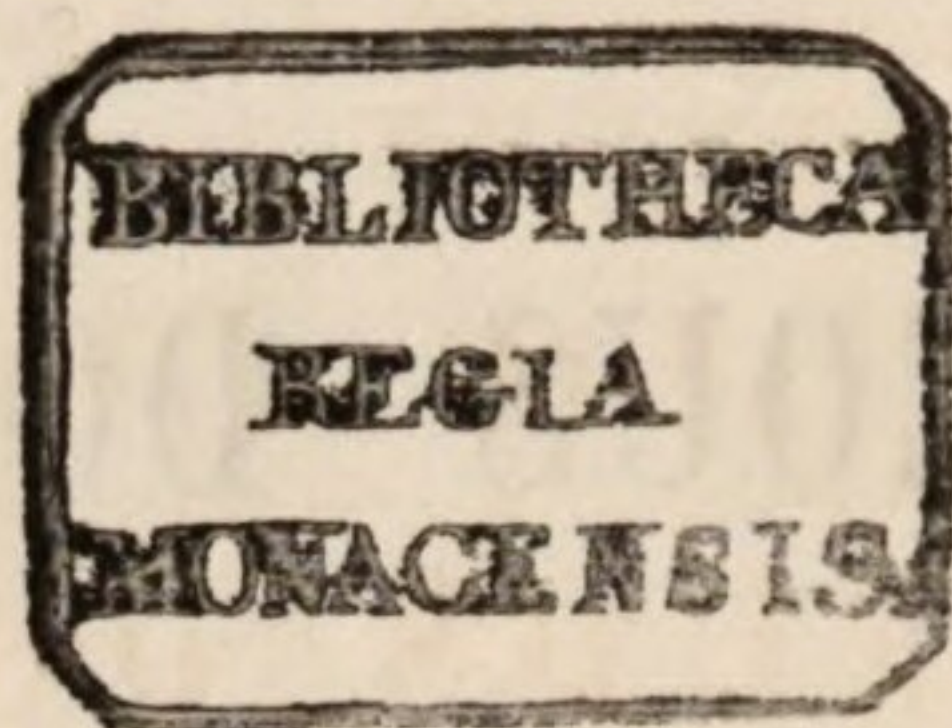
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

IN ONE VOLUME.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1863.



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TO THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

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DECEMBER 3, 1862.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, chairman.
Foster.
Doolittle.
Wilmot.
Browning.
Davis.
Wright.

Finance.

Mr. Fessenden, chairman.
Collamer.
Sherman.
Howe.
Cowan.
Pearce.
McDougall.

Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, chairman.
King.
Morrill.
Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Ten Eyck.
Arnold.
Saulsbury.

Military Affairs and the Militia.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., chairman.
King.
Lane, of Indiana.
Rice.
Howard.
Latham.
Nesmith.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Grimes.
Foot.
Sherman.
Field.
Kennedy.
McDougall.

Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman.
Foster.
Ten Eyck.
Harris.
Howard.
Bayard.
Pewell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Trumbull.
 Rice.
 Latham.
 Henderson.
 Willey.

Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, chairman.
 Clark.
 Pomeroy.
 Rice.
 Carlile.
 Wright.
 Harding.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harris, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Morrill.
 Howard.
 Bayard.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Harlan.
 Nesmith.
 Davis.
 Wilson, of Missouri.

Pensions.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
 Lane, of Indiana.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Saulsbury.
 Willey.

Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. King, chairman.
 Chandler.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Nesmith.

Claims.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Field.
 Arnold.
 Latham.

District of Columbia.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Morrill.
 Wade.
 Anthony.
 Kennedy.
 Henderson.

Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. Cowan, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Harris.
 Field.
 Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Foot, chairman.
 Anthony.
 Chandler.
 Kennedy.
 Henderson.

Territories.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Browning.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Carlile.
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To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Dixon, chairman.
 Clark.
 Harding.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman.
 Arnold.
 Harding.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Anthony, chairman.
 Harlan.
 Powell.

On the part of the House.

Mr. Walton.
 Clark.
 Baily.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Browning, chairman.
 Willey.
 Saulsbury.

On the part of the House.

Mr. Granger.
 Cobb.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Pearce, chairman.
 Collamer.
 Fessenden.

On the part of the House.

Mr. McPherson.
 Frank.
 Law.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT
OF THE WAR.

Appointed December 17, 1861.

*On the part of the Senate.*Mr. Wade, chairman.
Chandler.
Wright.*On the part of the House.*Mr. Gooch.
Covode.
Julian.
Odell.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TO

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, on the expediency of establishing near the harbor of New York a national depot or arsenal for the storage of ordnance and arms for the military service.

DECEMBER 10, 1862 — Ordered to be printed and to accompany bill S. 409.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 8, 1862.

SIR: In my annual report, dated 2d instant, I called special attention to the necessity of providing additional means for the storage and preservation of ordnance supplies, as recommended in the report of the chief of ordnance. I have since received a special report on this subject by the chief of ordnance, corroborated by one from the chief engineer, which I submit herewith to your committee, and to which I request their attention. After careful consideration of the subject, as presented in these reports, I am convinced that the measures proposed, as therein specified and explained, are of great importance to the military service, and are demanded by the public interest, and that the proposed mode of effecting them is sustained by strong and sound arguments. Besides their importance in a military point of view, it is believed that they will subserve the end of true economy, by saving in the cost of manufacture, preservation, and transportation of ordnance supplies a greater sum than will be required to procure the grounds and establish the arsenal, depot, &c., as proposed.

The want of such means as it is now designed to provide has been seriously felt, particularly of late, and has caused both delay and expense, which they, if at hand, would have prevented; and the evils, as shown by past experience, to result from such want will be increased in the future if it be permitted to continue.

It is therefore urgently recommended that the requisite legislation may be had to enable this department to commence promptly the execution of the necessary measures to provide them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs and Militia.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1862.

SIR: In my annual report of the principal operations of the Ordnance department during the last fiscal year I adverted to the insufficiency of the ordnance depot on Governor's island, in the harbor of New York, and stated that a preliminary examination of other sites in that neighborhood had been ordered, the report of which, when received, would be made the subject of a special communication.

I have now the honor to submit the following report on that subject:

The exigencies of the present war have demonstrated the necessity of enlarging the permanent means of the government for providing promptly artillery, small arms, ammunition, and other ordnance stores required for the supply of a large army. The arsenals existing at the beginning of the rebellion had been constructed, at various times, on a scale deemed sufficient for supplying all anticipated wants of the country as shown by previous experience. But the sudden change from an army of fifteen or twenty thousand men to one of seven or eight hundred thousand found the arsenals of the country wholly unprepared to meet at once such an extraordinary increase of demand as forty fold. The private manufacturing establishments of the country were, therefore, of necessity resorted to. These, with such extensions of the public arsenals as were practicable under the circumstances, have enabled the department to meet the urgent wants of the service, but not so completely and perfectly as it is accustomed to do, and desires to do in all cases. Supplies obtained from private establishments, produced in great haste by persons inexperienced in such fabrications, were generally, as was to be expected, of an inferior quality to those fabricated at our own arsenals; the urgency of the demand not unfrequently compelling the acceptance of such articles.

The point at which the greatest embarrassment has been felt for the want of adequate arsenal facilities is the city and harbor of New York. The resources and convenience of that port for supplying transports for stores and for military expeditions by sea, as well as the facilities offered by its great commercial market for obtaining military supplies, give to that place the highest importance as an arsenal location. The present arsenal there is of very limited capacity. It occupies a contracted site on Governor's island, in the harbor, adjoining one of the forts; and, owing to its position on a small island, the surface of which is covered mostly by important fortifications, it is not susceptible of any adequate enlargement. It is therefore proposed to relinquish that position, and to erect a capacious arsenal elsewhere in some secure and convenient position on the waters of New York bay.

An arsenal in that neighborhood should consist of—*First*. A large depot for storing ordnance, arms, and ordnance stores of all kinds in a secure position, conveniently accessible at all seasons of the year to vessels of the largest class. *Second*. Workshops and machinery for manufacturing ordnance supplies of every description. *Third*. Gunpowder magazines in a convenient vicinity, but yet sufficiently remote to secure the other works and the neighboring inhabitants from the dangers of a possible explosion of the magazine; and *Fourth*. Suitable grounds, with ample space for experimental artillery practice firing, trials of cannon, small arms, and projectiles.

With a view to ascertain whether a suitable site for an arsenal could be obtained, which would combine all the properties enumerated, experienced ordnance officers were directed to examine all the localities in the neighborhood. After a diligent examination, these officers reported that the requirements for the several purposes stated were so widely different that they were unable to find any one site which would combine all the necessary facilities required for each of them. They therefore suggest the occupation of two separate sites. The

main depot of stores being the place where the supplies, when prepared for service, are assembled and stored, and from which they are to be distributed by sea and by land conveyances, it requires as essential conditions that its site shall be in a position conveniently accessible to large vessels, and in the immediate vicinity of the usual resort of such vessels in the harbor; and also that it shall be within convenient reach of railroads.

The manufacturing arsenal, workshops, gunpowder magazines, and the artillery firing grounds may be in another, but not remote position, provided it is sufficiently near to be able to send its manufactured articles to the distributing depot with convenience and celerity.

A suitable site for a large depot of stores is found in New Jersey, on the right bank of the Hudson river, above and adjoining Hoboken, opposite to the city of New York. This site has deep tide water in front, and is easy of access to any vessel which can enter the harbor of New York; it is above all the fortifications erected for the defence of the city and harbor, and is therefore secure from any attack from the sea until after all the forts defending the city and harbor shall have been subdued. It has a water front of three-fourths of a mile, and extends back half a mile from the river. Wharves and docks to any useful extent may be placed in deep water along the river front. A high hill close at hand on the rear of the tract will supply the material for filling the wharves, and for extending the site in front. The position is about a mile and a half from the terminus of a railroad leading to Newark, and is about being connected with that road, which will bring it into a direct connexion with the great system of railroads extending inland along our entire Atlantic coast and northwestern lakes, and to the Mississippi.

It therefore possesses all the qualities required for the site of a large depot of artillery, arms, and other ordnance stores. The site being so near the city of New York, (only about three and a half miles from the City Hall centre,) the land, of course, commands a high price. The water front shore line, with the privilege of building wharves and docks from the shore to the deep water line, which limits the extension of shore improvements, will cost about fifty-three dollars per lineal foot along the river, in addition to the cost of the land. For the land lying between the shore line and the high ground in the rear the price of four thousand dollars per acre is asked, and for the land in the rear of this, on the high ground, thirty-five hundred dollars per acre is asked.

In view of the great value of this property for commercial and other purposes, and of the high price at which it is held, it is proposed to restrict the limits of this site to about one hundred and ten acres, with a water front of one thousand yards, which will be amply sufficient for all the buildings, wharves, and docks required for the depot, and to obtain a separate site for the other works where land can be obtained at a moderate price.

The manufacturing arsenal, workshops, and powder magazines should be on sites contiguous to the artillery firing grounds, which requires a large tract of land. It is an essential condition of an artillery firing ground that it should be level, so that the operators may see the whole of the space between the cannon and the most extended range of the projectiles, in order that they may note the spot on which the latter strike, to recover and examine them, and to measure their ranges. The field should also be free from dwellings or inhabitants, so that neither persons nor property may be endangered by the flying projectiles. For this purpose the tract should be about one mile in width, and six miles in length.

Since the plan of firing explosive shells from large cannon for long ranges was introduced, within a few years past, the military service has been greatly embarrassed for the want of a firing ground with a long land range. None of our arsenals are provided with such grounds, and none that were suitable have been found in their vicinity. In cases where some distant position was resorted to for

experimental firing, at much inconvenience and expense, and the firings had been commenced, further proceedings have been forbidden by injunctions from the courts, at the instance of some timid or causelessly alarmed inhabitant of the neighborhood, or with a view of compelling large payments for the privilege of completing the experiments.

From the recent introduction of this new feature of artillery firing, the question of what are the best methods of insuring successful results still remains undetermined, and further experiments are indispensable to a proper knowledge of the subject. In this period of active improvements in the construction of military weapons our service cannot afford to rest listlessly indifferent to this or to any other important feature in the science of gunnery, while artillerists in all enlightened countries are assiduously investigating and perfecting their knowledge of it, and are provided by their governments with all the requisite means and facilities for this purpose. The fate of forts, armies, navies, and of nations may be decided by a new improvement in a destructive weapon possessed by one belligerent in advance of his antagonist. An incident of the present war has proved in a striking manner the importance of possessing a superior weapon: when the terribly destructive career of the Merrimack was suddenly arrested, and the tide of victory turned, by the opportune presence of the Monitor. An intelligent assurance of success in any projected improvement in gunnery can be safely founded only upon previous experimental firing. Without this we must be content either to remain stationary in the use of old or unimproved weapons, while in all other services new and superior methods are used, or, if we venture upon anything new, we must take it into battle without certain knowledge of its properties, at the perilous hazard of disastrous failure. For these reasons a suitable experimental firing ground, in connexion with a manufacturing arsenal, is of the highest importance to the successful progress of the ordnance service.

The large extent of salt marsh flats lying north of Newark bay, and between the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, offers a suitable site for this purpose. The land is uninhabited and of little value, being used only for cutting, once in a year, the coarse grass which grows upon it. A tract bounded on the east by Hackensack river and south by Newark bay and the Passaic river, of about one mile in width and six miles long, can be obtained for twenty dollars per acre. This tract is peculiarly favorable for an experimental firing ground, because it affords facilities for firing on land or water, or over both at the same time, which is, in some cases, essentially necessary for accomplishing the chief purpose of the experiment.

Adjoining this tract on the west and bordering on the Passaic river, about two miles above the city of Newark, the ground is elevated, and well adapted to the purposes of an arsenal of construction, and can be purchased for about two hundred and fifty dollars per acre. This site is about eight miles from New York, and being near the city of Newark, where there are extensive manufacturing establishments of all kinds, materials and skilful workmen may always be readily obtained either from New York or Newark.

Newark bay and the rivers Hackensack and Passaic are navigated by vessels of eleven or twelve feet draught, which afford great facilities for obtaining supplies of materials of all kinds. The construction of a railroad one and a half mile long will connect the arsenal with the railroad system of the country, and with the proposed depot on the Hudson river at Hoboken.

A perpetual right to transport stores over the railroad between Newark and Hoboken, which is traversed by fifty trains of cars daily, can be obtained on fair terms. This site is perfectly secure from foreign attack, for in the event of iron-clad vessels being able to pass the forts erected for the defence of the city and harbor of New York, they would be unable to approach the arsenal, for the want of a sufficient depth of water.

Large magazines, for the storage of gunpowder and ammunition, may be located

on some portions of the firing ground tract, to great advantage, where they would be remote from habitable ground, accessible from the arsenal laboratories, and out of all danger from experimental firing.

The title for the proposed site for the depot on the Hudson, at Hoboken, can now be obtained from a single person, and that for the arsenal, on the proposed site near Newark, can be obtained from another person. This will much diminish the difficulty of obtaining possession of the proper sites. But it is not probable that land of so much value and of such usefulness and demand for other purposes will remain long unsold or unoccupied. In view of this fact, and of the present urgent necessity for the government possessing a capacious establishment in the vicinity of New York harbor, adapted to the purposes herein set forth, I do earnestly recommend that the proper measures be adopted for accomplishing the objects proposed with as little delay as practicable.

An estimate of the amount necessary to be appropriated is herewith respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. RIPLEY,

Brigadier General and Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Estimate.

For the purchase of sites and the establishment of an arsenal depot, magazines, and experimental firing ground on the waters of New York harbor, \$886,500.

REMARKS.

The details and explanations of the foregoing estimate are as follows, viz :

For the purchase of sites for an arsenal and depot of ordnance stores in New Jersey, adjacent to the harbor of New York, and for commencing the erection of wharves and buildings thereon, viz :

For 3,000 lineal feet of water front on the Hudson river, near Hoboken, for wharves and docks, at \$53 per foot	\$159, 000
For fifty acres of land lying next to the water front, at \$4,000 per acre.....	200, 000
For sixty acres of land on the adjacent high ground, at \$3,500 per acre.....	210, 000
For one hundred and fifty acres of ground, near Newark, for arsenal buildings and workshops, at \$250 per acre	37, 500
For four thousand acres salt marsh flats, for experimental artillery firing grounds, and for gunpowder magazines, at \$20 per acre...	80, 000
Amount for land.....	686, 500
For building wharves and docks, and for commencing the erection of storehouses, workshops, and gunpowder magazines thereon..	200, 000
	886, 500

WASHINGTON, *December 6, 1862.*

DEAR GENERAL: I have read, as requested, your letter to the Secretary of War, urging the necessity of acquiring in the harbor of New York, and in close proximity to the city, a considerable surface of ground as a site for manufacturing and storing the various articles that your department has to supply to the military service; the same to have a deep water frontage for shipments, and to be adjacent to an extended range for experimental and proof firings with large guns.

Your letter, it seems to me, presents the necessity very plainly and strongly; and so far as I can judge from a general knowledge of the ground, and an examination of a map of that part of New Jersey, your selection of sites is judicious in reference to the particular objects in view, and especially to the great advantage of having at command the vast amount of material and the great manufacturing power of the cities of New York and Newark.

I know well how narrow are the limits of your present establishment on Governor's island, and the impossibility of extending them without interfering injuriously with the defence of the harbor, for which the island was at first devoted and should always be carefully reserved; and in this connexion it is not improper for me to say that I considered it my duty years ago to contend in behalf of the efficiency of the fortifications thereon against even the present magnitude of the ordnance establishment on the island.

The power to create, to accumulate, and to distribute, as is your function, the aliment of war, which it must have or die, must not be jeopardized by the want of some acres more or less of ground, nor for want of dollars more or less in amount. All your estimate asked for would hardly build and equip a line-of-battle ship, that in a few years would double her first cost or be broken up.

I sincerely trust that Congress may *promptly* grant all that is required to carry out, most fully, your design; and of this, supported as it is by the enlarged views of the Secretary of War, I think you have reason to be sanguine.

I am, dear general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN.

General RIPLEY,

Chief of Ordnance, Washington.

CHAPTER I

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government, and to institute a new one, when it became destructive of the ends for which it was established. This principle was the foundation of the Declaration of Independence, and it was upon this principle that the American people based their claim to be free and independent states.

The second principle was the right of the people to be governed by laws made by themselves or by their representatives. This principle was the foundation of the Constitution, and it was upon this principle that the American people based their claim to be a free and independent people.

The third principle was the right of the people to be free from the oppression of a tyrannical government. This principle was the foundation of the Bill of Rights, and it was upon this principle that the American people based their claim to be a free and independent people.

The fourth principle was the right of the people to be free from the oppression of a foreign government. This principle was the foundation of the Treaty of Paris, and it was upon this principle that the American people based their claim to be a free and independent people.

The fifth principle was the right of the people to be free from the oppression of a domestic government. This principle was the foundation of the Federalist Papers, and it was upon this principle that the American people based their claim to be a free and independent people.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 15, 1862 —Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. FIELD submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to report at as early a day as practicable, whether some method cannot be devised for extending relief, or in some other way manifesting the sympathy of Congress towards those suffering operatives in Great Britain who, stripped of employment by reason of the measures to which the government of the United States has been compelled to resort for the purpose of putting down rebellion, have, nevertheless, borne their sufferings with such exemplary patience, and have refused to clamor for foreign intervention in our affairs, lest by so doing they should hurt the sacred cause for which we are contending.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 16, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McDougall submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That this government will maintain the payment of coin for interest on its indebtedness, and that they would consider it a breach of good faith with the public creditors to do otherwise.

Resolved, secondly, That the duties on imports shall continue to be collected in coin and the old issue of demand notes only, and that when the latter shall not be obtainable for purposes of such payment they shall thereafter be payable only in coin.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 16, 1902.—Report of the Committee on Finance, and printed by order.

Mr. McPherson submitted the following

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That this Government will maintain the payment of coin for interest on its indebtedness, and that they would consider it a breach of good faith with the public creditors to do otherwise.
Resolved, That the Government shall continue to be authorized in coin and the old form of demand notes only, and that when the latter shall not be obtainable for purposes of such payment they shall thereafter be payable only in coin.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 19, 1862.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McDougall submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate whether a tribunal has been convened to investigate and report upon the operations of Major General D. C. Buell, United States volunteers, in Kentucky and Tennessee; and if so, to state the character of the tribunal, whether it is a court-martial or court of inquiry; and if not, under what law it is instituted; and to state, further, whether that tribunal has held or is now holding its sessions in secret, and whether it resolved to, or attempted to, exclude from its sessions Major General Buell, whose conduct it was to investigate; further, whether said tribunal proposed to said Major General Buell an oath, to the effect that he would not disclose any incident of his trial or of the evidence in his case.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 10, 1861—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McDougall submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate whether a tribunal has been organized to investigate and report upon the operations of Major General B. O. Bull, United States volunteer in Kentucky and Tennessee; and if so, to state the character of the tribunal, whether it is a court-martial or court of inquiry; and if not, under what law it is instituted; and to state, further, whether that tribunal has held or is now holding its sessions in secret, and whether it is asked to, or attempted to, exclude from its sessions Major General Bull, whose conduct it was to investigate; further, whether said tribunal proposed to send Major General Bull on oath to the effect that he would not disclose any incident of his trial or of the evidence in his case.

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TO THE

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, transmitting papers relating to the case of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold.

DECEMBER 23, 1862.—Presented, and ordered to be printed to accompany bill S. 438.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 9, 1862.

SIR : I have the honor to lay before your committee the accompanying papers, of which a list is hereto appended, relating to the case of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, and to suggest, pursuant to the recommendation of the President in his late message to Congress, at the opening of the session, that an appropriation be made, in behalf of the owners of that vessel, of the amount claimed as damages, viz : £2,956 8s. 8d., or \$14,309 13 in specie.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER,

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senate.

List of papers.

Count Piper, minister resident of Sweden and Norway, to Secretary of State, December 26, 1861.

Count Piper, minister resident of Sweden and Norway, to Secretary of State, June 12, 1862.

Count Piper, minister resident of Sweden and Norway, to Secretary of State, November 6, 1862.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF
SWEDEN AND NORWAY,
Washington, December 26, 1861.

The undersigned, minister resident of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, has received the order of his government to submit to the honorable Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the United States the following communication:

The excellent relations so happily existing between the United Kingdoms and the United States of America had caused the government of his Majesty to hope that during the complications which unhappily have arisen in the southern States the subjects of his Majesty would continue to enjoy the same friendly treatment which the government of his Majesty is happy to be able to acknowledge they have had to commend. It is, therefore, with regret that the government of his Majesty has just learned the course of action which the authorities of the United States have resorted to off the port of Charleston, in South Carolina, in the case of a Norwegian vessel—a course of action which has appeared to the government of his Majesty little in keeping with the principles of the law of nations as they have been recognized and practiced in modern days, and differing, besides, as the following statement of facts goes to demonstrate, from that which has been conceded under the same circumstances, and at the same place, to a vessel of another nation.

Not being able to exclude the idea, to which the circumstances that environ this regrettable affair give place, that the authorities of the United States have not, on this occasion, been guided by that spirit of impartiality which it is without doubt the wish of the government of the United States they should make proof of on every occasion, the government of his Majesty, having at heart the protection and safeguard of all the lawful interests of the subjects of his Majesty, has found it necessary to address to the government of the United States representations of which the following statement will show the entire justice.

On the 8th of April of this year the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, Captain Lugg, sailed in ballast from Twedestrand, in Norway, bound for Charleston, in South Carolina, where she arrived the 25th of May following, after a voyage of forty-eight days. It was not till the 28th May following—three days after the arrival of this vessel at Charleston—that the government of his Majesty received official advice of the blockade of that port, and when the vessel in question arrived at Charleston the port was not blockaded; it was, on the contrary, entirely open to the entry and departure of vessels. The United States war steamer Niagara, which alone had been assigned to maintain that blockade, had gone off from the port of Charleston on the 15th May, and it was only on the 28th of May—thus thirteen (13) days after her departure—that a fresh blockade of

the port of Charleston was established by the United States war steamer Minnesota.

It was, therefore, during this interval that the Tordenskiold entered the port of Charleston, discharged her ballast, and commenced operations for receiving the cargo she was to have taken on board, and could very soon have finished loading and have sailed, when Captain Lugg, although he had no reason to doubt his right to leave the port with his cargo, but desirous to avoid the possibility of a misunderstanding, and wishing to assure himself that no obstacle would be opposed to his departure, addressed himself, aided by the vice-consul of the United Kingdoms, to the commandant of the Minnesota, Captain Ludlow Case, who replied, to the questions which the vice-consul put to him, that the tenor of his instructions were not to permit any vessel to enter or leave the port of Charleston; that the Niagara had notified the beginning of an effective blockade, and that the *fourteen days accorded* to neutral vessels to leave the port were *already expired*, but very willing to take into consideration the favorable circumstances which had permitted the Norwegian ship to enter the port. He believed he could exercise his discretionary power by permitting this vessel to leave the port, but *without* cargo. The good reasons which militated in favor of the departure of the Tordenskiold with her cargo, and which were submitted to Captain Case, rested without effect, and Captain Lugg was obliged to resign himself to leaving his cargo, and to sail for another port for the purpose of finding another there, losing thereby a very considerable freight.

Pending the interruption, in fact, of the blockade above mentioned a number of vessels had entered and gone out from the port of Charleston without hindrance. And it is to be observed that other neutral vessels which also had entered the port of Charleston during the interruption of the blockade were permitted to leave it with cargo, even after the commencement of the new blockade; and that the 30th May, one day after the Norwegian ship was forbidden to leave with her cargo, the English schooner Eliza and Catharine, which arrived at Charleston only on the 28th May, (three days later than the Tordenskiold,) sailed without any hindrance, after having taken in a new cargo, thus profiting by a special permission which had been obtained from Captain Case through the intervention of the British consul.

The most eminent authors on this subject, such as Hautefeuille and Wheaton, agree in the opinion that a blockade to be held effective must, aside from other considerations, be *continuous*, and that the power which has established a blockade, but which has permitted an interruption of it of some duration, no matter upon what motive, loses thereby the right to prescribe or put in execution laws or regulations for that part of the enemy's territory, of which, in fact, it no longer holds possession, and without being enabled in such respect to avail itself of the notification of blockade which it shall have addressed to neutral powers, a notification which has no legal force *per se*; that therefore a blockade which should be re-established after

having been interrupted during some time cannot in any manner be considered as a continuation of the first blockade, and that all the formalities which had to be observed upon the original establishment of blockade must be renewed, and consequently all the facilities and privileges accorded to neutral vessels which should have arrived at such port during the interval between two blockades; and, besides, that if a neutral has taken on board her cargo in the port *blockaded* before the commencement of the blockade, that vessel has the right to leave the port with her cargo without hindrance within a certain space of time, generally fixed at fourteen days, sometimes more; and that, on the other hand, when a vessel has not taken in her cargo till after the establishment of the blockade, she can only claim the right to leave in ballast.

All the rules above cited, which apply directly to the present case, are founded on the natural consideration that such neutral vessel never ceases to form an integral part of the territory of the sovereign to which it pertains, and that the cargo already received on board consequently cannot be considered as being within the blockaded territory.

Nor can it be any the more admitted that a deviation from these general rules can be justified by special and existing circumstances where the question is of a state which finds itself compelled to blockade a portion of its own territory; because, if that were admitted, the anomaly would result from it that the blockading state would have the right to use towards neutral nations all the means of compulsion to which recourse is generally had in a war between independent powers, while neutrals on their part would find themselves deprived of facilities and advantages which treaties and the law of nations accord to them.

His Majesty's government being convinced of the justness of the reasoning here above set forth, and persuaded that the government of the United States will not refuse to admit that the treatment to which the Norwegian ship *Tordenskiold* was obliged to submit was not in harmony with the principles of the law of nations above enunciated, and the rather because these principles appear to have been strictly observed in regard to other neutral vessels which were found to be in like circumstances, therefore considers that it should protest against this treatment, and it believes the more that it ought to do so, inasmuch as in the answer of June 22, last, of the honorable Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the United States to the note of the 18th of June, presented by Mr. Habicht, exercising the functions of consul general of the United Kingdoms, nothing has been found which approaches to an acknowledgment of the justice of the reclamation, but that, on the contrary, it is therein declared that the commandant of the ship-of-war charged with the blockade had exercised an excess of liberality towards the Norwegian ship when he permitted it to pass out without cargo, and that no indication is found therein of a disposition on the part of the government of the United States to seek to justify the difference of treatment which the Norwegian ship had to undergo and that which was used towards other vessels, which,

placed in conditions less favorable, were, nevertheless, permitted to depart with cargo the day after the same advantage had been refused to the Tordenskiold.

In consideration of what precedes, the government of his Majesty cannot but see, in the proceeding above mentioned, an injustice which asks for ulterior explanation, reserving to itself the right to claim, at a later day, such reparation for pecuniary damages in favor of the parties in interest as circumstances will justify.

The government of his Majesty, however, flatters itself with the hope that the government of the United States, on taking again under consideration the particular circumstances of this affair, will recognize the justice of the claim, and will do all that depends on it that the flag of the United Kingdoms may henceforward be the object of the like attentions as are accorded to the flags of other nations, so as thus to contribute to the maintenance of the agreeable relations which have, through so long a time, happily existed between the United Kingdoms and the United States of North America.

The undersigned seizes with eagerness on this occasion to renew to the honorable Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the United States of North America the assurances of his very high consideration.

EDW. PIPER.

His Excellency Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 3, 1862.

SIR: I will thank you to read the accompanying note of the 26th of December from Count Piper, the Swedish and Norwegian minister, and to return it to me, with any information you may possess concerning the circumstances which attend the departure in the latter part of May, or the early part of June last, from Charleston of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, after the blockade of that port had been established.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the note addressed to you by Count Piper, the Swedish and Norwegian minister, which you transmitted to me on the 3d instant, with a request to be furnished with any information in the possession of the department concerning

the circumstances which attended the departure of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold from Charleston, South Carolina, in the latter part of May or the early part of June last, after the establishment of the blockade.

From the extract herewith enclosed of Captain McKean's despatch of May 21, it will be seen that he arrived in the United States steam frigate Niagara off the port of Charleston May 9, established a blockade, and left there May 14 for the Gulf. From the time of the departure of the Niagara until the arrival, a few days after, (perhaps the 17th,) of the Harriet Lane, the steamer designed to relieve her, there was no public vessel off Charleston, nor was there any during the days that intervened from the departure of the Harriet Lane (probably on the 24th) to the arrival of the Minnesota, on the 28th of May. It was during the latter interval that the Swedish bark appears to have entered Charleston.

The circumstances attending the Swedish bark, and also of the English schooner Eliza and Catharine, which Count Piper cites as a parallel case, are mentioned in the extract of Flag-Officer Stringham's despatch of June 6, 1861, which accompanies this communication.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA,
Hampton Roads, May 14, 1861.

SIR : * * * I shall employ the steamer Dawn, commanded by Commander William Chandler, to aid in blockading in these waters, and send the Harriet Lane immediately to Charleston to relieve the Niagara. * * * *

S. H. STRINGHAM,
Senior Flag-Officer Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Flag-Officer Stringham to Secretary of the Navy.

MAY 19, 1861.

I respectfully suggest * * * that the Cumberland, instead of going immediately to New York, be first sent off Charleston, where only the small steamer Harriet Lane now is. * *

Flag-Officer Stringham to Secretary of the Navy.

MAY 24, 1861.

"The Harriet Lane is off Charleston."

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
Havana, May 21, 1861.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, at seven p. m. on the 14th, of your order of the 4th instant, (triplicate by the steamer Huntsville.) I proceeded *immediately*, in obedience thereto, accompanied by the Huntsville.

I regret that it was deemed necessary to raise the blockade of Charleston, as I consider that that port and Savannah are two of the most important points upon the coast. Between the evening of the 9th instant, the time of my arrival off Charleston, and the evening of the 14th, seven ships from Liverpool, England, and America, bound to Charleston and Savannah, were boarded and warned off the whole southern coast. * * * *

Directed by your order of the 2d instant to allow a reasonable time for neutral vessels to leave, twenty days from the actual commencement of the blockade were allowed. * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. W. McKEAN, *Captain.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

No. 23.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER MINNESOTA,
Off Charleston Harbor, May 30, 1861.

SIR : I have the honor to inform the department that I arrived off this harbor the evening of May 28. * * * *

I was in hopes of finding the Harriet Lane off here, but did not, she, no doubt, having returned to Hampton roads for coals. * * * *

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 24.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER MINNESOTA,
Off Charleston Harbor, June 6, 1861.

SIR : Since my arrival on this station, of which I apprised you, I have been engaged in carrying into effect the blockade. * * * *

The Norwegian consul came out on the 30th of May, to endeavor to get permission for the Norwegian bark Admiral Peter Tordenskiold to take in cargo and go to sea. This I could not allow. I finally permitted the vessel to go to sea in ballast.

The next vessel stopped was May 31, the English schooner Eliza and Catharine, with rice and lumber from Charleston, bound to Harbour island; I ordered her back with permission to discharge cargo and go in ballast, but reversed this decision, and finally permitted her to go with cargo, on the personal representation to me by the British consul, Robert Bunch, esq., on his word of honor, and in writing, that Captain McKean, of the Niagara, had told him that "twenty days would be permitted for vessels to depart," with the addition "that his senior (myself) might change the terms." I did not feel disposed to alter the understanding, as I have endeavored from the commencement, as I shall continue in the future, to inconvenience as little as possible neutrals.

* * * * *

Nothing thus far has gone in or out without my permission except small vessels, which our depth of water will not allow us to overtake.

* * * * *

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STRINGHAM,

Flag Officer, Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY,

Washington, June 12, 1862.

The undersigned, minister resident of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, having had the honor to receive the note of the 11th instant, in which Mr. Frederick Seward, discharging the functions of Secretary of State of the United States, has had the kindness to inform him that the President is disposed to admit the responsibility of the government of the United States in regard to reparation of losses experienced by the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, in consequence of the treatment she had to undergo at the port of Charleston, in the month of May, last year, hastens to have the honor to offer to the Secretary of State of the United States the expression of his thanks for this communication, and will be happy to bring it to the knowledge of his government, which will not fail, he is convinced, to appreciate the just and friendly spirit of this decision.

Not having at hand an exact statement of the damages which the owners of the Admiral P. Tordenskiold have experienced—a statement which the Secretary of State has required to be taken under consideration for the purpose of making it the subject of a recommendation to Congress for the indemnification of the owners—the undersigned will hasten to obtain from his government these documents, which he will have the honor to communicate to the Secretary of State so soon as they shall be received.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Frederick Seward the assurance of his very high consideration.

EDWARD PIPER.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD,
*Exercising the functions of
Secretary of State of the United States.*

[Translation.]

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN LEGATION,
Washington, November 6, 1862.

While referring to the notes of the 11th and 12th of June of this year, exchanged between the legation of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway and the Department of State at Washington, with reference to the question relating to the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, the undersigned, minister resident of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, has the honor to present herewith to the honorable the Secretary of State of the United States the account of the damages suffered by the owners of said bark, exactly as it has just been transmitted to him by the Norwegian government.

The undersigned, while having the honor of transmitting this note, flatters himself with the hope that the same zeal which the Hon. Mr. Seward has displayed in the discussion of this question, and in acknowledging the right of the claimants to obtain an indemnity therefor, will in like manner be pleased to further it by giving the weight of his great influence with the Congress for the appropriation of the sum destined for that purpose.

And, thanking him in advance for all the steps which he may think proper hereafter to take for the successful result of this business, the undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to have the honor of renewing to the honorable the Secretary of State of the United States the assurances of his highest consideration.

EDWARD PIPER.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation of the original Norwegian document hereto annexed]

Statement of claims for damage sustained by the owners of the Norwegian ship the Admiral P. Tordenskiold, of Horten, in consequence of having been ordered away from Charleston in the month of May last.

Account of freight, as per voucher A, showing that the net amount of freight money from Charleston to Liverpool would have been	£3,102 4 8
Account of freight, per voucher B, showing actual net amount of freight money obtained at New York to Antwerp to have been Norwegian specie dollars 656 30, at 4 60, =	145 16 0
Amount of loss suffered	<u>2,956 8 8</u>

say two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six pounds eight shillings and eight pence sterling, which amount the owners of said ship consider themselves entitled to claim of the government of the United States of America.

The subsequent destination of the ship was influenced by the act of having been ordered away from Charleston, whereby considerable additional loss was sustained by the owners of the ship.

H. SMITH,

Managing owner of the ship Admiral P. Tordenskiold of Horten.

HORTEN, *July* 14, 1862.

VOUCHER A.

Account of simulated freight of the ship Admiral P. Tordenskiold from Charleston to Liverpool in the month of May, 1862.

The ship having, on previous voyages, taken on board the following cargoes, the owners estimate that she could have loaded at Charleston at least 600,000 pounds cotton. She had, namely, previously loaded 3,850 quarters barley from the Mediterranean to London; 680 tons coal from Cardiff to the Mediterranean; 184 Petersburg standards timber from Gothenburg to Bristol, (as per voucher C.) She measures 216 Norwegian commercial hasts.

The gross amount of freight on 600,000 pounds cotton, at 1½ penny sterling, would have been £3,750 00 00

Deduct charges:

Five per cent. to the charterers	£187 00 10
Five per cent. primage to the master	187 00 10
Port charges in Charleston	60 00 00
Port charges in Liverpool	80 00 00

Assumed time of the voyage from Charleston to Liverpool 50 days, during which the wages and provis- ions of the crew would have amounted to (as per voucher No. 1)	£89 06 08	
Insurance same period on 12,000 specie dollars, the vessel valued at \$16,000	22 04 00	
Interest on the value of the ship	22 04 00	
		£647 15 04
Amount of net freight money		3,102 04 08

H. SMITH.

HORTEN, *July* 14, 1862.

VOUCHER B.

The Norwegian ship Admiral P. Tordenskiold having been ordered away from Charleston, sailed for New York, where she obtained a freight for Antwerp of 24,805 francs, and sailed again from Antwerp on the 3d October. Statement of the above voyage of 4 months and 10 days, as follows:

Freight money on a general cargo from New York to Ant-
werp (as per copy of manifest annexed hereto) 24,805
francs, reduced to Norwegian species, at 21 4,340.105
Deduct charges, viz:

	<i>Species.</i>	
Five per cent. to charterers	217.05	
Five per cent. primage to master	217.05	
Actual port charges paid by the ship in Charles- ton (as per voucher No. 2)	138.68	
Actual port charges paid by the ship in New York (as per voucher No. 3)	711.24	
Actual port charges paid by the ship in Ant- werp (as per voucher No. 4)	835.00	
Wages and provisions (as per vouchers Nos. 5 and 6)	1,045.93	
Insurance, 4½ months, (as per voucher No. 7) . .	260.00	
Interest on the value of the ship	260.00	
		3,684.075
Amount net freight money		656.030

H. SMITH.

HORTEN, *July* 14, 1862.

Account of the voyage from
Charleston to Liverpool 50 days
during which the wages and provisions
of the crew would have amounted
to per voucher No. 1 330 00 00
Insurance on 12,000 pounds
value, the vessel valued at \$10,000 22 04 00
Interest on the value of the ship 22 04 00
Total 384 08 00

Amount of net freight money 2,102 04 00
H. SMITH
Boston, July 14, 1862

The Norwegian ship Admiral P. Tordenskjold having been ordered
away from Charleston, sailed for New York where she obtained a
freight for August of 21,000 pounds and sailed again from New York
on the 24 October. Statement of the above voyage of 4 months and
10 days as follows:
Freight money on a general cargo from New York to Jan.
warp (as per copy of manifest annexed hereto) 24,000
Freight, reduced to Norwegian specie, at 21 4,240.100
Deduct charges viz:

Five per cent to charterers	217 00
Five per cent prime to master	217 00
Actual port charges paid by the ship in (Charleston)	134 68
Two per voucher No. 2)	
Actual port charges paid by the ship to New	711 24
York (as per voucher No. 3)	
Actual port charges paid by the ship in Jan.	832 00
Warp (as per voucher No. 4)	
Wages and provisions (as per vouchers Nos 5	1,015 22
and 6)	
Insurance 10 months (as per voucher No. 7)	200 00
Interest on the value of the ship	22 00
Total	3,684.012

Amount net freight money 22,130
H. SMITH
Boston, July 14, 1862

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TO

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, communicating the opinion of the Attorney General in the case of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold.

JANUARY 7, 1863.—Submitted, and ordered to be printed. To accompany bill S 438.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 6, 1863.

SIR: The opinion of the Attorney General in the case of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, having been omitted in my letter to you of the 9th ultimo, I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy thereof. This opinion, as you will perceive, indicates the liability of this government to make proper atonement for the wrong done in the case referred to.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER,
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senate.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 10, 1862.

SIR: I have considered your letter to me of the 14th of January, enclosing, with other papers, the note addressed to you by Count Piper, under date of the 26th of December last, in relation to the case of the Swedish vessel Admiral Tordenskiold.

It appears by these papers that on the 30th of May last permission to leave the blockaded port of Charleston with cargo was applied for by the master of the Tordenskiold and by the Swedish consul at Charleston, and was refused by the commanding officer of our blockading force; and that on the following day a similar permission was applied for by the master of a British vessel, then at Charleston, and

by the British consul at that place, and was granted by the same commanding officer. It also appears by the papers that the claim of the Swedish vessel to this (perhaps unusual) indulgence was, in all respects, quite as well entitled to favorable consideration as that which was granted to the British vessel.

Beyond a doubt, the refusal to allow the Swedish vessel to depart with cargo must have subjected the persons interested in her to some inconvenience and loss.

Upon this state of facts, I do not deem it necessary to discuss the questions as to the law of blockade, which are raised and argued in the note of Count Piper. It is enough for me to say that I must not be understood as accepting his conclusions in regard to that law.

In the absence of treaty stipulations upon the subject, the right in law of a blockading power to grant at a blockaded port any indulgence in respect of the blockade to the vessels of one friendly power, and, at the same time, to refuse the same indulgence, at the same place and under the same circumstances, to the vessels of another friendly power, may well be questioned. But there is no need to moot this point, for it is settled by the 18th article of our treaty with Sweden, of the 4th of July, 1827, which revives and continues our former treaty with that government, concluded on the 3d of April, 1783. This article places Sweden upon the footing of the most favored nations, in respect to all matters of commerce and navigation.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that, even in the absence of treaty stipulations, it does not comport with my ideas of international comity, nor with the justice and dignity of the United States, to discriminate against the vessels of Sweden and in favor of the vessels of any other European nation, in respect to our blockade of our own southern ports.

Impartiality is a duty which we owe to all friendly powers and to ourselves. It is enjoined alike, if not by law, by international comity and by prudent policy—because it is fair and just. And upon that ground (leaving out of view all of Count Piper's questions of international law) I think we are bound, in justice and self-respect, to make a friendly and fair atonement for the wrong done to the Swedish vessel.

The papers sent with your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDW'D BATES,
Attorney General.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

IN FAVOR OF

A modification of the law entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt," as shall prevent the multiplication of taxes upon the same article in the different processes of manufacture.

JANUARY 5, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

At a general assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, in said State, on the second Tuesday in December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two—

Resolved by this assembly, That the United States senators from this State be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to procure, if possible, such a modification of the law of the United States entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, as shall prevent the multiplication of taxes upon the same article in the different processes of manufacture. And the secretary of state is hereby directed forthwith to send to each of said senators and representatives a copy of this resolution.

Passed Senate, December 24, 1862.

CYRUS NORTHRUP, *Clerk.*

Passed House of Representatives, December 24, 1862.

COOKE LOUNSBURY, *Clerk.*

Approved December 24, 1862.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
Office of Secretary of State, } ss :

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[SEAL.] seal of said State, at Hartford, this 27th day of December,
A. D. 1862.

J. H. TRUMBULL,
Secretary of State.

LETTER
OF THE
ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
TO

Honorable H. M. Rice, in relation to uniting the navigable waters of the Mississippi river with the Red River of the North by slack-water and canal navigation.

JANUARY 5, 1863.—Submitted and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 5, 1863.

SIR: The project of uniting the navigable waters of the Mississippi with the Red River of the North by slack-water and canal navigation is one of great and increasing interest to the people of the United States. The great depression of the earth at Big Stone lake and Lac Travers, and the proximity of these lakes, render the contemplated improvement comparatively easy, as all must, I think, acknowledge, who will attend to this subject.

The Minnesota river, in its passage through Big Stone lake, has an elevation above the level of the sea of only 966 feet. From thence to its mouth, by its course, it traverses a distance of about 400 miles, making an average descent of less than eight inches to the mile. In good stages of water this river is navigable to the mouth of the Yellow Medicine river, a distance of 238 miles, and in the whole course of this river there are no considerable rapids interfering with its easy and uniform flow from Big Stone lake to its mouth. The gentleness of the current of this river and the firmness of its margin make it easy of permanent improvement to the extent proposed.

The Red river is still more remarkable. From Lac Travers to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of 519 miles, the descent is but 113 feet, being less than three inches per mile. The only material improvement required will be of the Sioux Wood river, which will be accomplished by its enlargement. It traverses a distance of about thirty-five miles. The Red river, below the junction of the Sioux Wood river, may require some improvement, but the expense cannot be great.

The ample means for accomplishing this great work are now within the control of the government, and, if not devoted to this object, will soon pass beyond its reach under the homestead and other laws for the settlement of the public lands. If a reasonable quantity of the public lands bordering upon the proposed improvement are granted by Congress to the State of Minnesota, to aid it in the construction of this work, it is but fair to presume that their enhanced value, because of their near location to the improvement, will afford an ample fund for that purpose.

When this improvement shall be completed, it will have the carrying trade of a population to inhabit the Red River valley of Minnesota and Dakota, estimated to embrace 20,000 square miles of productive territory, and the vast Winnipeg basin of the British possessions, estimated to contain 400,000 square miles.

For agricultural purposes, if we may believe persons professing to have personal knowledge, this vast region is hardly excelled by the same extent of territory upon any other part of the globe, the average crop of wheat being forty bushels per acre, while in Pennsylvania it is but fifteen bushels per acre.

In addition to the advantages above mentioned, the inhabitants of the Upper Minnesota valley will avail themselves of this improvement to the extent of their necessities, which, in my judgment, will soon be sufficient to justify the cost of the improvement of the Minnesota to Big Stone lake.

At your request, I have examined the bill by you introduced in the Senate, No. —, and quite agree with you in the wisdom of the legislation sought by the bill.

It cannot be expected that lands, in the general, will hereafter readily sell for money. Nevertheless, in the rich farming valley of the Minnesota and Red rivers the public lands will, in my judgment, be more rapidly sought for settlement if they are charged with the cost of the proposed improvements than they will be if left to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws. Their great distance from market will, I think, make the difference.

If this view is correct, I suggest whether it will not be well that the bill be amended so that the grant shall be of a line of lands contiguous to the proposed improvement, making provision that settlers upon the lands granted after the date of the passage of the act withholding them from settlement shall not enter the lands except for money, and at not less than \$1 25 per acre, the money to be devoted to the improvement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. H. M. RICE,
United States Senate.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

CORPORATION OF CITY OF WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

The immediate construction of at least two other railroads leading out of Washington, one to the Chesapeake bay, and one to Hagerstown, by the way of the Point of Rocks, with forts at such distances along their lines to protect them from destruction.

DECEMBER 17, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed; motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

DECEMBER 19, 1862.—Committee report resolution in favor of printing the petition without the maps.

JANUARY 7, 1863.—Report agreed to.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The undersigned, a committee of the corporation of the city of Washington, appointed to represent to the President and to Congress the urgent necessity which exists for additional means of communication between the capital and the loyal portions of the United States, that through these means the defences of Washington might be made thoroughly effective, would respectfully show to your honorable bodies the deep solicitude of the citizens upon this subject.

In the joint resolutions adopted by the corporate authorities on the 27th of September last, their opinions, hopes, and obligations are very clearly expressed. They are as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS requesting the President of the United States to direct the immediate construction of railroads from Washington to the deep waters of the Chesapeake bay, and to Hagerstown, by way of the Point of Rocks.

Whereas Washington, the capital of the nation, situated near its centre, has, by a widespread revolt, become, for the time, a frontier city, and is again threatened with capture and destruction by those in armed rebellion against the government, and, by the vicissitudes of war, its inhabitants may, during the coming winter, be subjected to great privations and suffering, owing to the want of suitable railroad connexions with and outlets to other portions of the country: In view of this condition of affairs, we, the representatives of the people of the city, in some measure responsible for their security and prosperity, deem it our

duty respectfully to call the attention of the government thereto, and to urge that energetic action which, in our opinion, the emergency demands.

And whereas our main source of supplies is the Potomac river, with its many high shores and commanding bluffs, which may again be occupied by the cannon of the enemy, or its navigation, as often heretofore, be closed by a still surer blockade of ice, and in that case one single track railroad will be our sole reliance, and this has been found by experience inadequate to supply the wants alone of an army of defence at Washington much less in numbers than that now being massed for its protection. And as the enemy or their sympathizers may so injure this road in a single night as to render it useless for transit of supplies or persons, the government is not less interested in this exposed condition of the federal metropolis than are the people of the city themselves.

And whereas it is an acknowledged fact that the capital of no other great nation in the civilized world is so nearly isolated from its sources of reliance: London having ten railroads extending outward as means of support and military protection; Paris seven, Berlin five, Vienna four, and even Richmond has five, and these have been extended in their connexions for military purposes under the pressure of a defensive war, and without one tithe of the vast resources of our legitimate government. By means of these railroads they were recently able to concentrate their troops in that city and hurl them in vast numbers upon our beleaguering army.

And whereas, having unlimited confidence in the strength and ultimate success of our government, and in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, we deem it only necessary to invite his special attention to the subject in this formal manner to secure speedy and efficient national aid in the construction of such military railroads as, in our judgment, is vitally necessary to the permanent security and prosperity of Washington: Therefore

Be it resolved by the board of aldermen and board of common council of the city of Washington, That the mayor and one member of the board of aldermen, and one member of the board of common council, be appointed a special committee to wait on the President of the United States and urge upon him the pressing necessity for the immediate construction of at least two other railroads leading out of Washington, in order to guard against the fearful exigencies alluded to in the preamble, and which may otherwise occur.

And be it resolved, That in our judgment one railroad, as nearly direct in its course as practicable, should be constructed without delay to the deep waters of the Chesapeake bay, (a distance of only twenty-one miles, and which can be built and equipped in forty days,) with forts at such distances along its line as, under all circumstances, to protect it from destruction; thus furnishing a double communication with the Atlantic ocean, the seaboard cities, and the northern States. And another railroad should extend to Hagerstown, by way of the Point of Rocks, and be similarly defended, so that it may be reliable at all times for supplies of fuel and produce *direct* from the inexhaustible mines, forests and fields of western Maryland and central Pennsylvania, and afford ample means for the transportation of troops and munitions of war.

And be it resolved, That a copy of this preamble and joint resolutions be furnished by the mayor to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and Major Generals Halleck, McClellan, and Banks.

ALEX. R. SHEPHERD,

President of the board of common council.

JOSEPH F. BROWN,

President of the board of aldermen.

Approved, September 27, 1862.

RICHARD WALLACH, *Mayor.*

This preamble and these joint resolutions were duly presented to the President of the United States by the undersigned, and his Excellency assured them of his entire concurrence in the necessity for the railroads named, regretting that he had not the authority to order their immediate construction. He further assured the undersigned that he would co-operate with them in the effort to secure from Congress the needful aid for their construction.

Events subsequent to that time still more strongly impressed the undersigned with the necessity for the early construction of these roads, and on the 28th of October they placed before the President of the United States the following communication:

WASHINGTON, *October 28, 1862.*

To the President of the United States :

SIR : The undersigned, a committee appointed by the aldermen and common council of the city of Washington, and directly representing the citizens of the country's metropolis, respectfully refer to the meeting heretofore had with your Excellency, under authority of joint resolutions of the city council, urging the immediate construction of certain railroads leading out from the city of Washington.

The necessities and the importance of the *means* to sustain and subsist our citizens therein set forth, and to protect the city which is the depository of the archives of the government, has in no way been lessened in the interval between the date of our interview with your Excellency and this moment. On the contrary, all that we then pointed out has been more than fulfilled.

Our object in making this communication is to arrive at some arrangement by which the United States government, co-operating with the city government, may extend such aid to the Metropolitan Railroad Company as will enable them to build their road from the Point of Rocks to Washington, and thence to the deep water of the Chesapeake.

In the interview your Excellency was pleased to refer us to the Secretary of War, with the expression of deep interest in the roads and an earnest wish that they should be constructed ; but the Secretary of War declined acting for want of authority of law. We do not propose to argue that point, for we believe it is clear that you can order, or he can make, any contract which will clearly aid in suppressing the rebellion, or that will certainly save an unnecessary expenditure of public money. There is nothing that can contribute more to either of these ends than the construction of roads to Harper's Ferry and the Chesapeake bay.

These facts attest it : The distance from Washington to Harper's Ferry will be reduced fifty-one miles. Had this road been made the first battle of Bull Run would have been our victory. The massacre at Ball's Bluff could not have occurred. The retreat of Banks and consequent loss of quartermaster and commissary stores and munitions at Martinsburg would not have taken place. The rebel army could not have crossed into Maryland. Harper's Ferry would not have surrendered. The recent raid into Pennsylvania would not have been conceived or carried out—for the simple reason that this single road of forty miles could, in each instance, have transported all the requisite forces to aid or to repel in the short time of one and a half hour. For the want of it the Union arms, in most of the cases, have been disgraced, the federal treasury has lost more than ten times its cost of construction, and the wastage of money, for its want, is continuing to a fearful extent, as the following *authentic* statement shows :

The movement of freight for government between Washington and the Point of Rocks, over the present distance of ninety-one miles, is now not less than 1,000 tons daily. At its present cost per ton it amounts to \$6,180 per day, or equal, per year, to..... \$2, 255, 720

The movement of troops is not less than 30,000 per month, at a monthly cost of \$57,000, or at a cost, per year, of..... 684, 000

Making a total of that line of..... 2, 939, 720

The movement of freight between Baltimore and Washington is about 1,500 tons daily, at a cost of \$3,840 per day, or per year..... \$1, 401, 600

The movement of troops, about 1,500 daily, at a cost, per month, of \$45,000, or per year..... 547, 500

1, 949, 100

Or a yearly rate of transportation of..... 4, 888, 820

By the *Metropolitan road*, this same quantity of freight could be transported over these points, or so as to arrive at and from Washington, at the following rate: Between Washington and Point of Rocks, for freight, 1,000 tons daily, per year \$584, 000

Troops, 1,000 daily, or per year..... 292, 000

876, 000

Annapolis to Washington, 1,500 tons freight daily, per year..... \$438, 000

1,500 troops daily, or per year..... 219, 000

657, 000

1, 533, 000

Or a saving to the United States treasury of..... 3, 355, 000 per year, or at that rate per month or per year while this war shall last, for it has now become evident that this rate of transportation must be kept up to and around Washington during the period of the war.

It may be answered that this condition of things cannot last long—that the seat of war will be pushed further south. This answer was made by the War Department a year ago, and yet the necessity now for the road is greater than it then was, and contingencies may arise to make it of still greater importance.

The citizens of Washington compose about one two-hundredth part of the population of the loyal United States, and they are liable for that proportion of the amount of this yearly loss, great as it is, and largely as it may be increased by the vicissitudes of the war; hence, being where this wastage occurs, and occurs only for the want of additional means of transportation, they feel that it is a duty not less to themselves than to the remaining citizens of the country, who do not know the fearful expense that is thus wastefully borne, to make an effort to reduce it, not theoretically, but in a practical manner by substantial means.

In addition to this general proportion, there is a heavier expense in which the citizens of Washington and Georgetown are solely interested, because it bears upon them alone, and which is caused by this want of means of transportation, or by the almost entire use of the only railroad, and that is the enhanced local cost of all the necessaries of life. The average cost of living, as nearly as can be ascertained, when the means of transportation were open to all, did not exceed 56 cents, including subsistence, fuel, and clothing, on an average, throughout the year, for each person. By the most careful computation it is now found to exceed 96 cents; and this difference of 40 cents upon a population of about 90,000 is \$36,000 per day, or the enormous sum of fourteen millions one hun-

dred and forty thousand dollars in each year. It must not be overlooked, either, that this enhancement, this excessive cost, is also creeping into all the army supplies, and that many millions are thus to be wasted which could, by foresight and decisive energy, be saved to the treasury. A people thus burdened with expense, not of their creating, certainly have the right to point out and to demand that the *means* of reduction should be applied. In their case this means may be arrived at by two ways :

1. The abandonment of the *use* of the existing road by the government, thus throwing it open to the wants of the people.

2. By the construction of a new road, which will subserve the uses of the government, supply the local district, and prove a lasting benefit to the entire country.

The undersigned do not wish to treat the subject under the *first*, which would be essentially selfish, would impose additional cost upon the country, and would, perhaps, paralyze the army at a moment of its greatest need ; but under the *second*, by which all may alike be benefited, and in the cost of which the citizens will contribute with the government. They therefore give the outline of two propositions which will secure the construction of these roads, and respectfully ask that your Excellency will concur in that which you most approve, and order its being immediately entered upon. The Metropolitan Railroad Company, who hold the chartered right from Congress and from Maryland, will agree to and carry out either.

1st. That a contract be made between the War Department and the Metropolitan Railroad Company, by which that company shall be bound to transport freight for the government, at all times, at a rate not exceeding the average of four cents per ton per mile, (the rate now paid is 6 2-5 cents per ton,) and at a rate not exceeding two cents per mile per head for troops. That the War Department shall advance upon this contract, (having a lien upon the road for performance,) as the road work progresses, and in sums as required, equal to three-fourths of the cost of the progressive work, and equal in the aggregate to three-fourths of the cost of the road and its equipment. That the sum so advanced shall be repaid in transportation of freight and persons for the government, and if not so repaid in this manner within three years from the completion of the road, by the demand for that service, then the company shall give to the government its mortgage bonds bearing six per cent. interest, payable in twenty years from their date, for the balance. And that the company shall provide a sinking fund by setting aside such amount of their earnings as will surely provide for the payment of said bonds within that term. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Interior to be the trustees, to whom the said mortgage shall be made, and to whom the sinking fund shall be paid for extinguishing said mortgage.

2d. Or to contract with the Metropolitan Railroad Company for transportation on same terms, and for construction of said roads, and to loan the said company the credit of the government to the amount of three-fourths the cost of the road, by guaranteeing the bonds it may issue for said construction and equipment. The payment of bonds and interest to be secured by mortgage in the same manner as in the first proposition.

It cannot be said that either of these proposals, if acted upon, would be building a road by the government, and hence neither are in conflict with the joint resolution of Congress repealing the act authorizing the construction of roads, while both are in the spirit of existing law, and for the purpose of aiding to suppress the rebellion, and also within the accorded and practiced action of the War Department ; and if there is a desire to husband the resources of government, to relieve the burdens of the people, or to provide sure and available facilities to crush out the rebellion, then one or the other of these proposals, it

seems to the undersigned, should be accepted and forthwith acted upon, that these roads may be built immediately. If, however, there are insuperable objections to a positive contract of this nature being entered into by or under the order of the executive, then we respectfully suggest that you authorize a contract to be made on the basis of either proposal, subject to the approval of Congress. In this last contingency it is not improbable that the city authorities may be able to secure such aid to the company as will enable it to begin the said roads.

These roads can be constructed within four months, and if the war continues they will save not less than three millions annually in the transportation of freight and troops. When the war is ended they will at all times thereafter be a reliance for the protection and supply of the capital; and the undersigned feel that they cannot too strongly urge upon your excellency the immediate and favorable decision upon one or the other of these proposals now submitted.

RICHARD WALLACH, *Mayor*,
N. SARGEANT, *of Board of Aldermen*,
CHAS. GORDON, *of Board of Common Council*,
Joint Committee.

They were met with like assurances on the part of his Excellency, and with the advice to press the matter in a clear and definite form upon the attention of Congress.

In accordance with this advice they requested from the Metropolitan Railroad Company the most favorable terms upon which they would construct the railroads authorized by their charter. The following is their reply:

“The length of the railroad from Hagerstown to Washington is $76\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence to the nearest available point of deep water on the Chesapeake is 22 miles, making $98\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The respective estimates of cost by the several engineers have been \$52,000, \$51,700, and \$48,785 per mile for construction and equipment. It is probable at this time, from scarcity of labor, that the cost would reach the first-named sum; but allowing that it can be done for the latter, the total cost will be \$4,803,126. The road could be made available to the government, however, by constructing only that portion between the Point of Rocks and the Chesapeake. This would reduce the length thirty-five miles, and the cost \$1,707,475, leaving the sum of \$3,095,650 to be provided.

“The company can provide one-fourth of this amount, and if the city or the government will aid them by guaranteeing their bonds for the remainder, the work will be immediately commenced, and continued with energy. In the summer or autumn season the entire line could, with an adequate force, be constructed in four months, and either portion in sixty days.

“This would, however, involve a double set of laborers, and would slightly increase the cost rate; but unless a military necessity called for this, it would not be necessary.

“The line to Hagerstown should not be entirely lost sight of. It would connect with the rich Cumberland valley, and with all the interior roads of Pennsylvania, forming a reliable, though greatly lengthened route to New York and New England, but a short one to

the northern lakes; but it can be constructed at any subsequent period.

“There is another link, however, in which this company has no direct interest, but which, if constructed, would prove of incalculable advantage to the government and people. I mean the road between Cumberland and Connellsville. This road is partly graded; with some aid could very soon be completed, and would then, with the Metropolitan road to the Point of Rocks—the existing road thence to Cumberland, and the Connellsville road thence to Pittsburg—form a line upwards of one hundred miles shorter than any existing line from this city to the west. In case of a foreign war, or the continuance of the present civil war for a year, the whole cost of this entire line would be saved to the government in the rate of transportation alone, while the celerity with which troops and supplies could be moved to and from the west would be an advantage difficult to estimate.

“The Metropolitan Railroad Company have not been neglectful of any effort to construct their road. Failing to obtain private capital, they memorialized the present Congress, and a bill was reported by the Military Committee of the House granting the requisite aid. It was not reached for action, but it is believed will be favorably considered at the present session. Your aid may hasten this consideration.

“In conclusion, the company will cheerfully co-operate with your committee in any measures to bring about the desirable result of this short connected line to the great west, and its extension to deep water.”

Concurring in the clear and disinterested views of this letter upon the importance of a through and connected line to the west, which will reduce the distance about one hundred and three miles from this city to Wheeling and about one hundred and ten miles from this to Pittsburg, they would urge upon Congress the earliest action upon this subject, which is not less important to this city than it is to the whole nation.

To evidence their earnestness in this measure, the undersigned express the belief that if the line between the deep water of the Chesapeake and the Point of Rocks is aided, and the intermediate link between Cumberland and Connellsville, as shown by the annexed map, is also authorized and aided, the corporate authorities of the city of Washington will join in a proportionate amount of guarantee for the bonds necessary to complete the entire work. Upon the details of such an arrangement the undersigned committee will take pleasure in conferring with the committee of Congress, to which this may be referred, whenever they may be notified to do so.

The undersigned would also respectfully suggest that if the requisite aid should be given that the bill authorizing the same shall provide that the companies whose roads are to be connected shall contract with each other, and with the Secretary of War, that the trains of either company shall be permitted to run over the entire

line at a fair pro rata rate per mile, to be stipulated in the contract, and that this rate shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of War.

This will secure advantages equal to each, will guard the public convenience, and prevent embarrassment at all times to the government service.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD WALLACH, *Mayor*,
N. SARGENT,

Of the Board of Aldermen,

CHARLES GORDON,

Of the Board of Common Council,

Committee of the Corporation of the City of Washington.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE

OF

Boston, Massachusetts, praying the immediate establishment of a Bureau of Emancipation.

JANUARY 12, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia. Motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

JANUARY 13, 1863.—Report in favor of printing agreed to.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Emancipation League, of Boston, Massachusetts, respectfully represent:

This nation is suddenly called to preside at the birth of a race. Such a crisis—"a nation born in a day"—devolves upon rulers and people grave responsibilities.

Heretofore the occurrence of new exigencies, creating large increase of labors, has suggested the necessity of an increase in the number of administrative departments, or an enlargement of their functions. Some years ago the department of the Interior was created; the past year has witnessed the creation of a new office—the Commission of Internal Revenue. For many years there has existed a Bureau of Indian Affairs.

There are now within our limits about four millions of the African race—a far greater number than that of the Indians has ever been. The care and disposal of these persons are encumbered with grave difficulties.

Thousands of them are now in the service of the government or supported by its bounty. Those so employed have no sufficient guarantee against the misconduct or neglect of the persons having charge of them; and, on the other hand, there is no sufficient caution observed that the bounty of the government be not needlessly or hurtfully applied. By the operation of the President's proclamation of September 22, 1862, thousands, and we trust millions, more will be released from slavery. These freed men must have the opportunity to take care of themselves, or their protection and support will lay upon

the country, a burden too grievous to be borne. There is no high official whose special duty it is to see that this branch of the public service is faithfully administered, and there is danger that the great experiment of the reconstruction of southern society on the basis of free labor may fail solely through neglect or mal-administration. In the present state of things there is now the greatest irregularity and injustice in the government of these persons, one rule prevailing at Port Royal, another at New Orleans, a third in Kentucky, and a fourth in Washington; their wages are often inadequate and frequently withheld; and, owing mainly to the want of a well-defined policy on the part of the government, they are, as a matter of course, liable to neglect and often to wrong and outrage at the hands of prejudiced subordinates.

In view of the emancipation of so many of these people, it becomes of the highest importance to inquire what are the best regulations for their new condition, and what has been the experience of other times and nations in similar emergencies. There is at present great ignorance on these points among our people and among even our civil and military officers. To remedy a like ignorance in England, France, and Russia, in Denmark and in Holland, the governments of those countries have instituted committees of parliament, grand commissions, and similar bodies, which have accumulated facts of the greatest value to guide the action of those governments. For want of such facts we are now in danger of hasty and unwise legislation, which may still further complicate the difficulties of the country.

The negro's claim at the hands of this nation is, simply, justice. The freedmen have a right to fair play—to a fair trial of the experiment of their capacity for self-support and progress. Such an experiment has never yet failed; if it fails in our hands we shall be held responsible to God and to posterity for the failure.

Your memorialists cannot find words to express the magnitude of the subject which they thus bring before you; they regard it as of more moment than any question of currency or of revenue, since it relates to the great source of wealth in a large part of our country—the laboring population; and concerns these not alone in that aspect, but as human beings, possessed of rights to whom we owe duties, and as members of a race whom we have long and cruelly oppressed.

We are profoundly impressed with the conviction that without some such system for the speedy organization of the emancipated labor the proclamation of September 22, 1862, will prove either fruitless or only a proclamation of anarchy. With such a system, administered in an intelligent spirit of justice and humanity, emancipation is prosperity to the south, progress to the African race, and peace to the republic.

We believe the freedmen who have come within our lines already have earned, as a general thing, more than their care has cost, and that if justice, fair play, and fair pay, could be secured to them, they would call for no charity and be no burden either to private citizens or to the government.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully and earnestly urge upon

Congress the importance of the immediate establishment of a Bureau of Emancipation.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

BOSTON, *December 12, 1862.*

S. E. SEWALL, *President.*

JAMES M. STONE, *Secretary.*

GEORGE L. STEARNS,
S. G. HOWE,
F. W. BIRD,
ALBERT G. BROWNE,
S. R. URBINO,
EDWIN WRIGHT,
T. P. CHANDLER,
EDWARD ATKINSON,
CHARLES W. SLACK,
Executive Committee.

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

COMMUNICATING

A detailed statement of the payments from the contingent fund of the Senate for the year ending December 1, 1862.

JANUARY 13, 1863.—Read and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,
December 31, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the 20th section of the act of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to report a detailed statement of the payments from the contingent fund of the Senate during the year ending December 1, 1862, the payments having been approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The amounts of the several appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Senate unexpended at the close of the year above mentioned were:

For binding	\$52, 164 51
For lithographing and engraving	42, 790 67
For stationery.....	12, 500 00
For newspapers.....	3, 000 00
For Congressional Globe and binding the same.....	5, 268 00
For reporting proceedings.....	13, 000 00
For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls	5, 000 00
For Capitol police.....	6, 724 00
For heating and ventilating apparatus.....	14, 000 00
For miscellaneous items.....	500 00
For furniture, fitting, and other miscellaneous items	10, 000 00
For expenses of joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	000 00
For compensation to witnesses, &c., in case of impeachment of West H. Humphreys, judge of the district courts of Tennessee.	2, 500 00

All of which was then in the treasury of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
*Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate.*

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate during the year ending December 1, 1862, approved and passed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Dec. 3	247	L. T. Valentine & Co.	Stationery, viz: 104 $\frac{3}{8}$ reams Manilla Paper, 19 X 24, at \$2 per ream 207 reams Manilla paper, 23 X 30, at \$2 85 per ream 60 reams Manilla paper, 28 X 32, at \$3 75 per ream	\$209 30 589 95 225 00	\$1,024 25
5	248 249 250	Y. P. Page Hon. John S Carlisle Z. D. Gilman	Cash paid for hack hire for committee of the Senate Cash paid for newspapers furnished himself, under resolution of Senate. 6 pounds sponge, at \$1 50..... 3 dozen large honey soap, at \$2 25 Hair brush, \$1 25; comb and brush, \$1 62..... 25 pounds sal soda, \$1 25; 5 pounds sponge, \$7 50..... 8 pounds sponge 2 boxes, 6 dozen, honey soap, at \$2 25..... 2 dozen hair brushes 2 dozen dressing combs..... 1 dozen nail brushes..... 4 bath brushes..... 5 pounds sponge 4 dozen cloth brushes 4 dozen whisks 1 hat brush.....	 9 00 6 75 2 87 8 75 12 00 13 50 27 00 8 00 4 00 3 20 7 50 2 25 1 50 75	31 00 50 00
6	251	Thomas McGrath.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -spanners, at \$1..... 4 hooks, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... Ironing 2 hose-reels, at \$6	2 00 50 12 00	107 07
7	252 253 254	L. J. Middleton W. H. Frankland J. Dodson	265 bushels of ice, from October 1 to November 30, at 50 cents..... 1 American ensign for the Senate United States..... Washing 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen .....	..... ..... .....	14 50 132 50 43 75 46 00

9	255	John Sherman	Amount paid for newspapers furnished himself, under res'n of Senate.	.....	87 50
	256	Isaac Bassett.....	Cash paid for omnibus tickets furnished for use of the Senate.....	.....	6 25
	257	J. B. Wilson.....	1 box, 36 pounds, candles, at 56 cents	20 16	
			1 box soap, 72½ pounds, at 6¼ cents.....	4 53	
10	258	S. De Camp.....	Printing, ruling, binding, and cutting index through 2 cap executive reference books, at \$9	18 00	
			Extra lettering for executive reference book	2 00	
	259	J. H. Richards	The Independent, for senators.....	.....	20 00
	260	William Blair Lord.....	Clerk to the Commission on Compensation and Expenditures, under the act of July 31, 1861, from August 5, 1861, to December 5, 1861, 122 days, at \$4 per day.....	.....	17 40
11	261	Hapgood & Adams.....	Western Reserve Chronicle, for a senator.....	.....	488 00
13	262	R. S. Houghton.....	The Church Journal, for a senator.....	.....	2 00
14	263	John Alexander.....	Upholstering, viz : Taking off old material from 38 doors.....	39 75	3 00
			32 new door-springs, at \$2 75	88 00	
			248 yards fred. Rep., at \$1 79	443 92	
			43 packs of French gilt nails, at \$3 75.....	161 25	
			Covering 38 Senate doors, at \$2 50	95 00	
			Taking down and rehanging 38 doors	38 75	
			851 yards tapestry Brussels carpet for 8 committee rooms, a \$1 50 ..	1,276 50	
			738 yards under carpet, (ingrain,) at 45 cents.....	332 10	
			Cutting and sewing 1,589 yards carpet, at 20 cents.....	317 80	
			8 pounds sewing thread, at \$1 25	10 00	
			37 packs carpet tacks, at 16 cents.....	5 92	
			Putting down 8 committee room carpets.....	56 00	
					2,864 99
	264	George Brown	Work on Senate fan, removing blades, turning disk, resetting blades of fans, and lining engine, 9 days, at \$2 25 per day	20 25	
			9 days, at \$2 per day.....	18 00	
			Lumber for scaffolding and nails.....	2 12	
			Blacksmith work, setting T rest, and making bolts for lathe.....	1 75	
			Puttying and varnishing blades, disk, and cone, 3 coats.....	15 00	
			Work on Senate committee room fans 8 days, at \$2 25	18 00	
			Work 8 days, at \$2	16 00	
			Puttying and varnishing blades, disk, and cone, 3 coats.....	15 00	
					106 12

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Dec 18	265	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	Brushes, &c.: 1 dozen scrubbing brushes 1 dozen iron-bound buckets..... 6 large hair sweepers..... 6 large china soap boxes..... 6 tin buckets..... 12 feather dusters..... 12 corn brooms..... 1 dozen chammois skins..... 1 dozen tumblers..... 1 dozen dust pans..... 1 dozen tumblers..... 6 china soap boxes..... 6 large hair sweepers..... 1 dozen India-rubber spittoons..... 1 dozen India-rubber spittoons, large..... 6 fancy pitchers..... 3 white pitchers..... 3 brown pitchers..... 2 large baskets..... 2 baskets..... 2 office baskets, at 75 cents and \$1 50..... 1 thermometer.....	\$3 50 4 50 15 00 3 75 6 00 27 00 3 50 3 75 2 25 3 00 2 25 3 75 15 00 10 00 12 00 12 00 3 00 1 88 3 00 1 50 2 25 7 00	\$145 88 3 00 2 00
19	266	A. J. Davis & Co.....	The Herald of Progress, for a senator.....	-----	-----
	267	C. W. Boteler & Son.....	Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, for a senator.....	-----	-----
	268	J. R. Doolittle, jr.....	For services as clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs, from 2d to 19th December, 1861, inclusive, 18 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	108 00
	269	Charles Dean.....	511 pounds large twine, for use of the Senate, at \$35 cents.....	-----	178 85

270	Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding, 1st session 36th Congress, viz: 783 copies Senate documents, vol. 14, sheep, at 75 cents..... 98 copies Senate documents, vol. 14, calf, at \$1 15..... Inserting plates, at 1 cent..... 5 reams paper for guards, at \$5.....	587 25 112 70 8 81 25 00	733 76
271	J. Jacobs.....	1 gross gilt Barnard's circular point pens.....	-----	24 00
272	John C. Wise.....	The Mankato Record, for a senator.....	-----	2 00
273	A. J. Goodrich.....	Pioneer and Democrat, for a senator.....	-----	7 00
274	James Galaway.....	Painting and glazing, viz: 1,154 pounds paint, at 18 cents..... 34 pounds white lead putty, at 12 cents..... 64 pounds China gloss, at 50 cents..... 3 gallons shellac, at \$3..... 22 pounds white glue, at 50 cents..... 6 lights fancy glass, at \$3..... 4 lights fancy glass, at \$1..... 14 lights plain glass, at 75 cents..... 116 days' labor, at \$2 25..... Graining, \$30; varnishing, \$8.....	207 72 4 08 32 00 9 00 11 00 18 00 4 00 10 50 261 00 38 00	
275	Joseph Shillington.....	Newspapers furnished for senators.....	-----	595 30
276	Richard Major.....	Drawing, engraving, lithographing, and printing 5,500 copies each of 12 landscape views, 7 plates of Indian portraits, 8 panoramic views, 3 plates of geology, 3 plates paleontology, 1 profile and 2 geological maps to accompany report of Lieutenant J. C. Ives on the Colorado of the West, 198,000 maps and plates..... Lithographing and printing maps accompanying volume XI Report of the Pacific Railroad Survey, viz: 10,000 copies maps, profiles, &c., at \$3 60 per C..... 10,000 copies map Riviere de Lacs, at \$2 50 per C.....	----- ----- 360 00 250 00	422 00
277	John Cassin.....	Lithographing and printing maps accompanying volume XI of Pa- cific Railroad Surveys, viz: 10,000 copies map Red river, &c., at \$5 per C..... 10,000 copies maps, profiles from Benicia, at \$3 75 per C..... 10,000 copies map from San Francisco, at \$2 25 per C..... 10,000 copies map from western boundary, at \$2 25 per C.....	----- 500 00 375 00 225 00 225 00	5,000 00
278	John Cassin.....		-----	610 00
				1,325 00

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1861. Dec 23	279	Joseph H. Richards.....	New York Independent, for a senator.....	-----	\$3 00
	280	Dobbin & Fulton.....	American, (Baltimore,) for a senator.....	-----	8 00
	281	McFarland & Jenks.....	New Hampshire Statesman, for a senator.....	-----	1 14
24	282	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenter's work, viz: Making 2 windlasses for hose, engineer department, 2 large door keys to padlock, fixing hole in pipe, lumber for windlass, 13 turned handles and 64 large 2-inch screws. Time 10¼ days on windlass.....	\$20 50	
			1 key for padlock.....	37	
			Fixing hole for gas-pipe.....	50	
			Lumber for windlass.....	1 50	
			15 handles for windlass, \$1 56; 64 large 2-inch screws.....	2 24	
					25 11
	283	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenter's work, viz: Mending 3 chairs and 2 desks, (Senate).....	3 75	
			Cleaning and varnishing large table and case, and staining the same, new document room.....	7 50	
			Hanging shade curtain, Committee on Naval Affairs.....	25	
			Putting carpet strips around fret-work, (Senate).....	2 25	
			Putting glass in hat-rack.....	1 75	
			2 brass bolts gallery door, repairing door lock, fitting 8 new keys to drawers, repairing 4 locks in folding room, and moving large mirrors, (old post office).....	6 00	
			18 new keys and fitting, (Senate desks,) putting transom sash in vestibule.....	5 23	
			4 new keys and fitting, (committee room).....	1 00	
			1 new key, (document room,) and altering 2 chairs, (Senate).....	3 00	
			Cleaning and varnishing stand and hat-rack, (Sergeant-at-arms).....	75	
			Repairing, cleaning, and varnishing case, and 4 keys for Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.....	7 37	

	2 bolts on door, (gallery department,) 1 hook, main entrance, and 1 bolt on north door, gallery	3 00
	1 packing box, Senate	2 75
	4 keys for key box, (office)	1 00
	Putting up clock, restaurant, bolts on sill windows	1 99
	1 packing box, Senate	2 75
	1 bolt on window, (retiring room)	87
	Cleaning and varnishing furniture in Vice-President's room and reception room	23 25
	1 bolt for store-room; 12 filing awls and handles, Senate	6 50
	Putting casters on chairs, committee room; hanging 2 thermometers	1 50
	3 keys, Committee on Indian Affairs; 3 keys to cases, (committee rooms)	3 00
	4 keys, Committee on Indian Affairs	1 00
	Cleaning and varnishing 8 chairs and 1 sofa, (post office)	3 00
	5 door keys, Committee on Foreign Relations; 2 sets of white mineral knobs, ladies' department	4 50
	1 small case, reporters' gallery	6 00
	Cleaning and varnishing mahogany back to seats, gallery	12 25
	15 new locks on drawers, 11 keys, and fitting 5 mineral knobs, (drawers reporters' gallery)	13 37
	Making scaffold and fixing clock, Senate	7 00
	Covering large table, (gallery,) and 1 in office Secretary of Senate	24 75
	2 mortice locks for fly-doors, 4 entry keys, 5 brass bolts, and 4 plated escutcheons, vestibule	16 85
	Fitting up eating room, 1st floor	35 37
	Cleaning and varnishing desks:	
	R. B. Griffin, 19 days, at \$2 50	47 50
	H. Smith, 19 days, at \$2	38 00
	F. Hurdle, 17 days, at \$2	34 00
	B. Greenwell, 15 days, at \$2	30 00
	6 gallons varnish, 1½ spirits of turpentine, and 1 pound pumice stone	21 80
	2 mahogany tables, Senate	80 00
	51 buckets of paste for the folding room, at \$1	460 83
284a	Jacob Dodson	51 00
284b	J. A. Howell	2 00
285	Bull & Tuttle	4 00
286	Jermain & Brightman	11 00
287	W. S. King	300 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

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CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object	Amount.	Total.
1861. Dec. 27	288	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 1,932 vols. Mechanical Patent Office Report, 1860, vol. 2, at 12½ cents.....	-----	\$241 50
31	289	David G. Vose	Watchman in the crypt for December, 1861, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by House of Representatives).....	-----	33 33
	290	N. Darling	Police of the Capitol for December, 1861.....	\$72 50	
		R. Strong	do.....do.....	45 83	
		S. J. Johnson.....	do.....do.....	45 83	
		J. S. Magee.....	do.....do.....	45 83	
		Charles Casey.....	do.....do.....	45 83	
		S. C. Wailes.....	do.....do.....	45 83	
		J. W. Westfall.....	do.....do.....	43 83	
		D. A. Clayton.....	do.....do.....	45 83	
		J. B. Brown	do.....do.....	45 83	
		James A. Wise.....	do.....do.....	45 83	
		George W. Garrett	do.....do.....	45 83	
		J. Vanderheyden.....	do.....do.....	45 83	
		J. Plant.....	do.....do.....	45 83	
		S. N. Hilton.....	do.....do.....	45 83	
	291	William Quinn.....	For services as page to the Vice-President for December, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	668 29
	292	James H. Johnson.....	Laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for December, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 50.....	-----	72 00
	293	L. M. McCormick	Folding, viz: 2,000 speeches, 500 Daily Globe, and 1,500 obituary addresses, at 75 cents per M..... 3,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C..... 650 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C	3 00 18 00 2 60	46 50
				-----	23 60

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

9

294	J. W. Jones	Hire of horse and carryall for the use of the office of Secretary of Senate for December, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 per day.....	62 00
295	James W. McDill	Clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, from the 2d to the 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day	180 00
296	L. P. Blodgett	Police of the Capitol for November, 1861.....	45 83
	A. Ritter	do.....do.....	45 83
	J. W. Babson	do.....do.....	45 83
	A. Cobourn	do.....do.....	45 83
	L. P. Blodgett	Police of the Capitol for December, 1861	45 83
	A. Ritter	do.....do.....	45 83
	J. W. Babson	do.....do.....	45 83
	A. Cobourn	do.....do.....	45 83
	W. J. Belshaw	do.....do.....	41 40
297	W. F. Rickstein	Newspapers furnished a senator.....	408 04
298	McKee & Fishback	Missouri Democrat, for a senator.....	16 50
299	W. D. Spalding	Services as clerk in the office of Secretary of Senate for December, 1861, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	12 00
			148 80
300	J. L. Elliott	New York Observer, for a senator.....	2 50
301	N. C. Griffin	Clerk to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	180 00
302	W. B. Lord	Services as secretary to Joint Commission on Compensation and Expenditure from December 5, 1-61, to December 31, 1861, 27 days, at \$4 per day.....	108 00
303	E. L. Cushaw and others.....	Laborers for December, 1861.....	232 50
304	J. M. Stanton	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day	180 00
305	W. Washington	Washing 12½ dozen towels, at 75 cents.....	9 06¼
		Deduct	1 00
306	J. G. Patten	Services of son as page from December 2 to December 31, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	8 06
307	Ben Perley Poore	Clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day	72 00
308	E. G. Chambers	Clerk to the Committee on Territories from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day	180 00
309	J. F. Callan	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs from 2d to 31st December, 1861, at 6 per day	180 00
			180 00

1862.

Jan. 2

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Jan. 2	310	Charles L. Miller.....	Clerk to the Committee on Commerce, from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day .....	.....	\$180 00
	311	Catharine Lomax.....	Washing 11 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen .....	.....	8 25
	312	George B. Hamilton.....	Folding 4,000 speeches and Daily Globe, at 75 cents per M	\$3 00	
			Folding 500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C	2 00	
			Folding 5,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C	30 00	
					35 00
	313	W. E. Johnson.....	Clerk to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day .....	.....	180 00
	314	W. H. Goddard.....	Folding 3,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C	18 00	
			Folding 1,500 speeches, at 75 cents per M	1 12	
			Folding 1,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C	4 00	
					23 12
	315	J. Disturnel	1 Colton's General Atlas for the Committee on Territories.....	15 00	
			Freight by express	1 50	
					16 50
	316	Charles O. Rogers	Boston Journal, for senators .....	.....	20 00
	317	F. H. Oakshott	Folding 3,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C	18 00	
			Folding 2,000 speeches, at 75 cents per M	1 50	
					19 50
	318	R. Griffin.....	Services as driver of Senate carryall for December, 1861, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day .....	.....	46 50
	319	James Sheehy.....	Binding 1 volume of the Rebellion Record .....	.....	1 00
3	320	George T. Brown.....	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for December, 1861, 31 days, at \$2 each per day	248 00	
			Hire of 2 saddle horses, at \$1 50 each per day	93 00	
					341 00
	321	Rose M. Hart	Services of son as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day .....	.....	72 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

11

322	J. B. Wilson.....	1 dozen whisk brooms.....	3 50
		1 dozen India-rubber spittoons	15 00
323	A. Bielaski	Services of son as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	18 50
324	A. C. Lynch.....	Services of son as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	72 00
325	E. F. O'Brien.....	Services of son as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	72 00
326	J. W. Jennings	Services of ward as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	72 00
327	Joseph Brown.....	Chief engineer in heating and ventilating department for December, 1861.....	72 00
	John Kilby.....	Assistant engineer for December, 1861.....	125 00
	James A. Ingram.....	Assistant engineer for 14 days.....	100 00
	W. Cady.....	Fireman for December, 1861, at \$2 per day.....	45 65
	E. Fitzsimmons	do.....do.....	62 00
	James Smith.....	do.....do.....	62 00
	Charles Gordon	Laborer, at \$1 50 per day.....	46 50
	Charles Lewis.....	do.....	46 50
328	George Cowie	Services of son as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	549 65
329	J. Hutchins.....	Services of son as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	72 00
330	D. A. Moreau.....	Services of son as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	72 00
331	J. R. Doolittle, jr.....	Clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary from 19th to 31st Decem- ber, 1861, 12 days, at \$6 per day.....	72 00
332	James Redpath	The Pine and Palm, for a senator.....	1 00
333	W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Newspapers for a senator.....	3 50
334	Sarah Z. Evans.....	Services of son as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	72 00
335	George B. Corkhill.....	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	180 00
336	Charles Lapelle	Courier des Etats Unis, for senators	16 01
337	L. K. Lippincott.....	The Little Pilgrim, for a senator.....	50
338	Hon. Preston King	Newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate	45 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
Jan. 7	339	J. Goodwin	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	\$180 00
	340	M. J. Bull	Services of brother as page in the Senate from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	72 00
9	341	Thomas Croggin	Hack-hire for Committee on Enrolled Bills.....	-----	10 00
10	342	Campbell & Son	Hardware, viz: 50 pounds hoop iron, at 6½ cents	\$3 12	
			20 pounds wrought nails, at 10 cents.....	2 00	
			1 box scraper, 75 cents; 1 dozen paste brushes, \$3 75	4 50	
			10 pounds wrought nails, \$1; 2 gross screws, \$1 58.....	2 58	
			2 paper knives, 38 cents; 1 gross screws, \$1.....	1 38	
			Handsaw, \$2; basket, \$1 75.....	3 75	
			10 pounds wrought nails.....	1 00	
			1 bundle hoop iron, \$2 50; 25 pounds wrought nails, \$2 50.....	5 00	
			1 gross screws.....	1 00	
			25 pounds hoop iron, \$1 75; 3 pounds nails, 19 cents.....	1 94	
			15 pounds hoop iron, at 8 cents.....	1 20	
			30 pounds hoop iron, at 6½ cents	1 87	
			2 stones.....	20	
			20 pounds wrought nails, at 10 cents.....	2 00	
			Strop 1; hone, \$1	2 00	
			1 dozen paste brushes, \$3 25; whetstone, 25 cents	3 50	
			Strop and hone, \$1 38; razor, \$1.....	2 38	
				-----	39 42
	343	John T. Marcy.....	Omnibus tickets for use of the Senate	-----	5 00
	344	Moses Hawks	Clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	
11	345	A. Hoen & Co.....	Transferring and printing charts for the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, viz: 6,200 copies chart No. 6, at \$1 93 per C.....	-----	180 00
				119 66	

14	346	R. S. Northcott.....	6,200 copies chart No. 23, at 80 cents per C	49 60	290 16
	347	L. F. Valentine & Co.....	6,200 copies chart No. 24, at 75 cents per C	46 50	4 00
			6,200 copies chart No. 37, at \$1 20 per C.. ..	74 40	
		National Telegraph, for a senator.....			
		Stationery, viz:			
		1½ dozen penknives, at \$12		18 00	
		½ dozen shears, at \$12.....		6 00	
		1 dozen bottles of pounce.....		1 00	
		4 dozen blank books, at \$21		84 00	
		2 dozen reference files, at \$5		10 00	
		12 dozen silver-tipped penholders, at \$2 50		30 00	
		9 patent letter files, 9 × 11 inches.....		9 00	
		11 patent cap files, 9 × 13 inches, at \$12.....		11 00	
		½ dozen paper weights, at \$9		4 50	
		½ dozen glass weights, No. 3, at \$12.....		6 00	
		½ dozen glass weights, (apple on glass,) at \$12		6 00	
		1 patent cap file, 9 × 13 inches		1 00	
		3 patent letter files, 9 × 11 inches, at \$12		3 00	
		21 dozen fancy pen wipers, at \$3.....		63 00	
		6 dozen ivory propelling pencils, at \$5 50		33 00	
		9 dozen gutta percha pencils, at \$6		54 00	
		6 dozen gutta percha pencils, large, at \$12.....		72 00	
		1 dozen gutta percha rulers, 16 inches		9 00	
		12 dozen pure gum elastic bands, at \$4 50		54 00	
		5 dozen Bryon & Wilson's writing fluid, quarts, at \$6		30 00	
		18 gross assorted penholders, at \$1 50		22 50	
		10 dozen pearl handle knives, at \$14.....		140 00	
		2 dozen office shears, 6-inch, at \$5 50.....		11 00	
		204 dozen lead pencils, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at 35 cents		71 40	
		25,000 white adhesive envelopes, at \$3.....		75 00	
		25,000 white adhesive envelopes, at \$2 25.....		56 25	
		100,000 buff envelopes, at \$3.....		300 00	
		100,000 buff envelopes, at \$2 25.....		225 00	
		25 reams damask laid note paper, at \$2		50 00	
		25 reams extra thin note paper, unruled, at \$1 40		35 00	
					1,488 65
348		Jacob Dodson,.....			30 00
		Services of wife in the ladies' retiring room from 2d to 31st Decem-ber, 1861, 30 days, at \$1 per day.....			

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Jan. 14	349	J. Disturnell	1 map United States and Mexico. 1 Webster's Dictionary 1 map of Virginia 1 map of seat of war on the Potomac.....	\$6 00 6 00 1 00 1 00	\$14 00 6 25
16 17	350 351	Prime, Stone, Hall & Hallock Wm. A. Wheeler	Journal of Commerce for a senator, Stationery, viz: 3 dozen glass inkstands, at \$10 50..... 3 dozen glass standishes, at \$29..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen fancy glass inkstands, at \$7 50..... 4 dozen sheets thick blotting paper..... 5 dozen portfolios, at \$13..... 3 dozen inkstandishes, at \$29..... 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen small fancy inkstands, at \$7..... 144 dozen Peruvian pens.....	 31 50 87 00 21 25 3 00 65 00 87 00 45 50 8 64	 348 89 100 00 29 75
18 20	352 353 354	T. F. Clark..... W. Webster..... Judson Downs.....	Services as an additional messenger for the month of December, 1861..... Hauling 119 loads of ashes, at 25 cts. per load..... Hire of horse and buggy for use of joint committee on the conduct of the war, nine days, at \$3 per day..... Expenses..... 9 days' service, at \$2.....	 27 00 13 50 18 00	 58 50
	355	A. B. J. Bent	9 days' service, seeking for witnesses for committee on the conduct of the war, at \$2 per day..... Expenses.....	18 00 20 25	38 75
21	356	Adeline Sergeant	Binding, 2d session 36th Congress, viz: 783 copies vol. 2, sheep, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 98 copies vol. 2, calf, at 58 cents.....	293 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 84	

23	357	Beals, Greene & Co.	Inserting broadsides.....	8 81	718 55
	358	Daniel McCook	783 copies vol. 7, part 1, sheep, at 37½ cents	293 62½	24 00
			98 copies vol. 7, part 1, calf, at 58 cents.....	56 84	
			Inserting broadsides.....	8 81	
24	359	Jas. S. Waters	Poston Post, for senators.....		72 00
	360	J. R. Atkinson.....	For grandson as page from 2d to 31st December, 1861, thirty days, at \$2 40 per day.....		6 00
			Newspapers for senators		72 00
			For services of son as page from 2d to 31st December, 1861, thirty days, at \$2 40 per day.....		13 50
25	361	Geo. Lunt & Co.	Boston Courier, for senators		72 00
	362	Mary A. Gadsby	For services of son as page from 2d to 31st December, 1861, thirty days, at \$2 40 per day.....		
27	363	Chas. Edgerly	Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war. Travelling expenses.....	6 00 18 00	
28	364	Charles P. Adams.....	Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war. Travelling expenses	8 00 8 00	24 00
	365	Charles L. Brown	Three days' attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.....		16 00
	366	E. F. Hovey.....	History of the Southern Rebellion.....		6 00
	367	J. I. DeLaney.....	Three days' attendance before joint committee on conduct of the war. Travelling expenses each way.....	6 00 48 00	2 00
	368	J. Choller	One day's attendance as a witness before joint committee on con- duct of the war		54 00
	369	W. P. Moore	Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war. Travelling expenses each way.....	8 00 8 00	2 00
	370	S. A. Beam	Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war. Travelling expenses.....	8 00 8 00	16 00
	371	G. K. Warren	Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war. Travelling expenses.....	8 00 8 00	16 00
	372	Amelia Spencer.....	Repairing one American ensign for the Senate of the United States.....		16 00 12 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Jan. 14	349	J. Disturnell	1 map United States and Mexico..... 1 Webster's Dictionary..... 1 map of Virginia..... 1 map of seat of war on the Potomac.....	\$6 00 6 00 1 00 1 00	\$14 00 6 25
16 17	350 351	Prime, Stone, Hall & Hallock Wm. A. Wheeler	Journal of Commerce for a senator, Stationery, viz: 3 dozen glass inkstands, at \$10 50..... 3 dozen glass standishes, at \$29..... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen fancy glass inkstands, at \$7 50..... 4 dozen sheets thick blotting paper..... 5 dozen portfolios, at \$13..... 3 dozen inkstandishes, at \$29..... 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen small fancy inkstands, at \$7..... 144 dozen Peruvian pens.....	31 50 87 00 21 25 3 00 65 00 87 00 45 50 8 64	348 89 100 00 29 75
18 20	352 353 354	T. F. Clark W. Webster Judson Downs	Services as an additional messenger for the month of December, 1861 Hauling 119 loads of ashes, at 25 cts. per load..... Hire of horse and buggy for use of joint committee on the conduct of the war, nine days, at \$3 per day..... Expenses..... 9 days' service, at \$2.....	27 00 13 50 18 00	58 50
	355	A. B. J. Bent	9 days' service, seeking for witnesses for committee on the conduct of the war, at \$2 per day..... Expenses.....	18 00 20 25	38 75
21	356	Adeline Sergeant	Binding, 2d session 36th Congress, viz: 783 copies vol. 2, sheep, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..... 98 copies vol. 2, calf, at 58 cents.....	293 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 84	

23	357	Beals, Greene & Co.	Inserting broadsides.....	8 81	718 55
	358	Daniel McCook.....	783 copies vol. 7, part 1, sheep, at 37½ cents	293 62½	24 00
			98 copies vol. 7, part 1, calf, at 58 cents.....	56 84	
			Inserting broadsides.....	8 81	
24	359	Jas. S. Waters	Poston Post, for senators.....		72 00
	360	J. R. Atkinson.....	For grandson as page from 2d to 31st December, 1861, thirty days, at \$2 40 per day.....		6 00
	361	Geo. Lunt & Co.....	Newspapers for senators		72 00
25	362	Mary A. Gadsby	For services of son as page from 2d to 31st December, 1861, thirty days, at \$2 40 per day.....		13 50
27	363	Chas. Edgerly	Boston Courier, for senators		72 00
			For services of son as page from 2d to 31st December, 1861, thirty days, at \$2 40 per day.....		
			Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.	6 00	
			Travelling expenses.....	18 00	
28	364	Charles P. Adams.....	Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.	8 00	24 00
			Travelling expenses	8 00	
	365	Charles L. Brown	Three days' attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.....		16 00
	366	E. F. Hovey.....	History of the Southern Rebellion.....		6 00
	367	J. V. DeLaney.....	Three days' attendance before joint committee on conduct of the war.	6 00	2 00
			Travelling expenses each way.....	48 00	
	368	J. Choller	One day's attendance as a witness before joint committee on con- duct of the war		54 00
	369	W. P. Moore	Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.	8 00	2 00
			Travelling expenses each way.....	8 00	
	370	S. A. Beam.....	Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.	8 00	16 00
			Travelling expenses.....	8 00	
	371	G. K. Warren	Attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.	8 00	16 00
			Travelling expenses.....	8 00	
	372	Amelia Spencer.....	Repairing one American ensign for the Senate of the United States.....		16 00
					12 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Jan. 29	373	Edward Bacon	Three days' attendance before joint committee on conduct of the war.	\$6 00	
			Travelling expenses	8 00	
	374	Carrington & Hotchkiss	Journal and Courier, for a senator		\$14 00
30	375	Isaac Bassett	Omnibus tickets		21 67
31	376	J. R. Doolittle, jr.	Clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs for January, 1862, thirty-one days, at \$6 per day		6 25
	377	W. D. Spaulding	Services as clerk in office of Secretary of Senate for January, 1862, thirty-one days, at \$4 80 per day		186 00
	378	H. Hamlin	For services of Wm. Quinn as page for January, 1862, thirty-one days, at \$2 40 per day		148 80
	379	D. A. Moreau	For services of brother as page for January, 1862, thirty-one days, at \$2 40 per day		74 40
	380	J. G. Patten	For services of son as page for January, 1862, thirty-one days, at \$2 40 per day		74 40
	381	J. W. McDill	Clerk to Committee on District of Columbia for January, 1862, thirty-one days, at \$6 per day		74 40
	382	Charles L. Miller	Clerk to the Committee on Commerce for January, 1862, thirty-one days, at \$6 per day		186 00
	383	Ben Perley Poore	Clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations for January, thirty-one days, at \$6 per day		186 00
	384	Nathan Darling	Police of the Capitol for January, 1862	72 50	186 00
		R. Strong	do	45 83	
		S. J. Johnson	do	45 83	
		J. S. Magee	do	45 83	
		C. C. Casey	do	45 83	
		S. C. Wailes	do	45 83	
		J. W. Westfall	do	45 83	
		D. A. Clayton	do	45 83	
		J. B. Brown	do	45 83	

385	J. A. Wise	do	45 83	897 94
386	G. W. Garnett	do	45 83	232 50
387	J. Vanderhuyden	do	45 83	33 33
	J. Plant	do	45 83	186 00
	L. V. Blodgett	do	45 83	100 00
	A. Ritter	do	45 83	
	S. N. Hilton	do	45 83	341 00
	A. Coburn	do	45 83	74 40
	J. W. Babson	do	45 83	74 40
	W. J. Belshaw	do	45 83	100 00
	E. L. Oushaw & others	Laborers for January, 1862		62 00
	D. G. Vose	Watchman in the crypt for January, 1862, at \$800 per annum, (half paid by the House of Representatives)		186 00
	J. M. Stanton	Clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary for January, 1862, thirty-one days, at \$6 per day		74 40
388	T. F. Clark	Services as additional messenger for January, 1862	248 00	341 00
389	George T. Brown	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 per day each	93 00	74 40
		Hire of 2 saddle-horses same time, at \$1 50		62 00
390	A. Bielaski	Services of son as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day		186 00
391	M. J. Bull	For brother as page for January, 1862, at \$2 40		74 40
392	J. W. Jones	Hire of horse and carryall for use of office of Secretary of Senate for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2		100 00
393	George B. Corkhill	Clerk to the Committee on Public Lands for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day		46 50
394	George Cowie	For son as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40		604 00
395	L. M. McCormick	Additional messenger for January, 1862		72 00
396	James H. Johnson	Laborer in office of Secretary of Senate for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day		74 40
397	J. T. Brown and others	Engineers, &c., for January, 1862		186 00
398	Eliza Lake	For son as page for January, 1862, at \$2 40		
399	M. A. Gadsby	do		
400	E. G. Chambers	Clerk to Committee on Territories for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day		
401	Daniel McCook	Services of grandson as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day		
402	A. C. Lynch	For son as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40		

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Jan. 31	403	B. Gregg	For son as page from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40—	-----	\$72 00
	404	J. Hutchins.....	For son as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40	-----	74 40
	405	T. M. Rees	Secretary of the commission of compensation and expenditure, under act of July 31, 1861, for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 per day—	-----	124 00
	406	S. T. Evans.....	For son as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40	-----	74 40
	407	Eliza Lake.....	do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	408	C. Lomax.....	Washing 14 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen	-----	10 50
	409	B. Gregg	For son as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40	-----	74 40
	410	Rose M. Harte.....	do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	411	J. W. Jennings	For ward as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40	-----	74 40
	412	E. T. O'Brien	For son as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40	-----	74 40
	413	R. Griffin.....	Services as driver of Senate carryall for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day	-----	46 50
	414	M. Jones	Services of her ward as page from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	72 00
	415	J. R. Atkinson.....	Services of son as page for January, 1862	-----	74 40
Feb. 1	416	W. E. Johnson.....	Clerk to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day	-----	186 00
	417	A. T. Manpin.....	American and Gazette, for a senator	-----	7 50
	418	Barnes & Mitchell	2 dozen towels, at \$4	\$8 00	
			4 dozen towels, at \$3	12 00	
			8 boxes black crape, at \$4 50	36 00	
3	419	N. C. Griffin.....	Clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day	-----	56 00
	420	J. F. Callan	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day	-----	186 00
4	421	Moses Hawks	Clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$6	-----	186 00
			1862, 31 days, at \$6	-----	186 00

422	L. T. Valentine & Co.....	Stationery, viz:		
		45 reams blue cap paper, plain, at \$2 60	117 00	
		78 reams white quarto post paper, plain, at \$3 25	253 50	
		25 reams white quarto post paper, gilt, at \$3	75 00	
		74 reams blue quarto post paper, at \$3	222 00	
		20 reams blue quarto post paper, unruled, at \$2	40 00	
		25 reams white laid note post paper, unruled, at \$2	50 00	
		75 reams white laid note paper, small, unruled, at \$1 50	112 50	
		25,000 white adhesive envelopes, at \$2 25	56 25	
		75,000 buff envelopes, at \$3	225 00	
		100,000 buff envelopes, at \$2 40	240 00	
				1,391 25
5	Daniel Hall.....	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day		
423		Hartford Press, for a senator		186 00
424	J. R. Hawley & Co.	Clerk to Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, from December 2, 1861, to January 21, 1862, 61 days, at \$6 per day		5 00
425	S. W. Simmons	3 days' attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war		366 00
426	James Brady.....	Travelling expenses	6 00	
			48 00	
				54 00
427	Robert Kellen.....	3 days' attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war	6 00	
		Travelling expenses	10 00	
				16 00
428	George T. Brown.....	Expenses incurred by order of the joint select committee on the conduct of the war, viz:		
		Summoning General Heintzelman.....	2 00	
		Travelling expenses	2 20	
		Summoning General Richardson.....	2 00	
		Travelling expenses	2 80	
		Summoning Generals McClellan & Meigs	4 00	
		Summoning General McCall	2 00	
		Travelling expenses	2 00	
		Summoning General Morrell	2 00	
		Travelling expenses	2 60	
		Summoning General Porter	2 00	
		Travelling expenses	1 60	
		Summoning General Smith.....	2 00	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Feb. 7	428	George T. Brown—Continued..	Travelling expenses	\$2 00	
			Summoning General Franklin	2 00	
			Travelling expenses	2 40	
			Summoning General McDowell	2 00	
			Travelling expenses	50	
			Summoning General Wadsworth	2 00	
			Travelling expenses	1 60	
			Summoning General Slocum	2 00	
			Travelling expenses	1 40	
			Summoning General Stone	2 00	
			Travelling expenses	7 00	
			Summoning General Banks	2 00	
			Travelling expenses	17 00	
			Summoning Generals Patterson and Sanford by mail and telegraph..	4 00	
			Cash paid for telegraphic despatches	2 78	
			Summoning General Lander	2 00	
			Cash paid for hack hire	3 00	
			Summoning General Rosecranz	2 00	
			Summoning General Lane	2 00	
			Summoning General Lander	2 00	
			Summoning Chief Clerk Brooks	2 00	
			Summoning Surgeon S. R. Haven	2 00	
			Travelling expenses	2 40	
			Summoning General Frémont	2 00	
			Travelling expenses	48 00	
			Summoning Major Doubleday	2 00	
			Summoning Colonel Plummer	2 00	
			Summoning Captain Downs	2 00	
			Summoning A. B. Bent	2 00	
			Summoning Major Dwight Bannister	2 00	

Summoning General Frémont.....	2 00
Summoning Dr. Brush.....	2 00
Summoning Captain Brady.....	2 00
Travelling expenses.....	48 00
Summoning Colonel Wistar.....	2 00
Summoning Colonel Tompkins.....	2 00
Summoning Lieutenant P. J. Downey.....	2 00
Summoning Captain De Cousey.....	2 00
Summoning Captain F. G. Young.....	2 00
Summoning Major B. Laflin.....	2 00
Summoning Adjutant A. V. Rea.....	2 00
Travelling expenses.....	48 00
Summoning Quartermaster Foote.....	2 00
Summoning Captain Clinton Berry.....	2 00
Travelling expenses.....	8 00
Summoning Colonel Butterfield.....	2 00
Summoning E. L. Beard.....	2 00
Summoning Adjutant G. W. Thompson.....	2 00
Summoning J. V. Merrill.....	2 00
Travelling expenses.....	3 20
Summoning Captain W. Judkins.....	2 00
Summoning Sergeant E. C. B. Edgerly.....	2 00
Travelling expenses.....	18 00
Summoning Captain James J. De Lancy.....	2 00
Travelling expenses.....	48 00
Summoning Captain Henley, by telegraph to Lander.....	2 00
Summoning Quartermaster Church Howe.....	2 00
Summoning Captain Adams.....	2 00
Travelling expenses.....	8 00
Summoning Major Bacon.....	2 00
Summoning Colonel Warren.....	2 00
Summoning Colonel Paine.....	2 00
Summoning Lieutenant Colonel Bean.....	2 00
Summoning Captain W. P. Moore.....	2 00
Travelling expenses.....	8 00
Summoning J. Choller and Captain Brown.....	4 00
Summoning Colonel Devens.....	2 00
Summoning Major Dimmick.....	2 00
Travelling expenses.....	9 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Feb. 7	428	George T. Brown—Continued..	Summoning Colonel La Dru	\$2 00	
			Summoning Montgomery Blair	2 00	
			Summoning F. P. Blair.....	2 00	\$421 48
10	429	Andrew V. Rea	3 days' attendance as witness before joint committee on the conduct of the war	6 00	
			Travelling expenses	48 00	54 00
10	430	J. P. Gould.....	3 days' attendance as witness before joint committee on the conduct of the war	6 00	
	431	M. Buchignani.....	Services of grandson as page from December 2 to 31, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day		72 00
	432	Jas. Sheeley	3 parts of Rebellion Record, (9, 10, 11,) at 50 cents		1 50
	433	J. B. Wilson.....	5½ dozen India-rubber spittoons	6 25	
			7½ dozen India-rubber spittoons.....	12 25	
			2 cocoa mats	5 00	
			2 India-rubber mats.....	6 00	29 50
434		J. J. Dimmock.....	5 days' attendance before joint committee on the conduct of the war, at \$2	10 00	
			Travelling expenses	8 00	18 00
435		Church Howe.....	3 days' attendance as a witness before joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	6 00	
			Travelling expenses.....	8 00	14 00

436	L. C. Loomis	Services in arranging and classifying the books and documents of the Senate chamber and committee rooms, as per agreement with the Hon. President <i>pro tempore</i> and Sergeant-at-arms, from September 1, 1861, to January 15, 1862, 4½ months, at \$100 per month.....	450 00	300 00
		Credit, February 10, 1862, by cash.....	300 00	
		Balance due.....	150 00	
11	437	Byron Laflin.....	5 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	10 00
			Travelling expenses	24 00
	438	James Boyle.....	2 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	34 00
	439	J. Patrick	3 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	4 00
	440	G. B. Hamilton	Folding, viz: 2,500 speeches, at 75 cents per M..... 2,300 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C..... 2,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C.....	6 00 1 87½ 9 20 12 00
	441	Philip J. Downey	5 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	23 07½
			Travelling expenses	10 00 9 00
12	442	C. M. Merritt	4 days' attendance as a witness before joint committee on the conduct of the war	19 00
			Travelling expenses	8 00 9 00
	443	W. Washington.....	Washing 32 dozen towels for bath room, &c., at 75 cents per dozen.	17 00
	444	A. D. Smith & Co	Daily Free Democrat, for a senator	24 00
	445	W. H. Goddard	Folding, viz: 4,150 copies of speeches, at 75 cents per M..... 2,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C..... 1,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C.....	5 25 3 12 12 00 6 00
				21 12

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Feb. 12	446	J. H. Seltzer	2 days' attendance as a witness before joint committee on the conduct of the war	\$4 00	\$8 00
			Travelling expenses	4 00	
	447	D. D. Jones	2 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	4 00	
			Travelling expenses	4 00	8 00
	448	Geo. P. McLean	2 days' attendance as a witness before joint committee on the conduct of the war	4 00	
			Travelling expenses	4 00	
13	449	Wm. Homer	Hire of carriage for the use of the joint committee on the conduct of the war	-----	15 00
	450	F. A. Boardman	3 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	6 00	
			Travelling expenses	8 00	
	451	Jacob Dodson	Services of his wife in the ladies' retiring room for January, 1862	-----	14 00
	452	A. C. Hobart	3 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	6 00	
			Travelling expenses	8 00	
	453	E. T. Fletcher	Louisville Daily Journal, for a senator	-----	14 00
	454	E. T. Fletcher	Louisville Daily Journal, for a senator	-----	
	455	Franck Taylor	Books, &c., viz: Southern Wealth	75	
			British and Foreign State Papers, vol. 35	11 50	5 00
			Annual Register, 1860	6 50	
			Almanack de Gotha, 1861	1 75	

18	456	J. W. McMillan	De Bow's Review, for Hon. D. L. Yulee, 4 months, 1861.....	1 67	25 50
			De Bow's Review, for Hon. W. K. Sebastian, 4 months, 1861.....	1 67	
			De Bow's Review, for Hon. W. Saulsbury, 4 months, 1861.....	1 67	
	457	M. Buchignani	3 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the		
			conduct of the war.....	6 00	
			Travelling expenses	8 00	14 00
19	458	C. Dodson	Services of grandson as page in the Senate for January, 1862, 31		
			days, at \$2 40 per day.....		74 40
	459	Thomas McGrath.....	Washing 40 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....		30 75
	460	W. Washington	1 scraper.....	2 50	
			1 band and bolts.....	1 50	4 00
	461	H. B. Reed.....	Services of son in the bath room for December, 1861, and January,		
20	462	N. F. Palmer.....	1862, 62 days, at \$1 25 per day.....		77 50
	463	F. A. Soule	3 days' attendance before the committee on the conduct of the war	6 00	
	464	Frederick Hudson.....	Travelling expenses	4 00	10 00
	465	James Galway	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the		
			conduct of the war.....		2 00
	466	A. S. Mitchell	150 copies of the Congressional Directory, at 45 cents.....		67 50
21	467	D. De Coucey.....	3 days' attendance before the committee on the conduct of the war	6 00	
			Travelling expenses	48 00	54 00
	468	Charles C. Duncanson	Services of his nephew as page for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40		
	469	William Judkins.....	per day		74 40
			New York Times, for senators.....		69 65
			3 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the		
			conduct of the war.....	6 00	
			Travelling expenses	8 00	14 00
			Services as laborer for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$1.50 per day		46 50
	470	Philp & Solomons	3 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the		
			conduct of the war	6 00	
			Mileage 90 miles each way.....	18 00	24 00
			Stationery, viz:		
			250 envelopes, at \$2 40.....	60	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Feb. 21	470	Philp & Solomons—Continued.	2 boxes index pens, at 36 cents.....	\$0 72	
			4 reams pink blotting paper, at \$3 70.....	14 80	
			5 dozen 4to portfolios, at \$10 82.....	54 10	
			6 dozen memorandums, at \$3 35.....	20 10	
			5½ dozen vestas, at \$3 90.....	22 10	
			36 dozen pencils, at 29 cents.....	10 44	
			60 dozen Plume's pens, at 26 cents.....	15 60	
			36 dozen albata pens, at 2 cents.....	72	
			96 dozen Perry's gilt pens, 36, at 12 cents.....	11 52	
			60 dozen Perry's gilt pens, 37, at 3 cents.....	1 80	
			96 dozen Lawrence index pens, at 3 cents.....	2 88	
			2 dozen 16-inch rubber rulers, at \$3 94.....	7 88	
			1,000 white envelopes, 10½ × 6½, at \$13 65.....	13 65	
			30,000 white envelopes, 8½ × 3¾, at \$5 12.....	153 60	
			100,000 white envelopes, 5½ × 3, at \$2 60.....	260 00	
			5,000 white envelopes, long note, at \$2 60.....	13 00	
			18,000 white envelopes, long note, 5½ × 3¼, at \$2 95.....	53 10	
					\$656 61
20	471	Knowles & Anthony.....	Providence Journal, for a senator.....	-----	8 00
	472	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 2,500 copies of volume 11 Pacific Railroad Survey, at 75 cents per volume.....	-----	
	473	T. H. Oakshott.....	Folding 4,500 speeches, at 75 cents per M.....	3 37½	1,875 00
			Folding 2,050 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C.....	12 30	
			Folding 1,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C.....	6 00	
	474	L. J. Middleton.....	318 bushels of ice from December 1, 1861, to January 31, 1862, at 50 cents.....	-----	21 67
	475	James Galway.....	Services of nephew as page from 2d to 31st December, 1861, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	159 00
	476	Clinton Berry.....	6 days' attendance before joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	72 00
					12 00

21	478	G. M. Wight	Traveling expenses.....	8 00	20 00
		Furniture, viz:			
		12 oak arm chairs, at \$4.....		48 00	
		18 oak dining chairs.....		45 00	
		2 walnut extension tables, at \$19.....		38 00	
		1 large fine oak table.....		48 00	
		1 large rosewood marble-top table		45 00	
		1 large walnut marble-top table.....		30 00	
		80½ yards oilcloth, at \$1 25.....		100 42	
		Putting down oilcloth		5 00	
22	478	J. F. Callan	5 copies Military Laws, for office of Secretary of the Senate, at \$4 ..		359 42
24	479	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 1,977 copies of Ives' Report on the Colorado of the West, at 75 cents per copy.....		20 00
	480	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 1,016 copies of vol. 11, Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys, at 75 cents per copy.....		1,482 75
	481	Andrew K. Stake.....	Three days' attendance as a witness before joint committee on the conduct of the war.....		762 00
			Travelling expenses	6 00	
				20 00	
	482	Gales & Seaton.....	Daily National Intelligencer for office of Secretary of Senate, 1861 ..	10 00	26 00
			Binding the same	7 00	
	483	J. C. Woods.....	Two days' attendance as a witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.....		17 00
	484	E. N. Fuller.....	Newark Evening Journal, for a senator.....		4 00
	485	W. C. Bryant & Co.....	New York Evening Post, for senators		5 00
	486	C. Bacon.....	For fees on subpoena issued by J. M. Mason, chairman of the select committee of the Senate, to summon W. H. D. Callandar, at Hartford, and Charles Blair, of Collinsville, to testify before said committee in regard to the affair at Harper's Ferry:		102 66
			Travel to serve, 70 miles, at 6 cents.....	4 20	
			2 services.....	1 00	
			Returning to Washington from Middletown, 325 miles, at 6 cents.....	19 50	
				24 70	
			Deduct	6 70	18 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Feb. 24	487	Chas. Zagonis	One day's attendance as a witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.....	-----	\$2 00
	488	Alfred Spates	Three days' attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.....	\$6 00	
			Travelling expenses	8 00	14 00
	489	James W. Savage.....	One day's attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.....	-----	2 00
25	490	G. W. Thompson	Seven days' attendance as a witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.....	-----	14 00
26	491	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 1,375 volumes Pacific railroad report, vol. 11, at 75 cents....	-----	1,031 25
	492	Ira Tripp.....	Three days' attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.....	6 00	
			Travelling expenses.....	66 00	72 00
	493	Jacob Dodson.....	54 buckets of paste, from December 23 to February 26, 1862, at \$1.-	-----	54 00
27	494	S. D. Sturgis	Sixteen days' attendance as witness before joint committee on conduct of the war.....	-----	32 00
	495	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenter's work, viz: Putting up shelves in closet in eating-room, lower floor..... Repairing 2 lanterns (post office)..... Repairing lock and fitting new key, clerk's table, Senate..... Putting on spring hinge, vestibule door..... Cleaning and varnishing steps around clerk's table and Vice-President's chair, Senate..... 1 key, and fitting and repairing lock, clerk's table, Senate..... Putting up 16 labels, cloak-room, &c..... 1 key, and fitting and repairing lock, Vice-President's room..... Repairing north gallery door, 1 key for desk, Senate..... Putting moulding on door, Senate.....	3 25 75 50 2 50 2 25 50 50 50 1 00 50	

Putting 2 sets white mineral knobs on doors and water-closets, lower floor ; mending mortice-lock committee on Pacific railroad.....	3	25	249	48
Removing desks and changing labels, and putting handle in block..	1	40	67	20
Putting up cloak-pins, (office;) 1 key for door select committee room.	1	00	67	20
4 keys and fitting for key-box, (office).....	1	50	67	20
Repairing stamp document room ; putting castors on chair, (office)...	2	50	67	20
Making rod for flag, (V. P. room)	18	87	67	20
Putting on spring hinge, Senate door.....	3	50	67	20
Putting up cloak-hooks, (office).....	2	75	67	20
Moving furniture and fitting up clerk's office.....	3	25	67	20
2 large door-keys, (cellar,) 2 sets castors on chairs and sofa.....	6	00	67	20
Repairing dumb waiter, lower floor ; repairing washstand and fixing north gallery door.....	1	00	67	20
Taking off and putting on 14 locks, 3 keys and fitting, (office;) 2 blocks for scrubbing.....	1	25	67	20
1 key and fitting, reporters' gallery.....	3	87	67	20
Putting on 2 spring hinges, vestibule door.....	25		67	20
Easing door, (post office;) castors on chair, (Committee on Finance)...	6	00	67	20
Locks for drawer, (Senate;) castor for chair, (Senate;) key for case.	1	00	67	20
Key for door, south entrance.....	1	25	67	20
2 punches, 1 box eyelets, 1 handle, 1 set of bits, (Senate).....	75		67	20
Key and fitting for desk, (Senate).....	3	25	67	20
Altering desk top, moving labels, and screwing down desk, (Senate;) hook, (Senate;) 1 key, (office).....	3	87	67	20
Making new walnut letter and document case, (Senate)	25		67	20
Putting glass in 2 lanterns, (Senate).....	1	52	67	20
Making 3 cases, cloak-room, reporters' gallery, and water-closet....	65	29	67	20
Putting up each, Railroad Committee room.....	50		67	20
15 boxes for Senate, at \$2 75.....	39	45	67	20
Making portable top for table, clerk's office.....	6	00	67	20
Mending chair, (office).....	41	25	67	20
1,198 file-sticks, (Senate)	5	50	67	20
	23	96	67	20
Services of son as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40.....			249	48
do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....			67	20
Services of ward as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40.....			67	20
For son as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40			67	20
do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....			67	20
do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....			67	20
do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....			67	20

496 E. T. O'Brien.....
497 M. J. Bull.....
498 J. W. Jennings.....
499 Rose M. Hart

500 A. G. Lynch.....
501 A. Bielaski

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Feb. 28	502	J. Hutchins.	For ward as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40	-----	\$67 20
	503	D. A. Moreau	For brother as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40	-----	67 20
	504	J. G. Patten	For son as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40	-----	67 20
	505	George Cowie	do	-----	67 20
	506	M. A. Gadsby	do	-----	67 20
	507	Eliza Lake	do	-----	67 20
	508	L. Z. Evans	do	-----	67 20
	509	B. Gregg	do	-----	67 20
	510	James Galway	For nephew as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40	-----	67 20
	511	Daniel McCook	For grandson as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40	-----	67 20
	512	J. R. Atkinson	For son as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40	-----	67 20
	513	M. Buchignani	For grandson as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40	-----	67 20
	514	H. Hamlin	For W. Quinn as page for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40	-----	67 20
	515	J. Bastianelli	Services as page in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from December 2 to December 31, 1861, at \$2 40 per day	-----	72 00
	516	J. F. Callan	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	-----	168 00
	517	Ben Perley Poore	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	-----	168 00
	518	George B. Corkhill	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	-----	168 00
	519	James W. McDill	Clerk to Committee for the District of Columbia for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	-----	168 00
	520	J. R. Doolittle	Clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	-----	168 00
	521	W. E. Johnson	Clerk to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	-----	168 00
	522	Moses Hawks	Clerk to Committee on Public Buildings for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	-----	168 00

523	Charles L. Miller	Clerk to Committee on Commerce for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	168 00
524	Daniel Hall	Clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	168 00
525	John M. Stanton	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day	168 00
526	W. D. Wyvill	1 copper lift pump and wooden frame for the same 13 pounds copper pipe, at 75 cents 1 copper strainer 2 brass couplings, extra 22 feet 1½-inch tin pipe, at 10 cents 3 elbows, at 10 cents	\$22 50 9 75 1 50 4 00 2 20 30
527	W. Washington	Washing 20 dozen towels for engineer's room and bath rooms, at 75 cents	40 25
528	D. G. Rose	Watchman in the crypt for February, 1862, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by House of Representatives)	15 00
529	J. H. Johnson	Laborer in office of Secretary of the Senate for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$1 50 per day	33 33
530	W. Washington	For services of son in bath room for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$1 25 per day	42 00
531	Joseph Brown and others	Engineers and firemen in heating and ventilating department for February, 1862	35 00
532	J. Bassett	Omnibus tickets for the use of Senate	577 00
533	N. Darling	Police of the Capitol for February, 1862	5 00
	Robert Strong	do	72 50
	S. J. Johnson	do	45 83
	J. S. Magee	do	45 83
	C. C. Casey	do	45 83
	S. C. Wailles	do	45 83
	J. W. Westfall	do	45 83
	D. A. Clayton	do	45 83
	J. B. Brown	do	45 83
	J. A. Wise	do	45 83
	George Garrett	do	43 83
	J. Vanderheyden	do	45 83
	S. N. Hilton	do	45 83
	S. P. Blodgett	do	45 83
	A. Ritter	do	45 83

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Feb. 28	533	J. W. Babson	Police of the Capitol for February, 1862	\$45 83	
		W. J. Belshaw	do	45 83	
		John Giberson	do	45 83	
		J. Plant	do	45 83	\$897 44
March 1	534	C. Lomax	Washing 12 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		9 00
	535	R. Johnson	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$1 50 per day		42 00
	536	J. W. Jones	Hire of horse and carriage for the use of the Senate for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 per day		56 00
	537	W. D. Spalding	Clerk in the office of Secretary of the Senate for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$4 80 per day		134 40
	538	George T. Brown	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 per day each	224 00	
			Hire of 2 saddle-horses same time, at \$1 50 each	84 00	
	539	S. E. L. Hutchinson	Folding 15,500 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000	11 62	308 00
			Folding 2,100 8vo. documents, at 40 cents per 100	8 40	
	540	S. Masi	Attending clocks for 3 months, ending March 1, 1862		20 02
	541	James E. M. Brown	Folding 3,000 8vo. documents, at 40 cents per 100		50 00
3	542	E. L. Cushaw	Laborer for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2	56 00	12 00
		J. Fleishell	do	56 00	
		S. Trimble	do	56 00	
		C. Duncanson	do 28 days, at \$1 50	42 00	
		W. Washington	do 17 days, at \$1 50	25 50	
		S. H. Williams	do 11 days, at \$1 50	16 50	
		R. T. McLain	do 28 days, at \$1 50	42 00	
		O. Moran	do 19 days, at \$1 50	28 50	
		Kate Dodson		30 00	

		J. C. Visser.....	Laborer for February, 1862, 14 days, at \$1 25.....	17 50	370 00
543		E. G. Chambers	Clerk to Committee on Territories for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day.....		168 00
544	4	F. S. Fiske.....	5 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	10 00	
			Travelling expenses	10 00	
545		George Pratt.....	Clerk to Committee on Pensions from February 1 to March 5, inclusive, 33 days, at \$6 per day.....		20 00
546		T. F. Clarke.....	Services as additional messenger for February, 1862.....		198 00
547		Leonard Mears.....	1 copy of the Washington and Georgetown Directory.....		100 00
548		Stephen Owens.....	Hack hire for Committee on Enrolled Bills		2 00
549	6	John Cassin.....	Transferring and printing the following maps for 11th volume Pacific Railroad Surveys, viz: 10,000 copies map 3, from Rocky mountains to Puget's sound..... 10,000 copies general map, Explorations and Surveys in California, 1 sheet..... 10,000 copies general map, Explorations and Surveys in California, 2 sheets..... 10,000 copies profiles of main routes surveyed..... 10,000 copies map from Santa Fé to Coo-che-to-pa Pass.....	250 00 325 00 325 00 360 00 225 00	
550		J. F. Simmons.....	Cash paid for newspapers furnished himself under resolution of Senate.		1,485 00
551	7	S. W. Simmons.....	Clerk to Committee on Patents and Patent Office for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6 per day		31 00
552		Andrew Johnson.....	Newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate.....		168 00
553	8	Chauncey McKeever.....	3 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war		23 25
554	10	J. F. Gedney	Printing 1,045 sheets of the map of Utah, at 14 cents per C.		6 00
555		T. M. Rees	Services as secretary to the commission on compensation and expenditure, under act of July 31, 1861, for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$4 per day		146 30
556	11	Edward Ball.....	Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives, serving subpoenas upon the following persons to appear before the joint committee on the conduct of the war, viz: Lieutenant A. B. Reed		112 00
			General Barney.....	4 00	
			General Casey	2 40	
				2 40	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. March 11	556	Edward Ball—Continued.....	General Keyes.....	\$2 40	
			General Blenker.....	3 20	
			General John A. Dix.....	10 60	
			J. G. Barnard.....	2 40	
			Captain Griffin.....	2 40	
			Colonel D. R. Birney.....	3 40	
			General Fitz-John Porter.....	3 60	
			Colonel Henry Moore.....	2 20	
			Russell Everett.....	2 20	
			Colonel Henry Irvine.....	2 20	
			General B. F. Butler.....	2 20	
			General Daniel Tyler, N. Y.....	50 00	
			General Sprague.....	2 20	
			General A. Porter.....	2 20	
			Captain J. W. Shaffer.....	2 20	
			Colonel Averill.....	3 00	
			Lieutenant Haslett.....	4 00	
			Colonel F. P. Blair, jr.....	2 20	
					\$111 40
	557	F. G. Whiston.....	Boston Daily Atlas and Bee, for senators.....		12 78
	558	J. Disturnal.....	1 United States map and register for Committee on Military Affairs.....		7 00
	559	Catharine Dodson.....	Washing 19 dozen towels for the ladies' retiring room, at 75 cents per dozen.....		14 25
12	560	M. F. Odell.....	Travelling expenses as a member of the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....		19 25
13	561	L. M. McCormick.....	Services as additional messenger for February, 1862.....		100 00
	562	N. D. Bangs.....	New York World, for a senator.....		6 00
	563	Bayard Taylor.....	1 day's attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....		2 00

14	564	Chester Harding.....	8 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	16 00
			Travelling expenses	210 00
15	565	Henry Long	Hauling 85 loads of ashes, at 25 cents per load.....	226 00
17	566	W. H. McDougall.....	For additions and corrections on map of Utah, viz: Erasing old work.....	21 25
			Topography	18 50
			Lettering.....	42 00
				44 88
	567	Thomas E. Swagert.....	Hire of carriage for committee on the conduct of the war, (to Manassas and back,) at \$15 per day	105 38
	568	George B. Corkhill	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands from 1st to 17th March, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day	30 00
18	569	J. W. Jones	Hack hire for the use of the Senate, February, 1862.....	102 00
	570	E. L. Beard.....	20 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	6 00
19	571	A. Sergeant.....	Binding, 2d session 36th Congress, viz: 98 copies vol. 6, Senate Documents, calf, at 58 cents.....	40 00
			783 copies vol. 6, Senate Documents, sheep, at 37½ cents.....	56 84
			98 copies vol. 7, Senate Documents, part 2, calf, at 58 cents.....	293 62½
			783 copies vol. 7, Senate Documents, part 2, sheep, at 37½ cents.....	56 84
			Furnishing paper for guards for 7.....	293 62½
			1 cent per volume for maps	15 00
				8 81
	572	F. L. Olmstead.....	2 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	724 74
			Travelling expenses.....	4 00
				3 50
	573	George Cadwallader	3 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	7 50
			Travelling expenses.....	6 00
				26 00
20	574	George T. Brown.....	Service performed by order of the joint committee on the conduct of the war, viz: Expenses in trying to summon General Hooker	32 00
			Summoning Colonel McLane and Doctor Seltzer.....	10 00
			Summoning Quartermaster Jones	4 00
			Travelling expenses.....	2 00
				3 20

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. March 20	574	George T. Brown—Continued...	Summoning Colonel McMillan and Captain Hobart	\$4 00	
			Summoning Mayor Boardman	2 00	
			Travelling expenses.....	8 00	
			Summoning Colonel Van Allen and Major Mix.....	4 00	
			Summoning Colonel J. H. Puleston and Colonel Tompkins.....	4 00	
			Summoning Frederick Hudson.....	2 00	
			Travelling expenses.....	48 00	
			Hack hire for chairman of committee	1 50	
			Summoning Surgeon S. R. Haven.....	2 00	
			Travelling expenses.....	2 40	
			Hack hire for chairman and Johnson.....	3 50	
			Summoning Colonel Wood and General Sturgis	4 00	
			Summoning Major Savage and Major Pazoni.....	4 00	
			Summoning Colonel Woods, Colonel Lee, and Major Revere	6 00	
			Summoning Major H. A. Conant.....	2 00	
			Summoning Messrs. Sargent and Phelps, (House of Representatives)	4 00	
			Summoning General Hooker	2 00	
			Travelling expenses.....	10 00	
			Summoning General Hunter and Major Russell	4 00	
			Cash paid for telegraphic despatch to Ira Tripp	1 26	
			Summoning Lieutenant Colonel Fiske	2 00	
			Travelling expenses, 2 trips	20 00	
			Summoning G. W. Beard.....	2 00	
			Cash paid hack hire for House members of committee.....	3 00	
			Summoning General Cadwallader	2 00	
			Cash paid for telegraphic despatch	1 55	
			Cash paid hack hire for Mr. Goch.....	3 00	
			Summoning Bayard Taylor.....	2 00	
			Summoning G. V. Fox and F. L. Olmstead	4 00	
					\$177 41

575	George T. Brown	Summoning witnesses to appear before the Committee on the District of Columbia, viz: Joseph Downing, James Bowen, Thomas Lewis, John Van Riswick, Amon Duval, George H. Tayman, Johnson Simonds, Robert Waters, Patrick Wilson, Thompson Robinson, and James McGowan, (11,) at \$2 each.....	22 00
576	George T. Brown.....	Serving process on Mifflin Pyles, Alfred Stedman, John Fletcher, Albert Dunham, J. W. Bromley, and Jas. H. Clements, to appear as witnesses before the select committee to inquire into the surrender of the Norfolk and Pensacola navy yards and Harper's Ferry arsenal	12 00
577	Henry R. Foote	3 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	6 00
		Travelling expenses.....	10 00
578	E. Z Stever	1 portable drop-light stand with protector and shade.....	3 50
		12 feet fancy gum hose, at 30 cents per foot.....	3 60
		1 ground-in burner and 1 extra connecting-ball for hose.....	1 25
579	J. Shillington.....	Newspapers, &c., furnished senators of the United States.....	8 35
580	Thomas H. Creighton.....	2 parts of the Rebellion Record (12 and 13) for office of Secretary of Senate, at 50 cents.....	159 75
581	A. Albert.....	10 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	1 00
		Travelling expenses.....	20 00
			200 00
582	W. S. Single.....	Daily Courier, for a senator	220 00
583	S. C. Loomis.....	Services in arranging and classifying books and documents of the Senate chamber and committee rooms, (see voucher 436)	3 33
584	J. S McKenney & Co.....	Chatfield Democrat, for a senator.....	150 00
585	J. D. Duncan.....	7 copies of Mitchell's General Atlas, at \$6 per copy, (for office of Secretary and Senate chamber)	2 50
586	W. C. Prime.....	3 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	42 00
		Travelling expenses	6 00
			48 00
587	Blanchard & Mohun.....	Stationery, viz: 100 No. 80 quills	54 00
		1 extra 4-blade penknife.....	2 50
		1 gold pen and case	3 50

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. March 26	587	Blanchard & Mohun—Cont'd..	50 reams 1st class ruled cap, at \$3 50.....	\$175 00	
			5 reams 18-pound flat cap, at \$4 50.....	22 50	
			100 reams 1st class ruled letter, at \$3 10.	310 00	
			10 reams 1st class plain letter, at \$3 10.....	31 00	
			5 reams black border Bath, at \$3 50.....	17 50	
			5 reams black border note, at \$2 25.....	11 25	
			12 dozen blotting board, at 40 cents.....	4 80	
			12 Arthur's portfolios.....	9 00	
			10 dozen pairs scissors, at \$4.....	40 00	
			6 dozen silk taste, at \$2.....	12 00	
			60 dozen Gillott's pens, at 15 cents.....	9 00	
			60 dozen electro pens, at 8 cents.....	4 80	
			156 dozen M. Phineas's pens, at 8 cents.....	12 48	
			250 dozen B. & M.'s pens, at 7 cents.....	17 50	
			60 dozen B. Penn's pens, at 6 cents.....	3 60	
			6 dozen ivory penholders, at \$3.....	18 00	
			60 dozen steel-tipped penholders, at 35 cents.....	21 00	
			24 dozen mucilage, at \$3.....	72 00	
			100 pounds black sand, at 4 cents.....	4 00	
					\$803 93
	588	David H. Carr.....	Serving a subpoena upon Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Hartford, Connecticut, to appear before the select committee of the Senate to investigate the circumstances attending the abandonment of the navy yard at Norfolk, &c.....	50	
			Travel 340 miles, at 6 cents.....	20 40	
					20 90
27	589	Daniel Tyler.....	4 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	8 00	
			Travelling expenses.....	48 00	
					56 00

590	James D. Duncan.....	1 Mitchell's New National Map.....	6 00
591	J. W. Hart	2 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	4 00
		Travelling expenses	23 00
592	John Covode.....	Travelling expenses to Philadelphia and back for joint committee on the conduct of the war	27 00
		Cash paid at Centreville and Fairfax	7 00
593	Charles Devens.....	3 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	6 00
		Travelling expenses	8 00
594	R. Griffin.....	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day	14 00
595	D. G. Vose	Watchman in the crypt for March, 1862, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by House of Representatives)	46 50
596	Horace White.....	Chicago Tribune, for a senator.....	33 33
597	N. Darling and others	Police of the Capitol for March, 1862.....	7 00
598	Charles L. Miller	Services as clerk to Committee on Commerce for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	897 44
599	C. Lomax.....	Washing 15 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	186 00
600	George W. Maher	Folding 500 octavo documents, at 6 cents per C.....	11 25
601	James H. Johnson.....	Laborer in office Secretary of the Senate for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	3 00
602	S E. L. Hutchinson.....	Folding 6,750 speeches, at 75 cents per M.....	46 50
		Folding 4,250 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C.....	5 06
603	Ben Perley Poore.....	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	17 00
604	W. D. Spalding.....	Services as clerk in office of Secretary of the Senate for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	22 06
605	George T. Brown	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 each.....	186 00
		Hire of 2 saddle horses same time, at \$1 50 each.....	148 80
606	J. W. Jennings.....	Services of ward as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	341 00
607	J. R. Atkinson	Services of son as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	74 40
608	D. A. Moreau	Services of brother as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	74 40

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. March 30	609	Frederic Luff	Folding 3,000 speeches, at 75 cents per M.....	\$2 25	
			Folding 500 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C.....	3 00	\$5 25
31	610	John M. Stanton	Services as clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	186 00
	611	E. G. Chambers.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Territories for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	186 00
	612	Daniel McCook.....	Services of grandson as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	74 40
	613	J. K. Doolittle, jr.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	186 00
April 1	614	R. C. Bowles	Folding 4,200 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C.....	25 20	
			Folding 710 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C.....	2 84	28 04
	615	F. F. Vernon.....	Folding 3,750 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C.....	15 00	
			Folding 2,100 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C.....	12 60	27 60
	616	James A. Beard	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Lands from 18th to 31st March, inclusive, 14 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	84 00
	617	John F. Callan.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	186 00
	618	F. H. Williams.....	3 dozen towels, at \$5.....	15 00	
			Making same	2 00	17 00
2	619	John Hutchins.....	Services of Edward Homan as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	74 40
	620	E. L. Cushman and others	Laborers for March 1862.....	-----	440 75
	621	J. F. Williams	Folding 3,000 speeches, at 75 cents per M.....	2 25	
			Folding 2,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C.....	12 00	14 25

622	Frederic Denison.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	2 00
623	Isaac Bassett.....	Cash paid for omnibus tickets for the use of the Senate.....	15 00
624	James B. Greeley.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	2 00
625	H. B. Middleton.....	Folding 3,250 quarto documents, at 60 cents per C.....	19 50
		Folding 1,500 speeches, at 75 cents per M.....	1 12½
626	J. G. Patten.....	Services of son as page for the month of March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	20 62
627	H. Hamlin.....	Services of William Quinn as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	74 40
628	John W. Jones.....	Hire of horse and wagon for use of office of the Secretary of the Senate for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2.....	74 40
629	Joseph Brown and others.....	Engineer, laborers, &c., in the heating and ventilating department for March, 1862.....	62 00
630	M. A. Bielaski.....	Services of son as page from 1st to 12th March, 1862, 12 days, at \$2 40.....	604 00
631	M. R. Shankland.....	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from 12th to 31st March, 1862, at \$4 80 per day.....	28 80
632	N. C. Griffin.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$6.....	91 20
633	H. Hamlin.....	Services of William Quinn as page from 1st to 8th April, 1862, 8 days, at \$2 40.....	168 00
634	James Galway.....	Services of nephew as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	19 20
635	W. E. Johnson.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6.....	74 40
636	A. C. Lynch.....	Services of son as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	186 00
637	T. F. Clark.....	Services as additional messenger for March.....	74 40
638	Jacob Dodson.....	42 buckets of paste, from February 27 to March 31, 1862, at \$1.....	100 00
639	W. Washington.....	Services of son in bath-room for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	42 00
640	Daniel Hall.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6.....	38 75
641	James Bastianelli.....	Services as page in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for January, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40.....	186 00
642	George Cowie.....	Services of son as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	74 40
643	E. T. O'Brien.....	do.....do.....do.....	74 40

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. April 9	644	S. L. Evans.....	Services of son as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40.....	-----	\$74 40
	645	E. B. Ely.....	3 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	\$6 00	
			Travelling expenses	28 00	
	646	Mary A. Gadsby.....	Services of son as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	34 00
	647	J. L. Williams.....	Folding 1,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	6 00	74 40
			Folding 4,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	3 00	
			Folding 1,100 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	4 40	
	648	B. H. Strother.....	Folding 7,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	5 25	13 40
			Folding 3,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	18 00	
	649	M. J. Bull.....	Services of brother as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	23 25
	650	Rose M. Hart.....	Services of son as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	74 40
	651	Samuel M. Smith	Folding 2,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	15 00	74 40
			Folding 500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100	2 00	
	652	William F. Price.....	Services of son as page for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	17 00
	653	James M. Lake	Services as messenger to the joint committee on the conduct of the war for March.....	-----	74 40
	654	W. Washington.....	Washing 25 dozen towels for bath-room and engineers' department, at 75 cents per dozen.....	-----	75 00
	655	T. Barrett.....	Folding 4,500 speeches, at 75 cents.....	-----	18 75
			Folding 2,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	3 37½ 15 00	
	656	Moses F. Hawkes	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for the month of March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6	-----	18 37½
	657	B. R. Gregg.....	Services of son as page for the month of March, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40.....	-----	186 00
				-----	74 00

10	658	M. S. Buckley	2 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	4 00
	659	Albert Shaw.....	Folding 3,000 quarto documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	12 00	
			Folding 4,500 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	3 37½	
			Folding 1,100 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	6 60	
11	660	R. T. McLain.....	Services of son as page from 17th to 31st March, 1862, 14 days, at \$2 40.....	-----	21 97½
	661	Moses F. Odell	Expenses going and returning from New York for joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	33 60
	662	Charles Megargee & Co.....	2¼ reams super printing paper, 31½ × 43½, 50 pounds, at \$12 50 per ream.....	28 12	
			Packing box for same.....	75	
14	663	Sidney Clark.....	Services as temporary clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from January 1 to March 31, 1862, 90 days, at \$4 80.....	-----	28 87
15	664	Robert Tyler.....	Sawing 9 cords hickory wood once, at 75 cents per cord.....	6 75	432 00
			Sawing 3¼ cords hickory wood twice, at \$1 50.....	4 87	
			Cording 12¼ cords wood, at 8 cents.....	98	
			Packing 12¼ cords wood, at 25 cents.....	3 06	
	665	L. J. Middleton.....	6 bushels of ice delivered daily from February 1 to March 12, 1862, at 50 cents per bushel.....	102 00	15 66
			8 bushels daily from 12th to 31st March.....	64 00	
	666	Brown & Sioussa	Plastering work and materials in bath-room and water-closet, Senate.	-----	166 00
	667	Horace White.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	23 00
	668	M. Buchignani.....	Services of grandson as page from 1st to 12th March, 1862, 12 days, at \$2 40.....	-----	186 00
16	669	C. Brumidy	Painting and repairing north wing of the Capitol from August 7 to December 31, 1861, viz: C. Brumidy, 126 days, at \$10 per day..... A. Peruchi, 120 days, at \$3 50 per day..... L. Odense, 118 days, at \$3 per day..... M. Long, 123 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	1,260 00 420 00 354 00 153 75	28 80
	670	G. M. Wight	Furniture, viz: 2 revolving chairs, at \$10.....	20 00	2,187 75

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. April 16	670	G. M. Wight—Continued	150 chair and sofa rubber fenders, at 25 cents.....	\$37 50	
			1 large walnut sofa.....	40 00	
			1 walnut enclosed washstand.....	14 00	
			1 full toilet set.....	5 00	
			1 water bucket.....	1 62½	
			1 slop bucket.....	1 62½	
			Making and putting down carpet.....	6 00	
			1 walnut sofa.....	30 50	
			1 walnut case.....	8 50	
			2½ dozen oak chairs, at \$2 50 each.....	75 00	
					\$239 25
	671	W. D. Spalding.....	Cash paid for hack hire for use of Committee on Enrolled Bills.....		24 50
	672	Edward Clark.....	Making plans and superintending construction of bath-room, (3 months).....		150 00
	673	Richard Major.....	Drawing, lithographing, and printing 5,500 copies each of 12 landscape views, 7 plates of Indian portraits, 8 panoramic views, 3 plates of geology, 3 plates of paleontology, and 2 maps, to accompany the Report of Lieutenant J. C. Ives, on the Colorado of the West, (198,000 maps and plates).....		5,000 00
	674	Jesse B. Wilson.....	1 dozen whisk brooms.....	3 50	
			1 box paraffine candles, 52 pounds, at 35 cents.....	18 20	
					21 70
	675	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 1,606 volumes Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 11, at 75 cts.— Binding 612 volumes Ives's Report on the Colorado of the West, at 75 cents.....	1,204 50 459 00	1,663 50
	676	-----do-----	Binding 1,720 volumes Ives's Report on the Colorado of the West, at 75 cents.....		1,290 00
	677	-----do-----	Binding 1,605 volumes Ives's Report on the Colorado of the West, at 75 cents.....		1,203 75

678	-----do-----	Binding 896 volumes Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 11, at 75 cents -- 568 volumes Ives's Report on the Colorado of the West, at 75 cents--	672 00 426 00	1,098 00
679	-----do-----	Binding 2,211 volumes Ives's Report on the Colorado of the West, at 75 cents-----		1,658 25
680	George Adams -----	6 dozen 3-blade knives, at \$15 ----- 6 dozen 4-blade knives, at \$18 -----	90 00 108 00	198 00 100 00
681	L. M. McCormick-----	Services as additional messenger for March, 1862-----		
682	Z. D. Gilman-----	$\frac{3}{4}$ dozen cloth brushes----- Hat brush, 75 cents; 1 dozen emory paper, 25 cents----- Olive oil and whiting, \$1 03; hat brush, 50 cents----- 4 bath brushes, \$6; 2 cloth brushes, \$1 50 ----- 8 hair brushes, \$6 62; 1 dozen combs, \$4----- 1 gross tripoli, \$9; 1 box honey soap, \$6 75----- 8 pounds soda, 50 cents; 5 pounds sponge, \$7 50----- Hair brush, \$1; 6 dozen soap, \$3----- Hair brush, \$1; mirror, \$1 63----- 2 dozen paste brushes, \$6; 3 dozen soap, \$4 75----- 50 pounds soda, \$3; 5 pounds sponge, \$7 50----- $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen hair brushes, \$6; $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen combs, \$2 25----- 5 pounds soda, 30 cents; glass and putty, 40 cents----- 1 box honey soap-----	3 75 1 00 1 53 7 50 10 62 15 75 8 00 4 00 2 63 10 75 10 50 8 25 70 6 75	91 73
683	Pettibone & Boteler-----	Binding 1,749 vols. Ives's Report on the Colorado of the West, at 75 cents----- Binding 666 vols. Pacific Railroad Report, at 75 cents per vol-----	1,311 75 499 50	1,811 25
684	E. French -----	Work and materials for new bath-room of Senate, viz: 342 superficial feet encaustic tiles, at 62 cents----- 2 stones for registers, at \$5----- 1 marble shelf and brackets-----	212 04 10 00 9 00	231 04
685	John C. Rives-----	Reporting and printing proceedings and debates of Congress from December 3, 1861, to February 6, 1862, 444 $\frac{15}{16}$ columns, at \$7 50 per column-----		3,335 46
686	J. W. Wilson-----	4 Johnson's Atlases for Senate, at \$15----- Cr. by 4 Mitchell's Atlases, at \$6-----	60 00 24 00	36 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. April 17	687	John Cassin.....	Transferring and printing maps, &c., to accompany vol. 11 Pacific Railroad Surveys, viz: 10,000 copies map 2, Pinas village to Fort Fillmore..... 10,000 profiles, 47th and 49th parallels..... 10,000 profiles, San Francisco to Los Angeles..... 10,000 profiles, general profile, Fort Smith to Martinez..... 10,000 profiles, map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, (sheet 1)..... 10,000 profiles, map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, (sheet 2).....	\$250 00 300 00 300 00 250 00 325 00 325 00	\$1,750 00
	688	W. M. Ellis & Bro.....	For labor, &c., in heating and ventilating department, viz: Work on patterns for plates, (furnace)..... Lumber in patterns for plates, 10 cts.; work repairing piston, 30 cts.- 8 castings for furnace doors, 240 pounds, at 3½ cents.....	75 40 8 40	9 55 23 00
	689 690	Schutler & Michaelson..... Frederick P. Stanton	Painting ceiling of the bath-room, Senate..... Compensation from August 7, 1861, to January 16, 1862, inclusive, as a contestant for the seat of a senator, and in accordance with a resolution of the Senate allowing such compensation, 163 days, at \$3,000 per year, \$6,000 for the Congress..... 1 copy Johnson's Family Atlas, for the Committee on Finance..... Services as clerk to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day..... Hack hire for use of the Senate..... 2,000 envelopes, No. 36, at \$14 per M..... 4 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war, at \$2 per day..... Travelling expenses	----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- 8 00 26 00	1,339 72 15 00 186 00 15 00 28 00 34 00

18	696	Samuel Sinclair	New York Tribune, for a senator	12 00
	697	T. M. Rees	Services as secretary to the commission on compensation and ex- penditures, act of July 31, 1861, for March, 1862, 31 days, at \$4.	124 00
	698	John Alexander	Furniture, viz : Putting down 29 committee-room carpets and moving furniture	203 00
			Moving books and cases, 2 rooms	7 00
			Hanging 15 sets curtains and gilt cornices	18 75
			72 packs carpet tacks, at 16 cents	11 52
			Putting down 5 carpets and moving furniture	35 00
			Relining 2 curtains with silk	13 75
			Repairing 94 window shades, new cord and tassels, at \$1 25	117 50
			5 large window shades, at \$7	35 00
			2 fine medallion carpets for President's and Vice-President's rooms ..	595 00
			Making and putting down same	47 50
			130 yards ingrain carpet, at 43 cents, (lining)	58 50
			2 large mosaic hearth rugs	70 00
			4 rich table rugs, at \$6 50	26 00
			1 large sheepskin door mat	7 50
			43 yards green silk, at 75 cents	32 25
			12 yards gimp, \$1 80 ; covering bookcase and doors, \$6 75	8 50
			23 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 37½ cents	31 62½
			3 yards fine blue cloth, \$12 ; covering table, \$3 75	15 75
			Making and putting down 130 yards carpet, at 20 cents	26 00
			28 yards silk and worsted rep., at \$2 25	63 00
			12 pieces red binding, at 50 cents	6 00
			40 yards red tapestry Brussell carpet, at \$1 50	60 00
			63 yards red silk gimp, at 12½ cents	7 87½
			Upholstering seats in diplomatic gallery	21 50
			Putting down carpet in diplomatic gallery	8 00
			594 yards drab damask, at \$1 75	1,039 50
			583 yards drab silk binding, at 12½ cents	72 87½
			205 peices drab worsted binding, at 50 cents	102 05
			632 yards brown linen, at 25 cents	158 00
			57 gross drab tufts, at 37½ cents	21 37½
			10 pounds drab thread, at \$1 25 ; 18 pounds twine, at 62½ cents ..	23 75
			2,891 pounds best curled hair, at 50 cents	1,445 50
			15 packs gilt nails, \$5 62 ; 62 packs tacks, \$7 50	13 12½
			Making 1,644 feet gallery cushions, at 56¼ cents	934 75
			Taking off old damask, seats in gallery	31 75

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. April 18	698	John Alexander—Continued...	Upholstering seats in gallery, and recovering.	\$85 50	
			8 yards blue cloth, at \$3 75.....	30 00	
			Covering reporter's desk, gallery.....	7 50	
					\$5,482 69
	699	J. E. M. Bowen.....	Folding 6,000 speeches, at 75 cents per M.....	4 50	
			Folding 4,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per C.....	18 00	
19	700	Joseph L. Savage.....	Hardware, viz:		22 50
			½ dozen large rubber spittoons, at \$24.....	12 00	
			4 feather dusters, at \$1 75.....	7 00	
			3 feather dusters, at \$2, \$6; 2 pope's heads, at \$1 25, \$2 50.....	8 50	
			1 dozen whisk brooms, at \$2 50 and \$4.....	6 50	
			1 dozen rubber spittoons.....	24 00	
			1 dozen rubber spittoons, small.....	16 00	
					74 00
22	701	F. A. Soulé.....	250 Congressional Directories, at 10 cents.....		25 00
	702	John Alexander.....	Furniture, viz:		
			1 black gilt marble inlaid clock.....	153 00	
			98 yards tapestry velvet carpet, at \$2 25.....	220 50	
			78 yards ingrain carpet, at 45 cents.....	35 10	
			1 pound carpet thread.....	1 25	
			Cutting and sewing 176 yards carpet, at 20 cents.....	35 20	
			Putting down 2 carpets and tacks.....	7 50	
			8 gilt shades, at \$4.....	32 00	
			1 rug, \$5 75; 1 mosaic rug, \$35.....	40 75	
			5 small rugs, \$8 75; cloth table cover, \$15.....	23 75	
			1 rosewood bookcase.....	85 00	
			2 Grecian rosewood sofas.....	330 00	
			2 Grecian rosewood chairs.....	110 00	
			6 Grecian rosewood parlor chairs.....	135 00	

	1 marble top rosewood table	53 00
	Boxing and freight.....	55 00
	1 marble and gilt clock, bronze figure.....	91 80
	23 yards carpet, at \$1 50, (post office).....	34 50
	Making and putting down	5 75
	Upholstering 5 large chairs, 1 sofa, and materials	76 11
	Covering table and desk with cloth.....	10 75
	158 yards Brussels carpet, at \$1 50.....	237 00
	119 yards ingrain carpet, at 45 cents	53 55
	1 pound thread, \$1 25; tacks, 75 cents.....	2 00
	Cutting and sewing 277 yards carpet, at 20 cents.....	55 40
	Putting down 2 carpets.....	7 00
	1 large hair-cloth sofa.....	55 00
	Looking-glass.....	8 75
	Repairing 6 shades and fixtures	9 00
	7½ yards blue cloth, at \$3 75.....	28 12½
	Covering 2 tables and desk.....	5 25
		1,997 03
703	Castleman & Brother	42 50
	5 tons white ash coal, at \$8 50.....	123 75
	114 cords hickory wood, at \$11	1 87
	Putting away coal.....	9 50
	1 cord pine wood	
		177 62
704	Jackson, Brother & Co.....	9 00
	2 dozen extra large brooms	41 76
	72 dozen patent sperm candles, at 58 cents.....	5 00
	100 pounds sal soda.....	19 80
	36 dozen patent sperm candles, at 55 cents.....	5 60
	1 box palm soap, 28,20	8 00
	2 dozen brooms	13 50
	2 dozen large scrub brushes, at \$6 75.....	5 58
	1 box No. 2 yellow soap	5 25
	28 palm soap, at 18¾ cents.....	
		113 49
705	John Alexander.....	7 20
	Furniture, viz:	10 00
	45 packs carpet tacks, at 16 cents.....	1,108 50
	8 pounds sewing thread, at \$1 25	147 80
	739 yards Brussels carpet, at \$1 50	67 50
	Cutting and sewing 739 yards carpet, at 20 cents	
	Putting down gallery carpets.....	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. April 22	705	John Alexander.—Continued...	1,085 yards velvet carpet, at \$1 95 1 clock for Senate chamber Expenses of workman from New York setting same..... 686 yards ingrain carpet, at 45 cents..... Cutting and sewing 1,771 yards carpet, at 20 cents..... Stripping floors of hall, back of chamber..... 12 small velvet rugs, at \$1 75..... 9 yards fine blue cloth, at \$4 75, (Vice-President's desk)..... Covering Vice-President's desk..... 72 packs carpet tacks, at 16 cents..... 9 pounds carpet thread, at \$1 25 Putting down chamber and hall carpets..... Fitting carpet around furnace holes..... Material and upholstering 8 sofas..... 3 cocoa door-mats, extra size, at \$12..... New works for clock in reception-room..... Repairing clock in marble-room..... 2 large velvet rugs..... 42 yards Brussels carpet at \$1 50..... Making and putting down carpet..... 1 set satin-de-laine curtains..... 8 gilt shades, \$32; 1 rug, \$5 75..... 97 yards velvet carpet, at \$2 25 76 yards ingrain carpet, at 45 cents..... Cutting and sewing 173 yards carpet, at 20 cents..... Putting down carpet, \$7 50; thread, \$1 25..... 1 large mosaic rug, \$35; 4 sets curtains, \$400..... 1 large door-mat, \$5 75; 1 large desk-mat, \$7 50..... 1 metallic barometer, \$55; 1 rosewood desk, \$175..... Taking down and hanging 4 sets curtains	\$2, 115 75 230 00 50 00 308 70 354 20 32 75 21 00 42 75 5 25 11 52 11 25 185 37 50 00 68 00 36 00 37 50 10 50 32 00 63 00 8 75 45 50 37 75 218 25 34 20 34 60 8 75 435 00 13 25 230 00 10 00	

23	706	W. G. Flood.....	1 gilt table bell, \$4 75; 2 large rosewood sofas, \$2 90.....	294 75
24			2 rosewood arm chairs, 90; 6 parlor chairs, \$102.....	192 00
			1 rosewood table, \$123; boxing and freight, \$95.....	218 00
				\$6,787 34
	707	James J. Green	Folding 2,000 quarto documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	12 00
	708	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	Folding 2,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	8 00
			Folding 8,000 octavo documents, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	6 00
			Minnesota Statesman, for a senator	26 00
			Carpenter's work, &c., viz:	4 00
			4 plated bath-tubs, at \$25	100 00
			Express freight on same	15 50
			4 water-closets, complete, at \$20	80 00
			4 plated plugs for bath-tubs, at \$3.....	12 00
			2 fancy basins, \$18; 2 plated basin plugs, \$4 50.....	22 50
			8 silver-plated clamps for basins, at \$1.....	8 00
			4 silver-plated basin cocks, at \$9	36 00
			1 double counter sunk marble top and walnut washstand	68 00
			4 plated showers, \$18; silver shampoo cock and nozzle, \$9 75.....	25 75
			8 1-inch plated compression Bibb cocks, at \$6	48 00
			4 silver-plated globe valves, at \$6 50.....	26 00
			9 stop and bibb-cocks, \$24 75; 2 2-inch globe valves, \$24.....	48 75
			1,978 pounds sheet lead and pipe, at 10 cents.....	197 80
			158 pounds solder, \$55 30; 12 traps, \$48.....	103 30
			12 lead bends, at \$3.....	36 00
			639 feet 1½ and 2-inch supply pipe, at 50 cents.....	319 50
			112 feet 1-inch supply pipe, at 30 cents	33 60
			116 feet 10-inch heavy C iron sewer, at \$1 40.....	162 40
			95 feet 6-inch heavy C iron sewer, at 75 cents.....	71 25
			25 feet 4-inch heavy C iron sewer, at 50 cents	12 50
			12 6-inch C iron T fittings, at \$2 25.....	27 50
			310 pounds heavy C iron elbows, &c., at 4 cents	12 40
			154 pounds soil pipe, at 15 cents.....	23 10
			98 pounds malleable iron fittings, 2-inch to ¾-inch, at 35 cents.....	34 30
			175 holdfasts and tags, \$14; putty, candles, and nails, \$8 25	22 25
			41 pounds red lead, \$4 92; 4 loads mortar, \$15.....	19 92
			2 barrels cement, \$8; washers, rivets, &c., \$1 50.....	9 50
			45 feet 12-inch tin hot air pipe, \$27 50; 5 elbows, \$11 25.....	38 25
			2 plumbers and 2 assistants 76 days each, 152 days, at \$4.....	608 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. April 24	708	J. W. Thompson & Co—Cont'd.	Bricklayer 39 days, at \$2 75	\$107 25	
			Laborers 89 days, at \$1 50	133 50	
			185 feet gas-pipe and fixing, \$46 25; 1 gas-cock and fixing, \$3	49 25	
			4 2-inch heavy F. Br. brackets, at \$20	80 00	
			3 1-inch heavy brackets, at \$5	15 00	
			9 glass shades, \$9; 1 reducer, 75 cents	9 75	
			Joist, flooring, and partitions for 6 bath rooms, including cornices, washboards, carpet sills, 1 closet, 7 sets double doors, locks, hinges, plated knobs, bolts, &c.	421 75	
			Removing old door frame and resetting washboards	6 00	
			Set of entrance folding doors, with plated furnishing	26 75	
			Walnut and casing 4 baths, and skirting to 6 rooms	121 00	
			Walnut seats and risers, with best hinges and screws	58 75	
			Washers for basin cocks, hooks for coats, brass hooks, and fitting up- 2 walnut shelves and fitting up	13 75	
			Furnishing and putting up walnut case in recess	2 87	
			2 walnut cases for stop-cocks, locks, and hinges	57 00	
			Putting chain of walnut boards around 2 rooms	8 50	
			4 plated hooks to hang paper, &c.	19 25	
			1 8-foot step-ladder	3 60	
				8 75	
					\$3,364 29
			Norwich Morning Bulletin, for a senator	-----	4 00
			Newspapers furnished senators	-----	19 00
			18,585 pounds map paper for 6,200 copies of maps for Coast Survey report for 1860, at 17½ cents per pound	3,205 91	
			1,263 pounds map paper for 11,000 copies of 2 maps for Ives's Colo- rado report, at 17½ cents per pound	217 87	
			5,257 pounds map paper, for the maps, charts, diagrams, &c., ac- companying the annual message of the President to Congress at		3,423 78

713	James G. Bennett	the commencement of the 2d session 37th Congress, at 15 cents per pound	-----	785 55
714	James A. Beard	New York Herald, for senators	-----	211 44
715	Pettibone & Boteler	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Lands for the month of April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day	-----	180 00
		Binding 1,941 volumes Pacific Railroad report, vol. 11, at 75 cents per volume	1,455 75	
		Binding 558 volumes Ives's Report on the Colorado of the West, at 75 cents per volume	418 50	
716	Amelia Spencer	Mending and washing chair and sofa covers for President's and Vice-President's rooms, and Senate retiring room	-----	1,874 25
717	John C Rives	12 copies of the Congressional Globe for 49 senators and the Vice-President each, at the 1st session of the 37th Congress, at \$1 10 per copy	-----	15 00
		5,022 additional copies, under the resolution of May 18, 1854, at \$1 10 per copy	660 00	
			5,524 20	
718	John D. Defrees	Binding, &c., viz: Ruling faint 300 copies accounts current, (Senate,) at 25 cents	150 00	6,184 20
		Binding 1 file Philadelphia Press, half sheep	3 00	
		Binding 1 volume folio, Resolutions on the Compromise, half sheep	1 00	
		Binding 162 vols. Senate Journal 2d sess. 36th Congress, at \$1 25	202 50	
		Binding 82 vols. House Journal 2d sess. 36th Congress, at \$1 25	102 50	
		Binding original Senate Journal, half russia	3 00	
		Binding 5,000 copies Douglas eulogies, at 3 cents	150 00	
		Ruling, faint and red, 480 copies cap, at 50 cents per 100	2 40	
		Binding 3,000 copies Army Register, at 3 cents	90 00	
		1-quire cap book and index	1 00	
		Ruling, faint and red, 100 abstracts	50	
			556 65	
		Deduct 15 per cent	83 50	
			-----	473 15
719	John D. Defrees	Binding, viz: Ruling 460 letter headings, at 25 cents per 100	1 15	
		Lettering Webster's Dictionary and Colton's Atlas	1 50	
		Ruling 50 copies libraries of Senate and committee rooms	13	
		Binding 98 copies Reports of Committees, calf, at 58 cents	56 50	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. April 26	719	John D. Defrees—Continued...	Binding 773 copies Reports of Committees, calf, at 58 cents..... Binding 5 volumes Military Laws, lettering, &c., at 75 cents..... Ruling 50 resolutions, at 25 cents per 100..... Deduct 15 per cent..... Binding, &c, viz: Lettering 41 portfolios, (names of senators,) at 25 cents..... 5 reams cap paper, ruled to pattern, at \$1 50 per ream..... 2 reams note paper, ruled to pattern, at \$1 40 per ream..... Putting indexes in 4 books, \$1; lettering 1 portfolio, 25 cents..... Binding 3 volumes Army Regulations, and lettering..... Binding 1 volume speeches, half turkey..... Lettering dictionary on side and back..... Binding 11 volumes Howard's Reports, at 50 cents..... Binding 10 vols. Estimates of Appropriat's, \$12 50; 1 tag alphabet, \$2.. Binding 1 6-quire cap journal, Committee on Claims..... Ruling 200 libraries, Senate and committee rooms..... Lettering 48 volumes Benton's Works, at 75 cents..... Lettering 3 volumes Brightly's Digest, at 75 cents..... Binding 1 newspaper file for Globe, half sheep..... Binding 2 newspaper files for Republican, half sheep..... Binding 2 newspaper files for Intelligencer, half sheep..... Binding 2 newspaper files for Press, half sheep..... Binding 794 vols. Senate Journal, 1st sess. 37th Cong., at 37½ cents.. Binding 154 vols. Senate Journal, 1st sess. 37th Cong., at 58 cents.. Deduct 15 per cent.....	\$386 50 3 75 1 25 451 12 67 67 10 25 7 50 2 80 1 25 75 75 50 5 50 14 50 4 50 50 36 00 2 25 2 50 5 00 5 00 5 00 297 75 89 32 491 62 73 74 \$383 45	
	720	John D. Defrees.....			

721	John D. Defrees	Binding, &c., viz : Binding 159 vols. Senate Journal 1st session 37th Congress, at \$1 25. Binding 95 vols. House Journal 1st session 37th Congress 1 8½-quire medium letters forwarded, printed, half russia 1 8½-quire demy books forwarded, printed, half russia Ruling faint ½ ream cap paper Lettering 2 vols. Rebellion Record, at 50 cents Lettering 2 vols. Pay Receipts Binding 1 vol. Receipts and Expenditures, octavo, half sheep.....	198 75 118 75 21 25 17 00 60 1 00 75 75
			358 85 53 83
28	722 D. B. Van Slyck	Deduct 15 per cent.....	305 02
723	Andrew Buckham	2 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	4 00
724	Herring & Co.....	2 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	4 00
725	M. P. Shaffer	1 iron chest.....	25 00
		1 day's attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	2 00
29	726 Crosby & Nichols.....	North American Review, for a senator	10 00
727	N. D. Bangs.....	The World, for a senator.....	4 83
30	728 John McPherson.....	Hack-hire for a senator	1 50
729	Charles L. Miller.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Commerce for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	180 00
30	730 R. T. McLain	Services of son as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day....	72 00
731	Eugene Ahern.....	Services of self and man, titling and lettering books in the Secretary's office, one month.....	156 00
732	E. L. Cushaw.....	Laborer for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 per day	60 00
	J. Fleishell	do.....do.....do.....	60 00
	J. Trimble.....	do.....do.....do.....	60 00
	Owen Moran.....	do.....do.....do.....	60 00
	C. Duncanson	do.....do.....at \$1 50 per day	45 00
	R. T. McLain.....	do.....do.....do.....	45 00
	S. H. Williams	do.....do.....do.....	45 00
	Kate Dodson	do.....do.....at \$30 per month.....	30 00
733	Martha McCook.....	Services of grandson as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	405 00 72 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. April 30	734	T. F. Clark.....	Services as additional messenger for April, 1862.....	-----	\$100 00
	735	James Glover.....	Services as laborer in the Senate for March and April, 1862, at \$15 per month.....	-----	30 00
	736	John W. Jones.....	Hire of horse and carryall for use of office Secretary of the Senate for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 per day.....	-----	60 00
	737	Kate Dodson.....	Washing 18 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	-----	13 50
	738	William Washington.....	Services of son in bath-room for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	-----	37 50
	739	Catherine Lomax.....	Washing 17½ dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	-----	13 00
	740	E. G. Chambers.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Territories for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	180 00
	741	M. J. O'Rourke.....	The New American Cyclopædia, for a senator.....	-----	52 50
	742	W. W. Harding.....	Pennsylvania Inquirer, for a senator.....	-----	6 00
	743	James Galway.....	Services of nephew as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00
	744	Mary A. Gadsby.....	Services of son as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00
	745	James H. Johnson.....	Services as laborer in office Secretary of the Senate for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	45 00
	746	John R. Atkinson.....	Services of son as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00
	747	William F. Price.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	72 00
	748	George Cowie.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	72 00
	749	Rose M. Hart.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	72 00
	750	D. A. Moreau.....	Services of ward as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00
	751	J. W. Jennings.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	72 00
752	B. R. Gregg.....	Services of son as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00	
753	M. J. Bull.....	Services of brother as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00	
754	E. T. O'Brien.....	Services of son as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00	
755	John Hutchins.....	Services of ward as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00	
756	A. C. Lynch.....	Services of son as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00	
757	E. Slye.....	Services of son as page from 1st to 13th January, 1862, 13 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00	
758	S. L. Evans.....	Services of son as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	31 20	
				-----	72 00

May	759	W. D. Spalding.....	Services as clerk in the office Secretary of the Senate for April, 1862, at \$4 80 per day.....	144 00
	760	Joseph Brown and others.....	Engineers, laborers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for April, 1862.....	595 00
May	761	Moses Hawks	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day	180 00
	762	John F. Callan.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	180 00
	763	William E. Johnson.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	180 00
	764	John M. Stanton.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	180 00
	765	Daniel Hall.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	180 00
	766	Ben Perley Poore.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day	180 00
	767	M. R. Shankland.....	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$4 80 per day	144 00
	768	E. H. Brink	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate from April 21 to 31, 1862, 10 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	48 00
	769	David G. Vose	Watchman in the crypt for April, 1862, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by the House of Representatives)	33 33
	770	Rinaldo Griffin.....	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for April, 1862, at \$1 50 per day	45 00
	771	James M. Lake.....	Services as messenger to the joint committee on the conduct of the war for April, 1862.....	75 00
	772	Horace White.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	180 00
	773	T. M. Rees	Services as secretary to the commission on compensation and expenditure for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$4 per day	120 00
	774	George T. Brown.....	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 each.....	\$240 00
			Hire of 2 saddle-horses same time, at \$1 50 each.....	90 00
2	775	W. D. Wyvill.....	Hardware, viz: 1 coal stove.....	8 00
			11 pounds pipe, at 25 cents per pound.....	3 75
			1 elbow, 25 cents; 1 collar, 25 cents	50
			1 charcoal furnace.....	1 25
				13 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
May	2				
	776	Nathan Darling and others.....	Police of the Capitol for the month of April, 1862	-----	\$897 44
	777	A. Hoen & Co.....	Lithographing, &c., viz: Transferring and printing charts to accompany Coast Survey Report, 1860—		
			6,200 copies chart No. 33, at 80 cents per 100	\$49 60	
			6,200 copies chart No. 34, at 72 cents per 100	44 64	
			6,200 copies chart No. 35, at \$1 80 per 100.....	111 60	
			6,200 copies chart No. 36, at 97 cents per 100	60 14	
			6,200 copies chart No. 40, at 40 cents per 100	24 80	
					290 78
	778	W. Washington	Washing 25 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	-----	18 75
	779	John Cassin.....	Printing 1,000 copies of the upper half of the General Map of the Territory of the United States, prepared by the War Depart- ment, showing the Pacific railroad surveys		
	780	J. R. Doolittle, jr	Services as clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	52 50
	781	N. C. Griffin.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	180 00
	782	D. De Goicouria.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	180 00
	783	John A. Steele.....	Services of son as page to the Vice-President from 9th to 30th April, 1862, 22 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	2 00
3	784	C. Brumidy.....	Painting, repairing, &c., in the north wing of the Capitol from 2d to 24th January, 1862, 20 days, at \$10 per day	-----	52 80
	785	C. M. Keys.....	110 tons coal, at \$8 per ton.....	-----	200 00
5			Putting away same, at 25 cents.....	880 00 27 50	
					907 50
6	786	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenter's work, viz: Putting new lock on drawer, fitting key in clerk's office, fixing shelving in restaurant.....	2 25	

Repairing bolt on door, main entrance.....	50
New spring, &c, on north door.....	5 04
1 key, Committee on Revolutionary Claims; easing drawers clerk's table, Senate; moving desks, Senate.....	1 50
Mending chair and putting on castors, Committees on Naval Affairs and Public Lands.....	1 87
Cleaning, varnishing, and covering table with blue cloth, in clerk's office.....	8 50
Putting 3 hinges on Senate doors.....	7 50
1 new key for Senate desk, castors on chairs in reception room, hook for Senate door.....	1 50
Castors on chair, Committee on Territories.....	50
Putting on spring hinges, Senate door.....	4 75
Cutting hole for pipe in restaurant.....	75
Repairing key in post office.....	50
Putting castors on chair in Vice-President's room, hook on door at south entrance.....	1 00
Putting on 2 pair spring hinges, Senate doors.....	9 00
Mending box in clerk's office.....	50
Fixing bolts on vestibule door, putting on hinge.....	2 75
New bolt on gallery door and moulding on same.....	1 75
Putting up racks in P. R. room.....	6 37
1 key for clerk's office, 1 key for stationery room.....	1 50
1 box for Senate.....	2 75
Putting in extra wards in 3 locks in folding room, and key for post office.....	3 08
Putting glass in lantern in post office.....	50
Cutting out shelf in stationery room and repairing 2 chairs in Senate	3 50
1 key for desk in Senate and castors on chair in Vice-President's room.....	75
Repairing rosewood table in reception room, 1 key for room of Com- mittee on Private Land Claims, and repairing castors on Senate chair.....	3 00
3 pairs spring hinges for vestibule doors.....	14 00
3 door rugs for bath-rooms.....	2 25
87 86	
6 00	

787

R. B. Griffin.....

87 86

Carpenter's work, viz:
Putting 2 spring hinges on south-entrance and vestibule doors, and
repairing table in Vice-President's room.....

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. May 6	787	R. B. Griffin—Continued.....	Cutting out shelf for clock in stationery room, and 1 key for Committee on Finance..... New curtain in passage way for clerk's office, putting glass in 2 lanterns in post office, and mending same..... 4 file sticks for papers for Committee on Finance..... Putting mahogany shelves in Senate desk, castors on chairs for Committee on Public Lands, and knobs on drawer..... Mending chair in clerk's office..... Putting hooks on door, south entrance..... Easing 11 fly-doors, Senate, 2 keys and repairing lock in storeroom 1 key for folding room, 12 filing awls and handles, and putting up shade curtain in post office..... 1 bolt for vestibule door, and repairing stand in post office..... Easing 4 fly-doors and 6 knobs for Senate, 2 mahogany shelves for Senate desk, and 1 key for post office..... 1 plated bolt for door, (Senate,) removing clock in bath-room, casters on chair for stationery room..... Altering table for stationery room..... Putting up mahogany shelf for Senate..... Repairing door east entrance, mending chair for post office..... 1 key for gallery, putting casters on chairs for Committee on Territories..... 42 packing boxes for Senate..... 1 key and fitting for document room..... Casters on chairs for Senate.....	\$1 25 6 25 5 75 4 75 1 00 25 6 75 6 50 1 62 5 00 1 80 50 2 25 1 75 1 75 115 50 25 25	\$169 17
	788	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz : Mending bolt east gallery door, moving desk..... Putting on 15 spring hinges, Senate and gallery.....	75 37 50	

1 key ladies' department, 1 bolt for gallery door, easing door and cleaning furniture Vice-President's room	2 25
1 spring hinge for water closet, 1 12-foot rod for brush for Senate	3 75
Easing Senate door, moving labels, 1 lock for Vice-President's room, 1 entry key, mending punch for document room, 1 key Senate desk.....	4 75
Removing strips and tins from windows, knobs on door stationery room, 2 hooks, putting glass in lanterns for post office.....	10 75
Moving and fitting up mahogany case and covering door, mending sofa, and putting casters on chairs for Senate	4 85
Mending chair, (Committee on Territories,) fixing curtain in bath-room.....	1 25
2 keys for vestibule, 2 keys for post office.....	2 25
1 spring hinge for water closet, 1 spring hinge for south door, mending door to cloak room, tacking maps on rollers for Committee on Public Lands	4 25
Mending chair in clerk's office, 1 iron cap for same.....	1 75
Mending chair for Senate, 3 keys for Committee on Military Affairs, 1 brass bolt for vestibule	3 72
Removing cases from and fitting up Supreme Court room for Senate.....	18 00
25 packing boxes for Senate.....	68 25
Carpenter's work, viz:	
3 keys for military committee room.....	2 25
16 new labels for cloak-room and cleaning old ones.....	1 25
Repairing lock of gallery door.....	50
4 keys, Revolutionary Claims and Private Land Claims.....	3 00
Putting up bracket shelf in water closet.....	80
Altering desk top for Senate, 3 keys for District committee room, fastenings on window for Committee on the Judiciary	4 00
Mending 4 chairs, Committee on Commerce, Patents, Public Grounds, Naval Affairs, 3 keys for Committee on Naval Affairs, 1 lock on box.....	5 50
Glass in 2 lanterns for post office	75
2 locks and fitting 4 keys for document room.....	2 87
Hanging doors north entrance and putting on springs.....	2 75
1 lock and mineral knobs on door of diplomatic gallery, 2 keys for select committee room.....	4 00
164 07	

789 R. B. Griffin.....

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. March 6	789	R. B. Griffin—Continued.....	Cutting out shelves and pigeon holes for clerk's office, moving desks and 2 keys for table, Senate..... Cleaning and varnishing table, and putting on new nosings for post office..... Covering 3 tables, 2 case backs, varnishing and cleaning table and case for clerk's office..... 2 casters for sofa, sergeant's room..... Night lock on door of ladies' department, 2 sets white mineral knobs, rack for towels, and rack for storeroom..... 1 large door key for eating room, (old building)..... 3 night locks, 3 brass bolts, 3 keys, and repairing lock of eating room, (new building)..... Lettering 2 boxes for Senate..... Boxing up hole in ice room..... 3 door keys for select committee room, 1 key and fitting..... Covering large mahogany table with blue cloth, 4 door keys for Pacific Railroad committee room..... 4 keys and fitting for select committee, mending bolt in gallery, mending table..... New box spring for east door, main entrance..... 1 hatchet and screw-driver for folding room..... Mending chair and putting on casters for post office..... Putting up 2 shade curtains for Committee on Foreign Relations, 1 for Committee on Enrolled Bills, 2 brackets, 1 slide, and new cords..... 1 door key for Committee on Pensions..... 1 key for eating room, repairing locks..... 1 key for bath-room..... 17 packing boxes for Senate, at \$2 75..... Making 4 portable desk tops and covering with cloth for clerk's office.	\$1 75 1 80 21 85 50 5 00 75 9 50 75 62 2 25 15 00 1 85 1 00 1 25 1 00 1 25 75 1 00 75 46 75 22 50	

790	R. B. Griffin.....	Putting up doorway between old and new building, document room..... Making 1 walnut case for stationery room..... Putting on 5½ pairs spring hinges, doors of Senate..... Repairing stable, laying new floor, making new bins and new stalls, filling up and paving floor	19 74 15 00 14 50 45 42	260 20
791	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenter's work, viz: Fitting up old post office..... 14 packing boxes for Senate..... Cutting through partition, putting up stairways, roofing and tin- ning roof of old post office..... 2 walnut cases for sergeant's room	116 57 38 50 89 25 198 40	442 72
792	F. W. Simonds	Carpenter's work in heating and ventilating department, viz: Making 1 large case for engineer	71 31	
793	John Covode.....	Putting up shelf for water cooler and 3 locks on drawers.....	1 50	72 81
794	Adeline Sargent.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office from March 1 to April 30, 1862, 61 days, at \$6 per day..... Expenses of 2 hacks to Manassas, and expenses of committee on the conduct of the war	----- ----- -----	366 00 27 25
795	Francis Davis	Binding Senate documents 2d session 36th Congress, viz: 98 copies vol. 3, part 1, calf, at 58 cents	56 84	
796	Scammel & Co	98 copies vol. 3, part 2, calf, at 58 cents	56 84	
797	Morris & Willis	783 copies vol. 3, part 1, sheep, at 37½ cents.....	293 62	
798	Pettibone & Boteler.....	783 copies vol. 3, part 2, sheep, at 37½ cents.....	293 62	
799	Joseph A. Kirby	Putting plates in part 2, 881 copies	8 81	
800	J. W. Thompson & Co.....	3 reams paper for guards, at \$5..... Hack hire for Secretary's office and Senate Military Committee	15 00	724 73
		Newspapers for a senator.....	-----	2 50
		Home Journal for a senator	-----	10 50
		Binding 3,639 volumes Coast Survey Report, 1860, 36th Congress, 2d session, at 75 cents	-----	14 00
		10 days' attendance before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	2,729 25
		Plumbing, &c., for heating and ventilating department, viz: 16 pounds solder, \$5 60; gum packing and leather, \$1..... 2 feet 2 inches ½-inch gas pipe, 44 cents; 2 fittings, 1 nipple, \$1 20...	6 60 1 64	20 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. May 8	800	J. W. Thompson & Co—Cont'd.	29 pounds pig lead, \$2 32; 2 pounds clay, 16 cents; 5 pounds gas-ket, 75 cents Plumber and assistant 2$\frac{3}{4}$ days, at \$4 23 feet leather belting, \$9 20; 12 connexions, \$7 20 Plumber and assistant 1$\frac{1}{4}$ day, at \$4 14 yards oil-cloth, at \$1 per yard 6 chamois skins, \$6; 24 sheets emery paper, \$2 50 120 pounds white lead, \$18; 9 pounds chrome yellow, \$3 15 3 gallons Japan varnish, \$7 50; 5 gallons boiled oil, \$7 50 5 gallons spirits turpentine, \$9 25; 6 dusting pans, \$4 50 12 paint brushes, at \$1 50 37 pounds gum packing, \$27 75; 4 quires emery cloth, \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ream emery cloth 1$\frac{1}{2}$ tin tube, mouth-piece and whistle, speaking tube 1 wrench for boiler, \$6 50; 1 wrench for centre, \$7 12 2 brackets for boiler, \$5; 1 stay for boiler, \$4 87 Repairing check for boilers 2 1-inch stop-cocks, \$11; 8 tubular showers, \$30 168 pounds lead pipe, \$16 80; 20 pounds solder, \$7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch elbows, \$2; 2 brass thimbles, \$1 20 24 pipe hooks, \$1 44; 4 screw drivers, \$5 1 stop-cock, box, and cover 36 iron holdfasts, at 12 cents Cash paid for repairs of engine 1 large ice box for ventilator 6 dozen papers Tripoli polishing powder, at \$1 40 gallons sperm oil, at \$1 98 122 feet 1$\frac{1}{2}$-inch steam pipe, at 45 cents 53 feet $\frac{3}{8}$-inch steam pipe, at 15 cents 135 pounds cotton packing, at 25 cents	\$2 23 11 00 16 40 5 00 14 00 8 50 21 15 15 00 13 75 18 00 31 75 6 00 5 88 13 62 9 87 6 25 41 00 23 80 3 20 6 44 1 75 4 32 9 87 21 00 6 00 79 20 54 90 7 95 33 75	

		1 ream emery cloth	12 00	
		9½ gallons spirits turpentine, at \$1 85	17 57	
		6½ gallons boiled oil, at \$1 50	9 75	
		1 brass journal casting for engine	9 00	
		3 brass oil cups and gauges, at \$9 25	27 75	
		46 yards cotton cloth, at 15 cents	6 90	
		1 box chrome yellow	3 50	
		2 barrels lime, \$3 75; 1½ load mortar, \$6	9 75	
		6 glass tubes for gauges, at \$1	6 00	
		1 dozen brooms, \$6; 1 iron cap and plate, \$1 75	7 75	
		2½ gross matches, \$3 13; 8 gallons alcohol, \$7 60	10 73	
		130 pounds white lead, \$19 50; 3 pounds candles, 75 cents	20 25	
		2 loads mortar, at \$3 75	7 50	
		6 2-inch holdfasts, \$1 20; 14 fittings, \$4 20 ..	5 40	
		40 feet 1-inch steam pipe, at 40 cents	16 00	
		4 1-inch and ½-inch globe valves, at \$3 87½ ..	15 50	
		2 ¾-inch globe valves, at \$3 25	6 50	
		27½ feet 2-inch wrought-iron pipe, at 50 cents ..	13 75	\$706 42
801	J. W. Thompson & Co.	Hardware, viz:		
		4 30-inch ventilators for Senate roof, at \$45 50 ..	182 00	
		2 16-inch ventilators for corridors, at \$24	48 00	
		100 pounds iron bolts and holdfasts	25 00	255 00
802	L. Clephane	Excess of postage on letters and packages addressed to senators from August 12, 1861, to March 31, 1862, inclusive ..		97 37
803	Magruder & Stone	3 tons coal, at \$8	24 00	
		Putting away, at 37½ cents	1 12	25 12
804	Thomas Simons	Services as clerk to the Committee on Private Land Claims from December 2, 1861, to January 31, 1862, 61 days, at \$6 per day ..		366 00
805	Jesse B. Wilson	Groceries, &c., viz:		
		1 box (115) soap, at 6 cents	6 90	
		1 barrel best winter sperm oil, 40 gallons, at \$1 80	72 00	
		2 dozen brooms	7 00	
		½ dozen chamois skins	4 50	
		5 gallons alcohol	4 00	
		½ dozen large hair brushes	13 50	
		3 round baskets	2 25	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. May 12	805	Jesse B. Wilson—Continued...	1 5-gallon demijohn.....	\$1 25	
			6 brush handles.....	50	
			8 whisk brooms, velvet.....	2 80	
			2 dozen brooms, at \$3 50.....	7 00	
			Reporting and printing the proceedings and debates of Congress from February 7 to April 30, 1862, 854 ¹⁴⁷ / ₂₀₆ columns, at \$7 50 per column.....		\$121 70
	806	John C. Rives.....	Services as additional messenger for April, 1862.....	-----	6,410 35
	807	L. M. McCormick.....	Cash paid for newspapers furnished himself under a resolution of the Senate	-----	100 00
	808	Robert Wilson			
	809	Isaac Ames	Stationery, viz :	-----	50 00
13			6 dozen leather despatch boxes, at \$34.....	204 00	
			400 dozen red tape, at 12 cents.....	48 00	
			6 dozen visiting cards in cases, at \$2 50.....	15 00	
			6 dozen visiting cards in cases, at \$3.....	18 00	
			24 dozen carmine and blue pencils, at 90 cents.....	21 60	
			4 pounds black rubber, at \$1.....	4 00	
			3 dozen cocoa sand-boxes, at \$2 50	7 50	
			1 dozen scrap books, No. 1, at 12 cents.....	6 00	
			4 dozen glass inkstands, at \$6.....	24 00	
			2 dozen glass inkstands, flat 5-inch, at \$6 75	13 50	
			2 dozen pen-racks, No. 14, at \$2.....	4 00	
			3 dozen screw cap inkstands, at \$4.....	12 00	
			50 reams cream wove commercial note paper, ruled and gilt, at \$2 50.....	125 00	
			50,000 cream wove envelopes, at \$2 30	115 00	
			2½ dozen scrap books, No. 1, at \$12	30 00	
			24 dozen swan quill pens, at 50 cents.....	12 00	
			6 dozen Rhoads & Son's shears, at \$10 50	63 00	

14	810	George W. Julian	5,000 cream laid envelopes, at \$3 50.....	17 50	
			111½ dozen Rogers's knives, at \$24	286 00	
			8 dozen stay handled knives, at \$18	144 00	
			Credit by freight.....	1,295 10	
				27 75	
			100 reams cap Manilla paper	1,267 35	
				33 34	
			Credit by cash.....	1,300 69	
				829 00	471 69
			Expenses to Baltimore and back, by order of the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	5 50
			3 French clocks for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at \$22.....	-----	66 00
			Louisville Daily Journal, for a senator.....	-----	3 95
			Daily Tribune, for a senator.....	-----	2 80
			Binding, viz:		
			Binding 1 volume Message and Documents, part 3, 1861, ½ sheep.....	50	
			Binding 4 vols. Message and Documents, part 1, 1861, ½ sheep, at 50 c.....	2 00	
			Binding 6 vols. Message and Documents, part 3, 1861, at 50 cents.....	3 00	
			Binding 5 vols. Message and Documents, part 2, 1861, at 50 cents.....	2 50	
			Binding 3 vols. Finance Report, at 50 cents.....	1 50	
			Binding 1 vol. Government Contracts, full sheep.....	1 75	
			Ruling 460 letter headings, at 25 cents per 100	1 15	
			Lettering 1 vol. Gazetteer	1 75	
			Lettering 1 vol. Congressional Globe.....	1 25	
			Putting on boards 100 "No admittance to floor of Senate"	12 00	
			Binding in cloth 10,000 Message and Documents abridged, at 12½ cents per volume.....	1,250 00	
			Binding in cloth 2,800 vols. Message and Documents, vol. 2, at 12½ cents per volume.....	350 00	
			Binding in cloth 2,800 vols. Message and Documents, vol. 3, at 12½ cents per volume.....	350 00	
			Deduct 15 per cent.....	1,975 40	
				296 31	
					1,679 09

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. May 16	815	John D. Defrees.....	Binding, viz: Ruling, red and faint, 600 nominations, A, at 50 cents per 100 Ruling, red and faint, 200 nominations, B, at 50 cents per 100 Binding 1 2-quire cap Stationery Delivered, half Russia 24 division tags, at 25 cents, \$6; cutting index in docket, 50 cents .. Ruling 5 reams letter paper Ruling, red and faint, 200 resolutions and motions Binding 50 vols. Congressional Globe, 1st session 37th Congress, half Russia, at 65 cents, Ruling, red and faint, 200 treaties, &c. Binding 1 vol. Finance Report, half sheep Binding 1 vol. Statutes at Large, half sheep Lettering Bible, back and both sides Binding 4 vols. Government Contracts, full sheep Binding 2,800 vols. Message and Documents, vol. 1, cloth, at 12½ cents Binding 3 vols. Message and Documents, vol. 1, sheep, at 75 cents .. Binding 1 10-quire cap Bills, Resolutions, &c., half Russia 3 division tags, at 25 cents Binding 2 vols Government Contracts, sheep, at 75 cents Binding 1 vol. Estimates of Appropriations, sheep Binding 1 vol. Finance Report, sheep Binding 2 vols. Message and Documents, sheep, at 75 cents Ruling 500 Ex. Res., at 25 cents per 100 Binding 1 vol. Message and Documents, vol. 2, sheep Binding 10,000 vols. Finance Report, 1861, at 12½ cents	\$3 00 1 00 1 25 6 50 2 50 1 00 32 50 1 00 50 50 75 3 00 350 00 2 25 6 25 75 1 50 75 75 1 50 1 25 75 1.250 00	1,669 25 250 39
			Deduct 15 per cent.....		\$1,418 86

17	816	David Haggerty.....	Hack hire for sub-committee on military affairs.....	-----	1 50
	817	George Pratt.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Pensions from 1st to 17th May, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	102 00
19	818	E. Cowles & Co.....	Daily Leader, for a senator.....	-----	5 00
	819	L. Towers.....	Newspapers for a senator.....	-----	9 50
20	820	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 1,915 vols. Coast Survey Report, 1860, 2d sess. 36th Congress, at 75 cents.....	-----	1,436 25
21	821	Thomas H. Creighton.....	3 parts of the Rebellion Record, (14, 15, 16,) at 50 cents.....	-----	1 50
22	822	William E. Johnson.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads from 1st to 19th May, 1862, 19 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	114 00
24	823	J. A. Knight.....	The London American, for a senator.....	-----	4 00
	824	Samuel Medary.....	The Crisis, for a senator.....	-----	4 00
26	825	J. L. Elliott.....	New York Observer, for a senator.....	-----	2 50
27	826	A. Hoen & Co.....	Lithographing, &c., viz: Transferring and printing sketches to accompany Coast Survey Report, 1860—	-----	
			6,200 copies No. 3, Nantucket shoals and sound.....	120 90	
			6,200 copies No. 4, Martha's Vineyard sound.....	120 90	
			6,200 copies No. 5, Buzzard's and Narragansett bays.....	120 90	
			6,200 copies No. 32, Progress sketch, section IX.....	31 00	
				-----	393 70
	827	Julius Bien.....	Lithographing and printing maps to accompany message of President, viz: 5,350 copies Public Land Survey in California.....	154 00	
			4,600 copies map of routes travelled, &c.....	119 00	
30	828	Richard G. Olcott.....	Hack hire for office of Secretary of the Senate.....	-----	273 00
31	829	David G. Vose.....	Services as watchman in the crypt for the month of May, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by House of Representatives).....	-----	2 00
	830	E. G. Chambers.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Territories for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	33 33
	831	Daniel Hall.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	186 00
	832	Joseph Brown and others.....	Engineers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for May, 1862.....	-----	186 00
	833	W. D. Spalding.....	Cash paid for hack hire and omnibus tickets for use of the Senate.....	-----	604 00
	834	J. G. Patten.....	Services of son as page for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	6 80
	835	J. G. Patten.....	Services as son as page for April, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	74 40
	836	N. Darling and others.....	Police of the Capitol for May, 1862.....	-----	72 00
				-----	897 44

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. May 31	837	James A. Beard.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Lands for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	\$186 00
	838	W. D. Spalding.....	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	-----	148 80
	839	C. Dodson.....	Washing 670 towels, at 6½ cents each.....	-----	41 87
	840	E. H. Brink.....	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	-----	148 80
	841	S. Masi.....	Attending clocks for 3 months.....	\$50 00	
			Furnishing 2 clocks.....	15 00	
			Repairing 3 clock springs.....	12 00	
			Repairing clocks for Committees on Naval and Military Affairs.....	8 00	
	842	James H. Johnson.....	Services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	85 00
	843	W. Washington.....	Washing 25 dozen towels, at 75 cents.....	-----	46 50
	844	John Hutchins.....	Services of ward as page for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	18 75
	845	T. M. Rees.....	Services as secretary to the commission on compensation and expenditures for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 per day.....	-----	74 40
	846	William T. Price.....	Services of son as page for the month of May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	124 00
	847	E. L. Cushman.....	Services as laborer for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 per day.....	62 00	74 40
		J. Fleishell.....	do.....do.....do.....	62 00	
		J. Trimble.....	do.....do.....do.....	62 00	
		Owen Moran.....	do.....do.....do.....	62 00	
		C. C. Duncanson.....	do.....do.....do.....at \$1 50 per day.....	46 50	
		R. T. McLain.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	46 50	
		S. H. Williams.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	46 50	
		James Glover.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....at \$1 per day.....	31 00	
		Kate Dodson.....	Services for May, 1862, at \$30 per month.....	30 00	
					448 50

848	Ben Perley Poore.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations for May, 1862.....	-----	186 00
849	C. L. Miller	Services as clerk to the Committee on Commerce for May, 1862	-----	186 00
850	J. W. Jones	Hire of horse and wagon for use of office of Secretary of the Senate for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 per day	-----	62 00
851	C. Lomax	Washing 15 dozen towels, at 75 cents	11 25	
		Washing chair and lounge covers	1 50	
852	R. R. Griffin	Services as driver of Senate carryall for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day	-----	12 75
853	Eugene Ahern.	1 month's work of self and assistant titling and lettering books in office of the Secretary of the Senate	-----	46 50
854	J. M. Stanton	Services as clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day	-----	156 00
855	J. W. Jennings.....	Services of ward as page for May, 1862.....	-----	186 00
856	Moses Hawkes	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for May, 1862	-----	74 40
857	J. A. Steele.....	For services of son as page to the Vice-President for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	186 00
858	J. F. Callan	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day	-----	74 40
859	A. V. Garcia	Folding 10,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	7 50	186 00
		Folding 3,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	12 00	
860	S. F. Fairfax	Folding 10,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	7 50	19 50
		Folding 3,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	12 00	
861	James M. Lake	Services as messenger to the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	19 50
862	N. C. Griffin.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day	-----	75 00
863	T. F. Clark.....	Services as additional messenger for May, 1862.....	-----	186 00
864	M. J. Bull.....	Services of brother as page for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	100 00
865	A. C. Lynch.....	Services of son as page for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	74 40
866	D. A. Moreau.....	do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
867	J. R. Atkinson.....	do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
868	M. McCook.....	Services of grandson as page for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	74 40
869	B. R. Gregg	Services of son as page for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	74 40
870	George Cowie.....	do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. June 2	871	R. F. McLain.....	Services of son as page for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	\$74 40
	872	E. T. O'Brien.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	873	M. A. Gadsby	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	874	S. T. Evans	do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	74 40
	875	James Galway.....	Services of nephew as page for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	74 40
	876	J. Bastianelli	Services as page in office of Secretary of the Senate for February, 1862, 28 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	67 20
3	877	W. Washington.....	Services of son in bath-room for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 25 per day	-----	38 75
2	878	A. W. Winkfield.....	Furnishing transportation, meals, lodgings, &c., to Committee on Military Affairs on their visit to Fortress Monroe and Yorktown, to investigate the charge of drunkenness against officers of the army	-----	339 10
	879	Jacob Dodson.....	54 buckets of paste from April 1 to May 31, at \$1 per bucket.....	-----	54 00
	880	R. M. Hart.....	Services of son as page for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	74 40
	881	Theo. Berry.....	Folding 4,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100	\$16 00	
			Folding 10,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	7 50	23 50
	882	C. E. Myers.....	Folding 2,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	15 00	
			Folding 4,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	16 00	
			Folding 17,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	12 75	43 75
	883	J. M. Richmond.....	Folding 1,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	4 00	
			Folding 2,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	12 00	16 00
	884	Horace White.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	186 00
	885	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenter's work, viz: Putting fastenings on windows in Committee on Naval Affairs and folding rooms, mending chair for post office.....	----- 1 75	

		Easing door of stationery room, putting casters on chairs for Committees on the District of Columbia and Indian Affairs.....	2 00		
		Repairing desk and putting on lock in clerk's office.....	75		
		Hanging 2 windows and furnishing cord.....	3 50		
		Putting casters on chairs for Committees on Enrolled Bills and Judiciary, lock on drawer for Senate.....	1 25		
		Mending 3 chairs in committee rooms.....	1 87		
		Easing doors of main entrance and vestibule, 3 long hooks, &c.....	2 50		
		1 footstool for clerk's office.....	1 00		
		Easing doors to case in Vice-President's room, putting up 2 curtains and moving desk for Senate.....	1 25		
		1 key and easing door for Senate.....	75		
		1 hinge for main entrance, moving desk for Senate, new cords to windows of cloak room.....	3 75		
		1 key for post office, 1 hook for door of Senate.....	50		
		1 key for post office, moving desk and easing doors of gallery.....	1 00		
		Moving desk for Senate, 1 bolt for cloak room, cutting out boards for pipe in water-closet, casters on chairs for clerk's stand, Senate.....	2 75		
		Mending chairs in clerk's office, 1 key for cellar, 1 key for Senate, altering lock and 6 keys for post office.....	1 25		
		1 stand for ladies' department.....	27 00		
		60 boxes for Senate.....	165 00		219 62
		Folding 4,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	24 00		
		Folding 3,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	14 00		
		Folding 4,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	3 00		
		1 day's labor, cleaning passages after soldiers of 71st regiment.....	41 00		
		300 Congressional Directories, 2d edition, at 35 cents.....	1 50		
		Cash paid for hack hire for Committee on Enrolled Bills.....	105 00		
		Services as clerk to the Committee on Patents and Patent Office for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	18 00		
		Cleaning passages of lower floor of Capitol extension.....	186 00		
		Services as clerk in office Secretary of the Senate for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	1 50		
		Folding 3,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	148 80		
		Folding 4,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	3 00		
					21 00
886	Samuel Mortimer.....				
887	Thomas Murray.....				
888	F. A. Soulé.....				
889	O. H. Browning.....				
890	S. W. Simmons.....				
891	R. H. Wilkinson.....				
892	M. R. Shankland.....				
893	G. Skinner.....				

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. June 6	894	George T. Brown.....	Hire of 4 horses and wagons for May, 1862, at \$2 each per day.....	\$248 00	
			Hire of 2 saddle horses, at \$1 50 each per day	93 00	\$341 00
7	895	S. L. Mortimer.....	Folding 2,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	12 00	
			Folding 4,500 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	3 37	
	896	C. E. Myers	Folding 2,100 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	12 60	15 37
			Folding 4,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	3 00	
	897	Pettibone & Boteler.....	Binding 1,500 volumes Meteorological Observations, vol. 1, 36th Congress, 1st session, at 75 cents per volume.....		15 60
9	898	L. J. Middleton.....	8 bushels ice delivered daily from April 1 to 21, at 50 cents.....	72 00	1,125 00
			9 bushels ice from April 22 to May 15, at 50 cents	94 50	
			8 bushels from May 16 to 25, at 50 cents.....	32 00	
			10 bushels from May 26 to 31, at 50 cents.....	30 00	
			4 bushels extra	2 00	
	899	Richard Ennis	St. Louis Bulletin, for a senator.....		230 50
	900	William D. Merrill	Prairie du Chien Courier, for a senator		2 00
	901	John D. Defrees.....	Ruling, binding, &c., viz: Ruling 500 Ex. Orders, at 25 cents per 100	1 25	3 00
			Ruling 500 Resolutions, at 25 cents per 100	1 25	
			Binding 48 volumes Message and Documents, vol. 1, at 50 cents.....	24 00	
			Binding 48 volumes Message and Documents, vol. 2, at 50 cents.....	24 00	
			Binding 48 volumes Message and Documents, vol. 3, at 50 cents.....	24 00	
			Binding 1 volume Purchase of Arms, &c	38	
			Lettering 6 volumes Blue Book, back and sides, at 75 cents.....	4 50	
			Binding 3 volumes Message and Documents, sheep, at 75 cents.....	2 25	
			Binding 1 volume Purchase of Arms, &c.....	50	
			1 6-quire cap Ex. Journal, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia.....	3 00	

10			Binding 3 volumes speeches, $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkey, at 75 cents	2	25
			Binding 1 volume Message and Documents, Turkey	2	75
			Ruling 960 Ex. Resolutions, at 25 cents per 100	2	40
			Binding 5 volumes speeches, $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkey, at 75 cents	3	75
			Binding 3 volumes Military and Naval Defences, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, at 75 cts.	2	25
			Binding 3 volumes Condition of Mexico, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, at 75 cents	2	25
			Binding 1 volume Destruction of Navy Yards, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, at 75 cents ..	75	
			Binding 1 volume National Armory, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep	75	
			Binding 5 volumes Permanent Defences, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, at 75 cents	3	75
			Binding 3 volumes Commerce and Navigation, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, at 75 cents.	2	25
			1 large guard book for maps, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep	3	00
			Binding 2 volumes Senate Bills and Resolutions, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, at \$3	6	00
				115	28
				17	29
			Deduct 15 per cent		
					97 99
902	John M. Richmond		Folding 1,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100	9	00
			Folding 4,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000	3	00
					12 00
903	Pettibone & Boteler		Binding 646 volumes Coast Survey Report for 1860, 36th Congress, 2d session, at 75 cents per volume		
			Plumbing, &c., viz:		
904	J. W. Thompson & Co.		1 14-inch marble basin and plated plug	5	25
			Plated chain	38	
			Plumber and assistant, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, at \$4	9	00
			8 pounds lead pipe, at 10 cents	80	
			1 lever handle stop-cock	2	75
			Plumber and assistant, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, at \$4	22	00
			Pull for water-closet	3	00
			Cash paid cartage	75	
			Plumber and assistant, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, at \$4	9	00
			1 14-inch marble basin	3	00
			6 brass clamps	5	25
			Plated chain	70	
			Plumber and assistant, 2 days, at \$4	8	00
			Plumber and assistant, 5 days, at \$4	20	00
			1 copper closet pan	2	25
			Copper rivets and solder	44	
			6 14-inch marble basins, at \$3	18	00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. June 10	904	J. W. Thompson & Co.—Cont'd.	15 brass clamps..... 12 yards plated chain, at 50 cents Cement..... Plumber and assistant, 1 day..... 2 stop-cocks and fitting, \$2 75..... Candles and nails 50 cents; Paper screws, 70 cents..... Plumber and assistant, 3½ days, at \$4..... Barrel of lime..... Barrel of plaster..... 5 brass clamps and screws..... 1 blue closet basin..... 6 brass rings, at 30 cents..... 6 urinal rings, at \$1 20..... 13 feet heavy brass chain, at 50 cents..... 48 glass shades, at \$1 25..... 1 finished stop and waste cock..... Knob for water-closet..... 12 shade-holders, at 35 cents..... 1 14-inch marble basin..... 4 brass clamps..... 12 yards plated chain, at 50 cents..... 4 plated rings..... Plumber and assistant, 25½ days, at \$4..... 72 cut shades, at \$1 25..... 27 blind caps and fittings, at \$25 cents..... 1 brass hose pipe..... 2 large glass shades, at \$1 50..... 2 cover-lifters for ranges, at 25 cents..... Long cross piece for ranges..... 110 feet 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe, at 50 cents.....	\$13 12 6 00 63 4 00 5 50 1 20 14 00 1 87 4 00 4 37 4 50 1 80 7 20 6 50 60 00 3 00 75 4 20 3 00 3 50 6 00 2 00 102 00 90 00 6 75 3 25 3 00 50 2 50 55 00	

Barrel of cement, and cartage.....	4 00
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch malleable iron fittings, at 40 cents.....	2 40
14 heavy F. Br. brackets, at \$3 50.....	49 00
1 drop light.....	3 00
Tin and mica shade and frame.....	1 63
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch fitting.....	25
1 reducer.....	50
1 5-inch cast-iron trap.....	5 75
Large bronze reading lamp shade, &c.....	22 50
1 square tin lamp.....	4 75
5 feet 3-inch cast-iron pipe, at 40 cents.....	2 00
50 bricks.....	50
Cement.....	2 50
Plumber and assistant, 29 days, at \$4.....	116 00
15 feet gas pipe, at 25 cents.....	3 75
Time altering and connecting.....	4 00
4 hook brackets, at \$1 50.....	6 00
8 shade-holders, at 35 cents.....	2 80
8 Scotch tips and fittings, at 35 cents.....	2 80
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds lead pipe, at 10 cents.....	1 55
8 pounds solder, at 35 cents.....	2 80
6 brass urinal rings, at \$1 20.....	7 20
Plated knob for closet pull.....	3 00
90 feet gas pipe, at 25 cents.....	22 50
Extra fittings, time connecting, &c.....	2 40
1 brass thimble.....	60
1 burner size cock.....	75
1 gas figure.....	2 00
60 feet 2 inches $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gas pipe, at 45 cents.....	27 08
1 thimble.....	60
Plumber and assistant, 11 days, at \$4.....	44 00
7 $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch malleable iron fittings, at 40 cents.....	2 80
5 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch malleable iron fittings, at 20 cents.....	1 00
4 iron hooks for 4-inch cast-iron pipe, at 45 cents.....	1 80
2 plated basin cocks, at \$5 75.....	11 50
1 40-gallon boiler.....	40 00
1 cast-iron sink and legs.....	9 00
2 pounds candles, at 25 cents.....	50
3 Bibb cocks and fittings, at \$3.....	9 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. June 10	904	J. W. Thompson & Co.—Cont'd.	4 pounds candles, at 25 cents..... 1 heavy bracket 53 feet gas pipe, at 25 cents..... 6 malleable iron fittings, at 25 cents..... 8 feet gas pipe, at 25 cents..... 20 holdfasts, at 8 cents..... Glass shade..... Shade-holder and fitting..... 1 ball cock..... 1 1½-inch stop-cock..... 35 feet 1-inch galvanized pipe, at 30 cents..... 17 galvanized iron fittings, at 30 cents..... 30 pounds lead pipe, at 10 cents..... 2 S. S. brackets, at \$1 75..... 6 2-inch malleable iron fittings, at 45 cents..... 3 pounds candles, at 25 cents..... 2 shade holders, at 35 cents..... Bricklayer and laborer, 9½ days, at \$4 50..... Plumber and assistant, 35 days, at \$4..... Coated brick and coupling..... Sheet iron throat piece..... 1 wrought-iron lintel..... 10 shade-holders, at 35 cents..... 10 burners, at 25 cents..... 1 pillar light and tube for painters..... Bricklayer and laborer, 23¾ days, at \$4 50..... Plumber and assistant, 20 days, at \$4..... 1 reading lamp and tube..... 1 cigar lighter for refectory..... 108 feet gas pipe, at 25 cents.....	\$1 00 3 50 13 25 1 50 2 00 1 60 1 25 35 2 50 5 75 10 50 5 10 3 00 3 50 2 70 75 70 42 75 140 00 12 00 4 75 3 75 3 50 2 50 16 00 106 87 80 00 12 00 2 00 27 00	

Putty, candles, &c	80
15 feet brass stem and connexion, at \$1	15 00
1 heavy stiff joint	1 00
2 reading lamps and tubes, 8 feet long each, for Committee on Indian Affairs, at \$24	48 00
3 tin and mica frames and shades, \$1 75	5 25
23 feet galvanized iron pipe, at 25 cents	5 75
Plumber and assistant, 16 days, at \$4	64 00
Bricklayer and laborer, 7½ days, at \$4 50	33 75
Repairing pillar light	3 75
16 feet gas pipe and fitting, at 25 cents	4 00
16 malleable iron fittings, &c., at 30 cents	4 80
12 pounds lead pipe, at 10 cents	1 20
18 holdfasts, at 20 cents	3 60
3 pounds candles	75
2 ¾-inch globe valves, at \$3 25	6 50
Reading lamp and tube for Committee on Public Buildings	23 00
Tin and mica shade and frame	1 75
2 pillar cocks and burners, at \$1 50	3 00
47 feet gas pipe, at 25 cents	11 75
6 malleable iron fittings, at 30 cents	1 80
14 feet gas pipe, at 25 cents	3 50
7 nipples, at 30 cents	2 10
3 2-inch malleable iron bands, at 50 cents	1 50
5½ feet 2-inch wrought-iron pipe, at 50 cents	2 75
2 2-inch couplings, at 50 cents	1 00
24 wire baskets, at \$2 25	54 00
Plumber and assistant, 12 days, at \$4	48 00
Bricklayer and laborer, 5 days, at \$4 50	22 50
8 glass, 5 X 3 feet, to replace broken ones in skylight, including putty and labor, over Senate chamber	88 00
2 plumbers and 2 assistants, 18 days each, securing, cutting out, and fitting up, 36 days, at \$4	144 00
2 chandeliers for Committee on Indian Affairs	300 00
1 chandelier for 3d floor of hall	130 00
2,503 79	
6 50	

Deduct 2 ¾-inch globe valves

\$2,497 29

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
June 10	905	S. Moores.....	6 maps of United States territory for 1862, at \$7.....	-----	\$42 00
11	906	Dobbin & Fulton.....	Baltimore American, for a senator.....	-----	3 00
12	907	Charles Luff.....	Folding 3,375 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	-----	2 62
13	908	James Sheehy.....	3 parts of the Rebellion Record, (22, 23, and companion).....	-----	1 50
	909	Thomas P. Graham.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Private Land Claims from February 1 to May 31, 1862, 120 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	720 00
	910	J. S. McKenney & Co.....	Chatfield Democrat, for a senator.....	-----	1 00
14	911	A. J. Goodrich.....	Daily Pioneer and Democrat, for a senator.....	-----	3 00
	912	Seraphim Masi.....	1 clock for bath-room.....	-----	10 00
	913	William Horner.....	Hack hire for committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	4 00
16	914	S. E. L. Hutchinson.....	Folding 12,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	-----	\$9 00
			Folding 2,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	8 00	
	915	L. H. McCormick.....	Services as additional messenger for May, 1862.....	-----	17 00
	916	Cornelius & Baker.....	8 dozen taper candlesticks.....	60 00	100 00
			4 dozen taper candlesticks.....	30 00	
			1 box, at 40 cents; 1 box, at 31 cents.....	71	
17	917	Robert Tait.....	Hack hire for use of the committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	90 71
	918	Michael Long.....	Services as laborer cleaning cellar, 25½ days, at \$1 25 per day.....	-----	2 55
	919	T. F. McIntier.....	Telegraphing message to Hon. Andrew Johnson on the subject of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys, judge of the district courts in Tennessee.....	-----	31 87
18	920	J. R. Doolittle, jr.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs for May, 1862, 31 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	11 75
	921	John C. Rives.....	Reporting and printing the proceedings and debates of Congress from May 1 to June, 1862, 645½ columns, at \$7 50 per column.....	-----	186 00
19	922	John C. Frise.....	Mankato Record, for a senator.....	-----	4,844 34
20	923	James H. Trimble.....	2 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	1 00
				-----	4 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

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924 A	B. H. Morse	2 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	4 00
924 B	S. T. McIntier.....	Telegraphing to Governor Johnson, Tennessee, in the case of West H. Humphreys	5 75
925	F. A. Soulé.....	200 Congressional Directories, at 35 cents.....	70 00
926	William Harrison	Hack hire for office Secretary of the Senate.....	2 00
927	Joel Mitzel	5 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	10 00
928	Henry S. Lane.....	Newspapers furnished himself, under a resolution of the Senate.....	27 67
929	William Cooper	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	2 00
930	Anselm Hatch	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	2 00
931	G. H. Morse	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	2 00
932	H. K. Gray.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	2 00
933	Marshal Robinson	Glencoe Register, for a senator	1 00
934	Walker, Wise & Co.....	Monthly Law Reporter, for a senator.....	3 00
935	T. F. McIntier.....	Telegraphing to Hon. Andrew Johnson in case of West H. Humphreys.....	8 26
936	Theodore D. Judah.....	Services as clerk to the special committee on the Pacific railroad from December 2, 1861, to June 24, 1862, 205 days, at \$6 per day.	1,230 00
937	William Kiernan.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	2 00
938	James Sheehy.....	Binding 2d vol. Rebellion Record.....	1 00
939	Smith Brothers	Philadelphia Inquirer, for a senator	4 50
940	Nathan Darling and others.....	Police of the Capitol for June, 1862	897 44
941	James J. Ferrie	Folding 5,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	33 00
		Folding 2,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	8 00
		Folding 5,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	3 75
942	Hermann Bokum.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of W. H. Humphreys	2 00
		Travelling expenses	28 00
943	William Hunt.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of W. H. Humphreys.....	2 00
		Travelling expenses	224 80
			226 80

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. June 27	944	John Miller McKee.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys..... Travelling expenses	\$2 00 224 80	\$226 80
	945	Jacob McGavock	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys	2 00 224 80	226 80
	946	Isaac Litton.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys	2 00 224 80	226 80
	947	H. G. Scovil.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys	2 00 224 80	226 80
	948	William G. Brownlow.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys	2 00 48 00	50 00
	949	William P. Jones.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys	2 00 224 80	226 80
	950	John Lellyett.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys	2 00 224 80	226 80
	951	Horace H. Harrison	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys	2 00	226 80

952	Edward H. Brink.....	Travelling expenses	224 80	226 80
953	Isaac Bassett.....	Services as clerk in the office Secretary of the Senate for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	-----	144 00
954	James J. Christie.....	Cash paid for omnibus tickets for use of the Senate.....	-----	5 00
955	James H. Johnson.....	Publications furnished a senator.....	-----	2 00
956 A	L. L. Tilden.....	Services as laborer in office Secretary of the Senate for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	45 00
957 A	Eugene Ahern	Services as clerk to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads from 19th to 31st May, 1862, 13 days, at \$6 per day	-----	78 00
		1 month's labor of self and assistant labelling and titling books in the office of Secretary of the Senate.....	156 00	
		1 dozen green morocco.....	13 00	
		1 pack gold leaf.....	8 00	
958 A	A. V. S. Lindsley	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeach- ment in case of West H. Humphreys.....	2 00	177 00
		Travelling expenses	224 80	
959 A	Alvin Barton	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeach- ment in the case of West H. Humphreys	2 00	226 80
		Travelling expenses	224 80	
960 A	John Hugh Smith	1 day's attendance as a witness before the high court of impeach- ment in the case of West H. Humphreys	2 00	226 80
		Travelling expenses	224 80	
961 A	S. Z. Evans.....	Services of son as page for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	226 80
962 A	M. A. Gadsby.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	72 00
956 B	James A. Beard	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Lands for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day.....	-----	72 00
957 B	B. R. Gregg	Services of son as page for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	180 00
958 B	J. W. Jennings	Services of ward as page for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	72 00
959 B	R. M. Hart	Services of son as page for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	72 00
960 B	R. T. McLain	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	72 00
961 B	James Galway	Services of nephew as page for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	72 00
962 B	E. T. O'Brien.....	Services of son as page for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	72 00
963	A. C. Lynch.....	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	72 00
964	John Hutchins.....	Services of ward as page for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	72 00

985	S. F. Fairfax.....	Folding 10,500 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	\$7 87
		Folding 2,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	10 00
986	Ada Garcia	Folding 10,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	7 50
		Folding 2,500 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	10 00
987	M. C. Fitzpatrick.....	Folding 2,500 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	15 00
		Folding 8,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	6 00
988	Rinaldo Griffin.....	Services as driver of Senate carryall for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day	21 00
989	David G. Vose	Services as watchman in the crypt for June, 1862, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by House of Representatives)	45 00
990	Joseph Brown and others	Engineers, laborers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for June.....	33 33
991	Kate Dodson.....	Washing 24 dozen towels for the ladies' retiring room, at 75 cents.....	595 00
992	William Washington	Washing 25 dozen towels, at 75 cents.....	18 00
993	George T. Brown.....	Use of five horses and wagons for Senate for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 each	18 75
		2 saddle-horses same time, at \$1 50 each.....	300 00
		Freight on box of glass for Senate.....	90 00
			1 00
994	George T. Brown.....	Services in the case of the United States against W. H. Humphreys, viz: For mileage to and from Nashville, Tennessee, to summon West H. Humphreys, 2,248 miles..... Serving process	224 80 2 00 224 80
		Mileage to and from Nashville to summon witnesses	
		Summoning twelve witnesses, viz: J. McGavock, Isaac Letton, A. V. J. Lindsley, W. S. Jones, W. Hunt, W. Harrison, J. M. McKee, J. H. Smith, A. Johnson, J. Leyllett, H. G. Scoville, R. Smith	24 00
		Cash paid express charges on papers from Nashville and return.....	10 80
		Hire of carriages by self and deputy	15 50
		Cash paid for despatches	6 30
995	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz: Taking out and putting glass in post office door, opening box and unpacking, Naval Affairs	1 25
			508 20

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. June 30	995	R. B. Griffin—Continued.....	Hanging window shades and easing door for Committee on Naval Affairs, casters on chair for Senate.....	\$1 50	
			Mending 2 boxes.....	2 50	
			New lock for Senate desk, fastening on window casement.....	1 50	
			2 keys for Committee on Indian Affairs, fixing window for Committee on the Judiciary, and hinge for Senate door.....	2 50	
			Mahogany desk-shelf for Senate, hook for door, repairing lock, &c.....	2 79	
			Casters on chair for Committee on Public Lands.....	50	
			Repairing chairs for clerk's office, new casters on chairs for Committee on the District of Columbia, tacking maps on rollers, and putting fastening on window.....	3 75	
			Removing shelf, repairing lock, and mending drawer in post office.....	1 37	
			Hanging map, new weight and cord, for Committee on Public Lands; fixing chair, Senate; easing window, Committee on Public Lands.....	2 87	
			Repairing lock and 1 key for clerk's table, Senate.....	50	
			Casters on chair, Vice-President's room; chair, clerk's stand.....	75	
			Putting 5 locks on boxes, 10 2-inch screws, putting up 2 shade curtains, post office and retiring room; fixing desks, Senate.....	2 25	
			Easing Senate door, making 3 rulers, and putting top on box.....	1 62	
			Putting lock on case in Secretary's office and changing shade curtain.....	1 00	
			44 boxes for Senate, at \$2 75.....	121 00	
			Putting up 2 cases for books, P. O and P. P. Committees.....	27 76	
			Making new desk top and shelf, Senate.....	7 75	
			Making, putting up, and taking down platform, materials, &c., Senate chamber.....	88 53	
			Repairing 2 chairs, Committees on Territories and Judiciary.....	2 87	
			1 box.....	2 75	
			Repairing chair, clerk's office.....	50	
					\$277 81

996	July	M. R. Shankland.....	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	-----	144 00
997		Miss K. Kinsey	Folding 3,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	12 00	
			Folding 10,000 speeches, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	7 50	
998		Ben Perley Poore.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$6 per day	-----	19 50
999		John W. Jones.....	Hire of horse and carryall for the use of the office of the Secretary of the Senate for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 per day.....	-----	180 00
1000		Catharine Lomax.....	Washing 16 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	-----	60 00
1001		E. L. Cushaw and others.....	Laborers for June, 1862	-----	12 00
1002	1	Z. D. Gilman	Soap, brushes, &c., viz: Sweet oil, 50 cents; sponge, 10 cents; glass and putty, 68 cents; potash, \$1 50.....	-----	472 00
			Brushes, 75 cents; venetian red, 12 cents; honey soap, \$6 75.....	3 18	
			Hair brushes, \$5; 6 lights, glass, \$2.....	7 62	
			Sponge, \$2; sal tartar, 25 cents; 1 gallon sperm oil, \$2.....	7 00	
			12 pounds soda, \$1; 8 pounds sponge, \$16; 4 pounds sponge, \$8.....	4 25	
			Box honey soap, \$6 75; comb, 50 cents; brush, \$1.....	25 00	
			Bath towels, \$6; sponge, \$1 25; brush and comb, \$2 12.....	8 25	
			Olive oil and oxalic acid, \$1 19; box soap, \$6 75.....	9 37	
				7 94	
1003	2	James Onslow.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	-----	72 61
1004		Frederick Myers.....	2 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	2 00
1005	5	Pettibone & Boteler	Binding, viz: 1,500 vols. Meteorological Observations, vol. 1, 1st session 36th Congress, at 75 cents per vol.....	-----	4 00
1006		Samuel B. Stitger	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	-----	1,125 00
1007	7	L. M. McCormick.....	Services as additional messenger for June, 1862	-----	2 00
1008		Amelia Spencer	Repairing American ensign.....	-----	100 00
1009	8	H. Hammerschlag	2½ dozen paper boxes, at \$2 50 per dozen.....	-----	5 00
1010		O. H. Browning	Cash paid for hack hire for Committee on Enrolled Bills.....	-----	5 42
1011		Seraphim Masi.....	Attending clock in Senate chamber and offices for June and July, 1862.....	-----	20 00
1012	9	John C. Rives.....	Reporting proceedings and debates of Congress from June 10 to July 2, 1862, 408 ⁷⁵ / ₂₀₆ columns, at \$7 50 per column.....	-----	20 42
				-----	3,062 77

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
June 9	1013	William Cameron	Publishing order of the Senate in the case of West H. Humphreys		\$15 00
	1014	Scammell & Co	Publications furnished a senator		1 00
10	1015	George M. Wight	Furniture, viz:		
			2 oak revolving chairs, at \$10	\$20 00	
			Covering 2 chair seats, at \$1 50	3 00	
			2 large revolving chairs, at \$12	24 00	
			Do.....do	36 00	
					83 00
	1016	John D. Defrees	Binding, viz:		
			Binding 1 5-quire cap Executive Journal	3 00	
			Binding 1 vol. Commerce and Navigation	75	
			Binding 1 vol. Permanent Defences	75	
			Binding 2 vols. Indian Disbursements	50	
			Binding 1 vol. Diplomatic Correspondence	75	
			Binding 1 vol. Military and Naval Defences	75	
			Binding 2 vols. medium Guard Books, at \$2	4 00	
			Binding 3 vols. Receipts and Expenditures, at 75 cents	2 25	
			Binding 1 Guard Book	1 50	
			Lettering 5 vols. Rebellion Record	2 50	
			Binding 2 vols. Receipts and Expenditures, at 75 cents	1 50	
			Ruling 2 reams note paper to pattern	1 50	
			1 1-quire cap for Committee on Public Lands	1 50	
			1 1-quire demy, Senate Bills and Resolutions, printed	2 00	
			1 1-quire demy, House Bills and Resolutions, printed	2 00	
			Binding 2 vols. Speeches, at 75 cents	1 50	
			Binding 1 vol. Government Contracts	75	
				28 50	
			Deduct 15 per cent	4 28	
					24 22

1017	C. F. Trigg.....	38 days' attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys, at \$2 per day.....	76 00	
	Baillie Peyton	28 days' attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys, at \$2 per day.....	56 00	
	W. H. Polk.....	28 days' attendance as a witness before the high court of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys, at \$2 per day	56 00	190 00
1018	C. Brumidi	Painting, &c., viz :		
	A. Peruchi	106 days, at \$3 50	371 00	
	L. Odence	98 days, at \$3	294 00	
	M. Long	106 days, at \$1 25	132 50	
	C. Brumidi	87 days, at \$10	870 00	1,667 50
1019	N. H. Painter	2 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....	4 00	
		Travelling expenses.....	33 40	37 40
1020	Henry M. Rice.....	Compensation as senator from December 7, 1857, to May 11, 1858, as per resolution of the Senate of July 11, 1862, 156 days, at \$3,000 per annum		1,282 19
1021	Z. Richards.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war		2 00
1022	George W. Thompson.....	3 copies Annual Cyclopædia, 1861, at \$3 50	10 50	
		1 volume.....do.....do.....	3 50	14 00
1023	W. E. Jillson.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war.....		2 00
1024	George & Thomas Parker & Co.	Soap, &c , viz :		
		1 tin bucket.....	1 50	
		50 cakes soap, at 8 cents.....	4 00	
		1 hair broom	1 50	
		36 pounds sperm candles, at 60 cents	21 60	
		3 boxes soap, at 75 cents.....	2 25	
		1 horse bucket.....	75	
		2 pounds washing soda, at 6¼ cents	13	
		1 pope's head.....	2 00	
		12 boxes windsor soap, at 75 cents.....	9 00	
		8.....do.....do.....	6 00	
		1 horse bucket and currycomb.....	1 50	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. July 11	1024	Geo. & Thomas Parker & Co.— Continued.	6 pounds candles, at 60 cents.....	\$3 60	
			1 box blacking.....	10	
			1 bucket	1 50	
			1.....do.....	2 00	
			6 pounds patent sperm candles, at 60 cents.....	3 60	
			36.....do.....do.....	21 60	
			3½ pounds castile soap, at 25 cents.....	88	
			36 pounds patent sperm candles, at 60 cents.....	21 60	
			36.....do.....do.....	21 60	
					\$126 71
12	1025	William Cady.....	Services in heating and ventilating department from 1st to 14th July, 1862, 14 days, at \$2 per day.....		28 00
14	1026	John R. Young.....	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for June, 1862, 30 days, at \$4 80 per day.....		144 00
	1027	McKee & Fishback	Missouri Democrat, for a senator.....		6 50
	1028	F. Filius.....	2 days' labor in putting in coal, at \$1 50.....		3 00
	1029	W. Phoenix.....	3.....do.....do.....		4 50
	1030	S. J. Bowen.....	Cash paid for hack hire for use of office Secretary of the Senate.....		3 00
15	1031	Franck Taylor.....	Books, viz: British Almanac and Companion.....	1 75	
			Royal Calendar	2 12	
			British and Foreign State Papers, vol. 36.....	11 50	
			Foreign Office List.....	1 50	
					16 87
16	1032	D. Blackwell.....	Hack hire for Senate.....		2 00
	1033	Horace White.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1st to 16th July, 1862, 16 days, at \$6 per day.....		
17	1034	James A. Beard.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Lands from 1st to 17th July, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	102 00	
	1035	Stevens & Saywood.....	Kennebec Journal, for the Vice-President.....	2 00	

1036	S. W. Simmons	Services as clerk to the Committee on Patents, from 1st to 17th July, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	102 00
1037	John Hutchins.....	Services of ward as page from 1st to 17th July, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day	40 80
1038	D. A. Moreau.....	Services of brother as page from 1st to 17th July, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	40 80
1039	J. C. Ten Eyck.....	Newspapers furnished himself, under a resolution of the Senate.....	26 00
1040	James M. Lake.....	Services as messenger to the joint committee on the conduct of the war from 1st to 17th July, 1862, 17 days, at \$75 per month	41 14
1041	J. W. Jennings	Services of ward as page from 1st to 17th July, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	40 80
1042	W. Blair Lord.....	Services as stenographer of the joint committee on the conduct of the war in reporting testimony, under joint resolution of Congress, 570 columns, at \$4 50 per column	2,565 00
1043	George T. Brown.....	Services rendered joint committee on the conduct of the war, viz: Telegraphing Mr. Prince, New York Journal of Commerce..... Summoning General Cadwallader..... Summoning General McDowell..... Mileage 2 trips below Alexandria, 48 miles..... Summoning Surgeon Greely and Chaplain Dennison..... Summoning General Ricketts and Colonel Sayles..... Summoning Mr. Prince, Journal of Commerce..... Summoning J. R. Flanigan, Daily News, Philadelphia..... Cash paid for despatches..... Summoning E. B. Ely, and cash for do..... Summoning General D. E. Sickles..... Summoning M. S. Bulkley..... Telegraphing..... Summoning Rev J. Lanahan, Alexandria..... Mileage 2 trips to Alexandria..... Summoning Generals Sherman and Sexton..... Cash paid for telegraphing Sherman..... Summoning General Cameron..... Summoning John Kane..... Summoning Señor Goicouria..... Summoning Secretary Stanton..... Summoning General Doubleday..... Summoning Captain E. P. Halsted..... Summoning Colonel Sanford.....	1 45 2 00 2 00 4 80 4 00 4 00 2 00 2 00 65 2 55 2 00 2 00 1 70 2 00 2 80 4 00 70 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. July 17	1043	Geo. T. Brown—Continued....	Summoning General Van Rensselaer.....	\$2 00	
			Summoning General Rufus King	2 00	
			Summoning Major Myers	2 00	
			Summoning General Wallace.....	2 00	
			Summoning Z. Richards	2 00	
			Summoning W. E. Jillson	2 00	
			Summoning John Tucker.....	2 00	
			Summoning Generals Meigs and Taylor	4 00	
			Summoning Colonel B. S. Roberts	2 00	
	1044	George Cowie	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day		\$78 65
	1045	James Galway	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day		40 80
	1046	R. M. Harte	Services of brother as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day		40 80
	1047	M. J. Bull.....	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day		40 80
	1048	B. R. Gregg.....	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day		40 80
	1049	Daniel McCook.....	Services of nephew as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day		40 80
	1050	John A. Steele.....	Services of son as page to Vice-President from July 1 to 19, 1862, 19 days, at \$2 40 per day		40 80
	1051	E. T. O'Brien.....	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day		45 60
	1052	M. A. Gadsby	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day		40 80
	1053	A. C. Lynch.....	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day		40 80

1054	William F. Price.....	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	40 80
1055	S. F. Evans.....	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	40 80
1056	J. R. Atkinson.....	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	40 80
1057	J. M. Stanton.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	102 00
1058	Charles L. Miller.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Commerce from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	102 00
1059	L. J. Tilden.....	Services as clerk to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads from June 1 to July 17, 1862, at \$6 per day.....	282 00
1060	John F. Callan.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	102 00
1061	J. R. Doolittle, jr.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs from June 1 to July 17, 1862, (one day absent).....	276 00
1062	Moses Hawks.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	102 00
1063	Ben Perley Poore.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	102 00
1064	N. C. Griffin.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims from July 1 to 17, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	102 00
1065	E. G. Chambers.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Territories from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$6 per day.....	102 00
1066	Thomas P. Graham.....	Services as clerk to the Committee on Private Land Claims from June 1 to July 17, 1862.....	282 00
1067	L. M. McCormick.....	Services as additional messenger from July 1 to 19, 1862.....	61 27
1068	John F. Hickey.....	10 days' service in office of the Secretary of the Senate engrossing and enrolling bills, at \$4 80 per day.....	48 00
1069	James Shields.....	Compensation as first senator from Minnesota, from December 7, 1857, to May 11, 1858, as per resolution of the Senate, 156 days, at \$3,000 per annum.....	1,282 19
1070a	John W. Forney.....	The Press, for senators.....	75 51
1070b	J. W. Jones.....	Cash paid hack hire for use of Senate.....	4 25
1071	George T. Brown.....	Services by order of the Committee on Military Affairs, viz: Summoning Lieutenant Colonel Wallace..... Mileage to Alexandria and back, 2 trips..... Summoning W. E. Culver.....	2 00 2 80 2 00
			6 80

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. July 17	1072	George T. Brown.....	Expenses to New York, 2 trips, to purchase furniture, carpets, &c..	-----	\$52 75
	1073	Hon. Solomon Foot.....	Newspapers furnished himself under resolution of the Senate	-----	35 00
	1074	M. C. Fitzpatrick	Services of son as page from December 2, 1861, to July 17, 1862,	-----	
	1075	R. T. McLain	228 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	547 20
	1076	Charles Dean	Services of son as page from July 1 to 17, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day	-----	40 80
			390 pounds twine for stationery room and Senate.....	-----	156 90
			<i>From July 18 to December 1, 1862.</i>		
21	1	Stevens & Sayward	Kennebec Journal, for a senator	-----	2 00
	2	Samuel Sinclair	New York Daily Tribune, for a senator.....	-----	90 96
22	3	G. A. Clarke.....	Services in Senate bath-room from March 24 to May 4, 1862, inclu- sive, 41 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	61 51
	4	Gales & Seaton.....	National Intelligencer, for senators.....	-----	162 00
	5	Hudson Taylor.....	Stationery, viz:		
			76,500 envelopes, at \$3 20	\$244 80	
			12 boxes Phineas' pens, at 60 cents	7 20	
			3 boxes quill pens, \$3; 3 gross pens, \$4 50	7 50	
			2 dozen round inkstands, at \$9	18 00	
			2 dozen square instands, \$11; 3 dozen assorted penknives, \$67 50 ..	78 50	
			10 reams fine legal cap paper, \$65; press copying book, \$3 50	68 50	
			20 reams extra English note paper	70 00	
			12 dozen boxes Cohen's lead	9 00	
			6 dozen match boxes	22 50	
			4 dozen flat glass inkstands	36 00	
			6 sheets black lines, 60 cents; 7 packs plain cards, 25 cents	85	
			12 packs plain cards, \$3; 85,000 envelopes, \$272.....	275 00	
			2 dozen letter cases, \$18; 4 dozen paper cases, \$24	42 00	
			4 dozen paper cases, \$24; 72 cases scissors, \$306.....	330 00	

3 dozen large glass inkstands.....	90 00
3 diaries, \$4 50; 3 dozen leather letter cases, \$27.....	31 50
6½ dozen plain cards.....	21 00
4½ dozen diaries, assorted, \$47 25; 1 Gunther's scale, \$1.....	48 25
1 extra portfolio, \$6 50; 1 dozen packs plain cards, \$3.....	9 50
20 reams thick fine letter paper.....	90 00
3 dozen pearl folders, \$31 50; 1 blank book, \$1 25.....	32 75
1 call-bell, \$3 75; 1 ruler, 75 cents.....	4 50
1 extra folio, \$5 50; 2,400 plain cards, \$2 40.....	7 90
Copying press, \$12 50; copying book, \$3 25.....	15 75
Board and sponge, 75 cents; copy-press stand, \$12 50.....	13 25
25 extra cloth envelopes, \$2 50; 3 penknives, \$7 50.....	10 00
2 gold pens and holders, \$6 50; 1 pair shears, \$1 25.....	7 75
1 box for stationery, 40 cents; 600 cloth-lined envelopes, \$27.....	27 40
286 large cloth envelopes.....	12 50
2 dozen extra penknives, assorted.....	33 62
2 cases scissors, \$8 50; 6 jugs fluid, \$3.....	11 50
10 cases scissors, \$46; box eyelets, 62 cents.....	46 62
10 packs plain cards, \$2 50; steel check-cutter, 50 cents.....	3 00
500 small cards, 50 cents; check-cutter, 50 cents.....	1 00
½ ream thin note paper, \$1 87; 1 box thin envelopes, \$1.....	2 87
12 dozen pen-holders.....	4 50
Treasury note book, \$1; 122 boxes pens, at 45 cents, \$54 90.....	55 90
1½ dozen thick ivory folders, \$13 50; 500 plain cards, 50 cents.....	14 00
6 sheets protractors paper, \$3; 4 sheets ditto, \$2.....	5 00
35 boxes cloth-lined envelopes.....	122 50
1 dozen extra penknives, \$22 50; 1 letter book, \$3 75.....	26 25
500 extra good envelopes.....	4 75
2 dozen blank books, assorted.....	23 50
1 dozen round rubber rulers.....	10 50
1 ream white tissue paper.....	3 75
500 plain cards, 50 cents; 3,000 cards, \$5 25.....	5 75
1 blank book.....	3 00
6 index books, \$4 50; 2 dozen flexible blank books, assorted, \$26 50.....	31 00
2 dozen pearl folders, \$18; 1 diary 1862, \$1.....	19 00
2,000 amber envelopes.....	7 50
10 reams amber note paper.....	25 00
5 reams amber thick paper.....	17 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
July 22	6	John W. Forney.....	The Press, for senators.....	.....	\$53 59
23	7	George T. Brown.....	Amount allowed as additional compensation for horse-feed, from October 1, 1861, to December 31, 1861.....	.....	138 00
	8	S. E. Hutchinson.....	Folding 4,300 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	\$17 20	
			Folding 8,000 speeches and bills, at 75 cents per 1,000.....	6 00	
	9	Amelia Spencer	Washing 57½ dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen .....	.....	23 20
	10	O. H. Browning.....	Cash paid hack hire for use of Committee on Enrolled Bills .....	.....	43 25
	11	James B. Bryant	11 days' labor in heating and ventilating department, at \$1 50 per day.....	.....	20 00
	12	T. F. Clarke.....	Services as additional messenger from July 1 to 17, 1862, at \$100 per month.....	.....	16 50
25	13	Trask & Lowman.....	Kansas State Journal, for a senator .....	.....	54 82
	14	Charles W. Brewster & Son.....	Portsmouth Journal, for a senator .....	.....	1 25
	15	William W. Harding.....	Philadelphia Inquirer, for a senator.....	.....	3 00
	16	William C. Bryant & Co.....	New York Evening Post, for senators.....	.....	3 75
	17	L. J. Middleton.....	522 bushels of ice delivered from June 1 to July 12, 1862, at 50 cents per bushel .....	.....	25 19
	18	Isaac Bassett.....	Cash paid for omnibus tickets for use of the Senate.....	.....	261 00
	19	E. G. Róos	Kansas State Record, for a senator.....	.....	3 00
	20	Charles Gordon	Hauling 50 loads of ashes from heating and ventilating department, at 25 cents per load.....	.....	1 00
29	21	John Murphy.....	3 copies of the Military Laws of the United States, at \$4 per copy.....	.....	12 50
31	22	James H. Johnson.....	Services as laborer in office of Secretary of the Senate for July, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	.....	12 00
	23	Jacob Dodson.....	46 buckets of paste, from June 1 to July 29, at \$1 .....	.....	46 50
	24	Philip Haines.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war .....	.....	46 00
	25	E. H. Brink.....	Services as clerk in office of Secretary of the Senate for July, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	.....	2 00
					148 80

26	Rinaldo Griffin.....	Services as driver of Senate carryall for July, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	46 50
27	Catharine Lomax.....	Washing 18 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	13 50
28	J. W. Jones	Hire of horse and carryall for use of office of Secretary of the Senate for July, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 per day	62 00
29	Eugene Ahern	1 month's work of self and assistant lettering and titling books in office Secretary of the Senate.....	156 00
30	William Wurdemann.....	Repairing glass in office Secretary of the Senate.....	3 50
31	Joseph Brown and others.....	Laborers, &c., in the heating and ventilating department for July, 1862, viz: \$1,500 per annum..... \$1,200 per annum..... \$1,200 per annum..... \$2 per day	125 00 100 00 100 00 62 00
	Joseph Brown.....	\$2 per day	62 00
	John Kilby.....	\$2 per day	46 50
	James Ingram.....	\$1 50 per day.....	4 50
	E. Fitzsimmons.....	3 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	42 00
	James Smith.....	28 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	
	Charles Gordon		
	W. A. Griffith		
	C. E. Lewis.....		
32	Owen Moran and others	Laborers from 1st to 22d July, 1862, viz: \$2 per day..... \$1 per day	44 00 22 00
	Owen Moran	\$1 50 per day.....	33 00
	James Glover.....	\$1 50 per day.....	33 00
	C. C. Duncanson	\$1 25 per day.....	27 50
	S. H. Williams	\$30 per month.....	21 33
	J. Washington.....		
	Kate Dodson		
33	David G. Vose	Services as watchman in the crypt for the month of July, 1862, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by House of Representatives).....	180 83
34	Nathan Darling and others.....	Police of the Capitol for July, 1862	33 33
35	William Washington.....	Washing 13 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	897 44
36	M. R. Shankland	Services as clerk in office of Secretary of the Senate for July, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	9 75
37	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenter's work, viz: Removing hinges from doors of Senate, 12 2-inch screws for boxes..... Putting up shade curtains for Committee on Naval Affairs..... 4 hooks and eyes for Senate doors, (plated)	148 80 1 75 50 1 75

August 2

A detailed statement of disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. August 2	37	R. B. Griffin—Continued.....	Removing transom sash in stationery room, casing door for Committee on Private Land Claims, casters for chairs, 12 rollers for maps 4 feet long	\$4 25	
			1 lock and key for folding room.....	75	
			4 keys and 1 new lock to boxes for Senate.....	1 50	
			1 roller for map, and 2 keys for boxes.....	75	
			Fixing 2 locks and putting hooks on doors for Committee on Foreign Relations.....	1 25	
			1 lock and key for box.....	75	
			7 door keys for water-closet and bath-rooms, and putting in new wards to lock do.....	6 00	
			Removing desks in Senate chamber	9 00	
			85 boxes for Senate, at \$2 75.....	233 75	
			Cleaning and scraping desks of Senate, viz:		
		R. B. Griffin.....	8 days, at \$2 50.....	20 00	\$314 00
		H. Smith.....	8 days, at \$2	16 00	8 80
		W. Hurdell	do.....	16 00	
			New York Times, for senators.....		
		H. J. Raymond & Co.....	Services as page in office Secretary of the Senate from March 1 to July 31, 1862, 153 days, at \$2 40 per day.....		
	38	James Bastianelli.....	Use of 5 horses and wagons from 1st to 31st July, 1862, at \$2 per day each.....		367 20
	39	George T. Brown.....	Use of 2 saddle-horses for July, 1862, at \$1 50 per day each.....	310 00	
	40			93 00	
			Daily Ohio State Journal, for a senator.....		403 00
	41	Hurt, Allen & Co.....	Providence Daily Journal, for a senator		3 70
	42	Knowles & Anthony.....	Laborers, &c , for July, 1862, viz:		8 00
	43	E. L. Cushman and others	\$2 per day.....	62 00	
		E. L. Cushman.....	do.....	62 00	
		J. Fleishell.....			

11	J. Turnbull.....	do.....	62 00	291 50
	R. T. McLain.....	do.....	62 00	42 00
	H. White.....	14 days, at \$2.....	28 00	8 00
13	T. F. Clarke.....	14 days, at \$1 50.....	21 00	16 00
	J. Dodson, (boy).....	9 days, at 50 cents.....	4 50	2 00
	J. W. Reid.....	Cincinnati Gazette, for senators.....	-----	130 50
44	Beebe & Elkins.....	Summit County Beacon, for senators.....	-----	136 50
45	Morton McMichael.....	North American and United States Gazette, for senators.....	-----	135 00
46	Lyman W. Hall.....	Portage City Democrat, for a senator.....	-----	35 00
47	George T. Brown.....	Amount allowed as additional compensation for horse feed, &c., from July 7 to September 30, 1861.....	-----	
48		Amount allowed as additional compensation for horse feed from April 1 to June 30, 1862.....	-----	
49	George T. Brown.....	Amount allowed as additional compensation for horse feed from January 1 to March 31, 1862.....	-----	
50	George T. Brown.....	Newspapers furnished himself, under resolution of the Senate.....	-----	
51	Hon. James Harlan.....	1 set, 16 volumes, Benton's Debates.....	56 00	
52	J. Shillington.....	1 Hickey's Constitution.....	1 25	
	J. Shillington.....	Dies, ink, &c., viz:	-----	57 25
53		1 handle for stamping.....	5 50	
		3 dies for stamping.....	7 50	
		1.....do.....	2 50	
		3.....do.....	7 50	
		1.....do.....	2 50	
		1.....do.....	2 50	
		2.....do.....	5 00	
		1.....do.....	2 50	
		1.....do.....	2 50	
		1.....do.....	2 50	
		1.....do.....	2 50	
		1.....do.....	2 50	
		1.....do.....	2 50	
		2.....do.....	5 00	
		4.....do.....	10 00	
		1 handle for stamping.....	5 50	
		1 quart blue stamping ink.....	10 00	
		2 dies for stamping.....	5 00	
		1.....do.....	2 50	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. August 23	53	J. Shillington—Continued.....	2 dies for stamping.....	\$5 00	
			1.....do.....	2 50	
			1.....do.....	2 50	
			4.....do.....	10 00	
					\$103 50
	54	J. Shillington.....	3 vols. Rebellion Record, furnished to committee on the conduct of the war.....	-----	11 25
	55	J. Shillington.....	Newspapers, &c., furnished senators 2d session 37th Congress.....	-----	214 63
	56	John Cassin.....	Engraving, &c., viz: Illustrations to accompany Report on Capture of New Orleans, engraving of ram Manassas.....	-----	
			Printing and coloring 4,550 copies of illustrations, at \$2 per 100.....	15 00	
			Engraving ram Louisiana.....	91 00	
			Printing and coloring 4,550 copies of same, at \$2 per 100.....	15 00	
			Engraving map Reconnoissance of the Mississippi river.....	91 00	
			Printing 4,550 copies, at \$1 50 per 100.....	22 50	
			Engraving map Approaches to New Orleans.....	68 25	
			Printing 4,550 copies, at \$1 50 per 100.....	40 00	
			Engraving map Plan of Fort Jackson.....	68 25	
			Printing 4,550 copies, at \$1 50 per 100.....	37 50	
				68 25	
					516 75
26	57	E. H. Brink.....	Services as clerk in office Secretary of the Senate for August, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	-----	
30	58	R. Griffin.....	Services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for August, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	148 80
	59	James H. Johnson.....	Services as laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for August, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	46 50
29	60	Hudson Taylor.....	Books, &c., viz: 1 vol. Rebellion Record, \$4; 3 do., \$12..... 5 copies United States Army Regulations.....	----- 12 00 16 00	46 50

1 set Statesman's Manual, (4 vols.)	12 00
1 French Dictionary	3 50
1 large Colton's Atlas	16 50
1 Blackstone's Commentaries, \$6 50; Kent's Commentaries, \$15	21 50
1 Story's Commentaries, \$8 50; Wendell's Blackstone, \$10	18 50
Vattel's Law of Nations	6 50
Bouvier's Law Dictionary	12 00
4 Brightley's Digest	30 00
1 newspaper file	87
1 Palmer's map, \$1 50; 1 Army Regulations, \$2 50	4 00
1 set Story's Constitution	8 50
1 set Sharswood's Blackstone	7 50
1 vol. Rebellion Record	4 50
4 Nos.....do	2 00
4 Brightley's Digest, \$30; 4 paper files, \$3 25	33 25
1 copy Contested Elections, \$6 50; Colton's Atlas, \$16 50	23 00
3 vols. Rebellion Record, \$12; 1 part do., 50 cents	12 50
1 Statesman's Manual, \$12; 1 No Rebellion Record, 50 cents	12 50
1 Bible, \$7; 1 map Southern States, 75 cents	7 75
Map of United States, \$12; Webster's Works, \$30	42 00
Federalist, \$2; 2 Colton's maps, \$3	5 00
Vol. 1 Rebellion Record, half calf	5 00
Nos. 8, 9, and 10 Rebellion Record	1 50
1 part Rebellion Record, 50 cents; mounting 2 maps, \$5 80	6 30
1 Colton's map, 75 cents; 6 City Directories, \$12	12 75
2 Bancroft's	2 00
4 Army Regulations	10 00
1 Departmental Directory, 50 cents; 1 set Benton's Debates, \$2 75	3 25
1 No. Rebellion Record, 50 cents; 2 Colton's map No. 6, \$2	2 50
2 Schan's maps, \$2; 2 do. Mississippi river, \$2	4 00
2 Monk's maps, \$2; 2 maps of Virginia, \$3	5 00
2 Hazzard's maps, \$2; 1 number Rebellion Record, 50 cents	2 50
1 number Rebellion Record, 50 cents; 18 parts ditto, \$9	9 50
3 volumes Rebellion Record, \$12; 1 volume ditto, half calf, \$5	17 00
2 volumes Rebellion Record, \$8; 2 sets ditto and 1 number, \$24 50	32 50
61 Thomas H. Hunt	426 17
2 days' attendance as a witness before the joint committee on the conduct of the war	4 00

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Aug. 30	62	M. R. Shankland.....	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for August, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day .....	.....	\$148 80
	63	N. Darling & others	Police of the Capitol for August, 1862 .....	.....	897 44
	64	Eugene Ahern	One month's service of self and assistant titling and lettering books in the office of the Secretary of the Senate .....	.....	156 00
	65	J. W. Jones	Hire of horse and carryall for use of office of the Secretary of the Senate for August, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 per day .....	.....	62 00
	66	Catharine Lomax	Washing 12½ dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen .....	.....	9 37
	67	James Bastianelli.....	Services as page in office of the Secretary of the Senate for August, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day .....	.....	74 40
Sept. 2	68	John C. Rives.....	Reporting and printing proceedings and debates of Congress from July 3 to 21, 1862, 323½ columns, at \$7 50 per column.....	.....	2,428 90
3	69	E. L. Cushaw and others.....	Laborers for August, 1862.....	.....	372 00
	70	J. Brown and others.....	Engineers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for August, 1862.....	.....	604 00
4	71	John C. Rives.....	12 copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the 2d session of the 37th Congress, for each senator and the Vice-President of the United States, (50,) at \$6 per copy, (see resolution of the Senate of 7th of August, 1846).....	\$3,600 00	
			5,022 additional copies ditto, under resolution of the Senate of May 18, 1854, at \$6 per copy.....	30,132 00	
5	72	J. G. L. Brown	Advertising proposals for coal in Philadelphia Press.....	.....	33,732 00
6	73	Samuel Sinclair	Daily Tribune, for senators.....	.....	15 00
	74	R. B. Griffin.....	Carpenter's work, viz: Pulling down and removing partitions of water-closet, and cutting away for pipes in wall, 3½ days, at \$2.....	7 00	
			Repairing night-lock in post office.....	50	
			1 door key for document room	75	
			Repairing clock case, Senate.....	1 00	

10	75	Catharine Dodson	6 days' work in engineer's department, at \$2	12 00	
	76	George T. Brown	4 hooks and eyes for case, at 18 cents	72	
			1 bolt, 50 cents; 2 reesers for doors, 50 cents	1 00	
			1 iron plate for door, 37 cents; 14 screws, 12 cents	49	
			1 door key for engineer's department	75	
			Altering gauge case and making door for same, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ day, at \$2	3 50	
			15 boxes for Senate, at \$2 75	41 25	
			Varnishing and cleaning furniture for Senate, viz:		
			R. B Griffin, 26 days, at \$2 50	65 00	
			H. Smith, 26 days, at \$2	52 00	
			T. Hurdel, 19 days, at \$2	38 00	
			J. Rogers, 24 days, at \$2	48 00	271 96
			Washing 52 dozen towels		39 00
			Use of 4 horses and carriages from August 1 to 31, at \$2 per day each	248 00	
			Use of horse and wagon from August 1 to 13	26 00	
			Use of 2 saddle-horses from August 1 to 13, at \$1 50 per day each	39 00	313 00
12	77	C. C. Simpson	Services as clerk in the Senate from January 1 to June 30, 1862, at \$1,850 per annum	925 00	
			Amount paid, as per receipt on monthly pay-roll	600 00	325 00
20	78	David G. Vose	Services as watchman in the crypt for August, 1862, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by House of Representatives)		33 33
	79	D. Green	Freight on stationery		2 50
29	80	Leonard Scott & Co.	Newspapers for a senator		9 50
30	81	C. W. Boteler & Son	Brushes, &c.		
			1 axe and handle	1 50	
			1 dozen rubber spittoons	12 00	
			1 dozen tumblers	2 25	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen chamois skins	3 75	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen office baskets	4 50	
			1 dozen dust pans	3 00	
			6 feather dusters	8 75	
			1 plated ice pitcher	16 00	
			1 dozen tumblers	2 25	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen feather dusters	13 75	
			5 pounds sponge	7 50	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Sept. 30	81	C. W. Boteler & Son—Cont'd..	6 buckets, \$9; 1 dozen tumblers, \$2 50.....	\$11 50	
			$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pitchers.....	6 00	
			1 dozen tumblers.....	2 25	
			1 axe and handle.....	1 50	
			6 basins and ewers.....	9 00	
			6 feather dusters.....	13 50	
			1 dozen tumblers.....	2 50	\$147 50
	82	David G. Vose.....	Services as watchman in the crypt for September, 1862, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by House of Representatives).....	-----	33 33
	83	Nathan Darling and others.....	Police of the Capitol for September, 1862.....	-----	897 44
	84	James H. Johnson.....	Services as laborer in office of Secretary of the Senate for September, 1862, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	45 00
	85	Eugene Ahern.....	Services of self and assistant labelling and titling books in Secretary's office.....	-----	156 00
	86	E. H. Brink.....	Services as clerk in the office of Secretary of the Senate for September, 1862, 30 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	-----	144 00
	87	Rinaldo Griffin.....	Services as driver of Senate carryall for September, 1862, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	45 00
	88	James Bastianelli.....	Services as page in office of Secretary of the Senate for September, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00
	89	Caroline Davis.....	Washing 15 pairs lace curtains, at \$5 per pair.....	-----	75 00
	90	Joseph Brown and others.....	Engineers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for September, 1862.....	-----	595 00
	91	George T. Brown.....	Use of 4 horses and wagons for September, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 per day each.....	-----	240 00
	92	M. R. Shankland.....	Services as clerk in the office of Secretary of the Senate for September, 1862, 30 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	-----	144 00
	93	John W. Jones.....	Hire of horse and carryall for use of office of the Secretary of the Senate for September, 1862, 30 days, at \$2.....	-----	60 00

94	Catharine Lomax.....	Washing 12 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen		9 00
95	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz:		
		1 key for post office, 25 cents; 1 hook for case, 12 cents; mending chair in post office, 75 cents; 1 key for key-box, 25 cents	1 37	
		1 night lock on bath-room	1 75	
		1 handle for hook in clerk's office	25	
		Putting up gauge box	1 75	
		Removing transom sash, north door	50	
		3 night locks on water-closet doors, at \$1 75	5 25	
		Easing 5 drawers and 2 doors for Committee on Foreign Relations ..	1 50	
		1 bolt for door in restaurant	50	
		1 base board for water-closet	25	
		19 boxes, Senate, at \$2 75	46 75	
		Fixing table in folding room, 50 cents; making new side-pieces, lumber, nails, &c., \$2	2 50	
		Work on air-duct, engineer's department, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ days, studding, &c., at \$2 25 per day	6 25	
		65 feet lumber, 3 pounds nails	2 13	
		Altering door of main entrance, putting on 2 box springs, 2 new hanging stiles—6 days' work, at \$2 25 per day	13 50	
		1 day's work on restaurant	2 25	
		12 feet lumber	48	
		1 drawer for counter	87	
		3 locks, 1 key	25	
		Cleaning and varnishing furniture of the Senate—		
		R. B. Griffin, 26 days, at \$2 50	65 00	
		H. Smith, 22 days, at \$2	44 00	
		Thomas Hurdell, 18 days, at \$2	36 00	
		J. Rogers, 12 days, at \$2	24 00	
				257 03
96	J. W. Thompson & Co.	Plumbing, &c , viz:		
		Repairing hose and couplings	3 90	
		1 reading lamp and table for Committee on the Judiciary	19 00	
		1 tin and mica shade and frame	1 75	
		1 barrel cement, and cartage	4 00	
		1 marbled basin	3 00	
		3 basin clamps and fittings, at \$1	3 00	
		5 pounds putty, at 7 cents	35	
		4 tubular swinging showers, at \$8	32 00	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Sept. 30	96	J. W. Thompson & Co.—Cont'd.	2 barrels charcoal, at 45 cents 1 blind cap and fitting..... 2 valves and fitting, at \$3 25..... Grinding in and resetting two basin cocks, at \$2 50 1 compression hydrant cock..... 1 compression ribb cock..... Hydrant nozzle and fitting..... Grates and linings for range..... Large reading lamp and tube 12 feet long 2 large burners and fitting..... Tin and mica shade and frame 4 pounds candles, at 30 cents..... Plumbers and assistants 25 days, at \$4..... Bricklayer and laborer 3½ days, at \$4 50..... 1 large iron wrench 5 pounds putty, 35 cents; 6 pounds copper wire, \$3 90..... 2 brass elbows for drop-lights 1 Russia iron oven for heating dishes..... 1 steam coil to fit oven 3 1-inch unions, \$3 37; 5 elbows, &c, \$2 1 1-inch brass bushing 6 glass water gauges, at \$1 1 whistle for speaking tube..... 6 feet gum tube, at 75 cents 10 large burners, at 50 cents Plumbers and assistants 15½ days, at \$4 8 glass gauges for boilers, at \$1..... Russia iron bolts, cement, and tinner's time 1 portable light, 4½ feet long..... 296 pounds cotton waste, at 34 cents	\$0 90 40 6 50 5 00 3 00 3 00 1 75 8 00 33 00 1 00 1 75 1 20 100 00 15 75 3 75 4 25 1 90 35 00 28 00 5 37 60 6 00 4 90 4 50 5 00 62 00 8 00 4 00 4 50 100 64	

1 pillar light and tube.....	15 00
Tin and mica shade and frame	1 75
10 pounds solder, at 35 cents.....	3 50
Plumber and assistants 4 days, at \$4	16 00
Plastering over pipes and outlets.....	7 75
1 reading lamp and 12 feet tube.....	13 50
1 portable light.....	4 50
2 tin and mica shades and frames, at \$1 75.....	3 50
Set range, linings, covers, and mortar.....	9 00
1 large silver-plated basin cock.....	7 00
60 pounds stair rods, \$36; 8 pounds putty, 56 cents.....	36 56
4 pounds candles, \$1 20; 10 pounds solder, \$3 50.....	4 70
1 1½-inch stop-cock	4 25
5 feet plated chain, at 20 cents.....	1 00
1 heavy gas bracket	4 50
2 tubular showers.....	11 00
2 brass reducing bushings.....	1 25
1 fancy washbasin	5 25
4 brass basin clamps.....	4 00
2 plated strainers, plugs, and chains.....	6 50
1 large plated basin cock.....	7 25
Plaster, mortar, and cement	1 62
6 pounds candles.....	1 80
1 extra key for chandelier.....	2 50
3 ground-in ferules and burners.....	3 00
Plumbers and assistants 20¾ days, at \$4	83 00
Bricklayer and laborer 2 days, at \$4 50	9 00
1 fancy reading lamp and tube	15 00
1 tin and mica shade and frame.....	1 75
1 portable light.....	4 50
107 feet 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe, at 45 cents.....	48 15
10 1½-inch malleable iron fittings, at 45 cents.....	4 50
64 holdfasts, at 10 cents	6 40
1 1½-inch globe valve.....	5 75
7 1½-inch nipples, bushings, and unions, at \$2 25.....	15 75
Reading lamp and tube.....	24 00
1 tin and mica shade and frame.....	1 75
6 fire-brick slabs, at 50 cents.....	3 00
22 pounds lead pipe, \$2 64; 3 pounds candles, 90 cents.....	3 54

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Sept. 30	96	J. W. Thompson & Co.—Cont'd	6 1½-inch sockets and thimbles, at 45 cents..... 12 feet copper wire, at 6 cents..... 1 pillar light and tube..... 1 tin and mica shade and frame..... Time changing and repairing reading lamp..... 12 pounds solder..... 36 holdfasts..... Plumbers and assistants 42 days, at \$4..... Bricklayer and laborer 19½ days, at \$4 50 per day..... 2 barrels cement and cartage, at \$4..... Putty, plaster, &c..... 1 fancy gilt washbasin..... 4 brass basin clamps, at \$1..... 1 reading lamp and tube..... Tin and mica shade and frame..... 3 barrels charcoal, at 45 cents..... 6 pounds candles, \$1 80; 14 pounds putty, 98 cents..... Brass spring and nut for water-closet..... Plumber and assistants 14½ days, at \$4..... Bricklayer and laborer 3 days, at \$4 50.....	\$2 70 72 15 00 1 75 1 50 4 20 3 60 168 00 87 75 8 00 1 80 7 80 4 00 19 50 1 75 1 35 2 78 1 87 38 00 13 50	\$1,335 00 300 00 81 00 48 00
	97	E. L. Cushaw and others.....	Laborers and others for September, 1862.....	-----	-----
	98	Jacob Dodson.....	81 buckets of paste for the folding-room, at \$1.....	-----	-----
	99	George T. Bassett.....	Folding 6,000 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100.....	36 00	36 00
			Folding 3,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100.....	12 00	12 00
	100	Sarony, Major & Knapp.....	Lithographing, viz: Maps, charts, diagrams, &c., to accompany annual message of the President and documents communicated therewith— 5,350 copies Public Land Surveys in Washington Territory.....	66 87	66 87

October	2	101	A. S. Abell & Co.....	5,350 copies Public Land Surveys in New Mexico	66 87	912 74
	6	102	W. S. Single.....	5,350 copies Public Land Surveys in ceded part of Dakota	33 44	24 44
	10	103	William Guild & Co.....	5,350 copies Public Land Surveys in Wisconsin and Minnesota.....	53 50	5 00
	13	104	L. S. Abbott.....	5,350 copies Public Land Surveys in Colorado.....	53 50	3 00
		105	Gales & Seaton.....	5,350 copies Public Land Surveys in Iowa and Nebraska.....	33 44	1 00
				5,350 copies Public Land Surveys in Oregon	53 50	
				5,350 copies Public Land Surveys in Kansas and Nebraska	53 50	
				5,350 copies Public Land Surveys in Minnesota.....	53 50	
				4,600 profiles, No. 1.....	57 50	
				4,600 copies Sketch of Lake Superior.....	28 75	
				4,600 copies Profiles of Tides	28 75	
				4,600 copies of each of 14 diagrams	214 62	
				4,600 copies Field Working Sketch	23 00	
				4,600 of each of 4 military wagon road maps.....	92 00	
				Baltimore Sun, for senators.....	-----	
				Daily Courier, for a senator	-----	
				Newspaper, for a senator.....	-----	
				Painsville Telegraph, for a senator.....	-----	
				Advertising in the National Intelligencer proposals for wood and coal, 3 squares, daily from July 26 to August 11.....	-----	11 25
				Advertising in impeachment case of West H. Humphreys, 3 squares, 10 times.....	-----	8 25
				Map of the United States furnished Committee on Private Land Claims.....	-----	7 00
				Lithographing, &c., viz:		
				253 pounds map paper for 4,550 copies of three maps for Report on Capture of New Orleans, at 15 cents per pound.....	37 95	
				7,332 pounds of map paper for maps accompanying the Coast Survey Report for 1861, at 15 cents per pound.....	1,099 80	
						1,137 75

110	E. H. Brink	Services as clerk in office Secretary of the Senate for the month of October, 1862, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	148 80
111	David G. Vose	Services as watchman in the crypt for the month of October, 1862, at \$66 66 per month, (half paid by House of Representatives).....	33 33
112	James H. Johnson	Services as messenger and laborer in the Senate for month of October, 1862	50 00
113	H. Hammerschlag	8 dozen embossed paper boxes, at \$3 per dozen	24 00
114	E. L. Cushaw and others	Laborers for October	310 00
115	Anthony Hickman and others	Laborers employed in cleaning marble stairways, passages, and corridors.....	138 00
116	Joseph Brown and others	Engineers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for October, 1862, viz:	
		Joseph Brown, at \$1,500 per annum.....	125 00
		John Kilby, at \$1,200 per annum	100 00
		James A. Ingram, at 1,200 per annum.....	100 00
		James Smith, at \$2 per day	62 00
		E. Fitzsimmons, at \$2 per day	62 00
		Charles Gordon, at \$2 per day	62 00
		W. A. Griffith, at \$1 50 per day	46 50
		H. A. Simms, at \$1 50 per day	46 50
117	Jesse B. Wilson	Brushes, &c., for the use of the Senate	604 00
118	R. Griffin	Services as driver of Senate carryall for October, 1862, 31 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	198 60
119	J. Bastianelli	Services as page in office of Secretary of the Senate for October, 1862, 31 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	46 50
120	R. B. Griffin	Carpenter's work, viz: Putting lock on door in engineer's department..... Two keys for engineer's department	75 1 00
		Brush handle, Senate.....	50
		1 knob for storeroom door	25
		Repairing lock and making door key.....	1 25
		Repairing lock on north door	75
		2 door keys for stationery room.....	1 50
		Mending 2 large casters, Senate.....	1 75
		1 brass bolt on gallery door.....	62
		4 keys for vestibule doors.....	2 00
		1 large transom sash for north door.....	25
		Moving and putting up shelves in reporters' room and 1 washstand	2 50

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862. Oct. 31	120	R. B. Griffin—Continued.....	20 boxes, at \$2 75 each..... Varnishing and cleaning furniture of the Senate, viz : R. B. Griffin, 27 days, at \$2 50 H. Smith, 27 days, at \$2..... H. Hurdell, 19 days, at \$2..... Altering 2 Senate doors, putting on new rounds to door, and 4 box springs, 8 days, at \$2 25 per day	\$55 00 67 50 54 00 38 00 18 00	\$245 62
	121	Margaret Brown.....	Washing towels for engineer's department, folding room, and post office, 198 towels, at 6½ cents	-----	12 37
	122	Catharine Lomax.....	Washing 10 dozen towels, at 75 cents per dozen.....	-----	7 50
	123	George T. Brown.....	Use of 4 horses and wagons for mail and document purposes from October 1 to 31, 1862, at \$2 each per day.....	-----	248 00
	124	J. W. Jones	Hire of horse and carryall for month of October, 31 days, at \$2 per day	-----	62 00
	125	M. R. Shankland.....	Services as clerk in the office of Secretary of the Senate during the month of October, 31 days, at \$4 80 per day.....	-----	148 80
	126	Eugene Ahern.....	Services of self and assistant titling and lettering books for Senate...	-----	156 00
Nov. 5	127	J. S. Jordin & Brother.....	3 chased ice pitchers, at \$12 each.....	-----	36 00
	128	Daniel J. Barrick.....	59 cords pine wood, at \$6 per cord.....	-----	354 00
	129	Adams's Express Company	Freight on box of stationery from Wilmington, Delaware.....	-----	1 25
6	130	W. D. Wyvill.....	3 10-gallon galvanized water-coolers, at \$25 each	-----	75 00
	131	Hudson Taylor.....	Stationery, &c., viz : 3 vols. Rebellion Record, \$12; Carlyle's Essays, 4 vols , \$5 50..... Macaulay's Essays, 7 volumes	17 50 5 50	
			3 volumes Rebellion Record, morocco	13 50	
			Parts 20 and 21 Rebellion Record, (2 each)	2 00	
			2 parts, No. 19, Rebellion Record, \$1; 1 part No. 19, ditto, 50 cts..	1 50	
			2 parts, No. 23, Rebellion Record	1 00	
					41 00

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Hudson Taylor.....

Stationery, &c., viz:	
10,000 extra government envelopes, at \$7 50.....	75 00
8,000 extra government envelopes, small, at \$6 50.....	52 00
50,000 buff document envelopes, at \$2 80.....	140 00
12 dozen ivory folders, at \$5.....	60 00
40 pieces India-rubber, at 10 cents.....	4 00
20 ink erasers.....	2 50
10 reams legal cap, \$5 50.....	55 00
12 large inkstands, at \$1 25.....	15 00
12 small inkstands, at \$1.....	12 00
10 reams fine letter paper, at \$4 25.....	42 50
100,000 document envelopes, at \$3 50.....	350 00
100,000 document envelopes, at \$3 20.....	320 00
6 reams extra heavy legal cap, at \$6 50.....	39 00
100 sheets thick card blotting.....	8 00
1 blank book, \$2; ebony ruler, 30 cents.....	2 30
1 large blank book.....	6 00
12 gross pens, \$18; 8 penknives, \$20.....	38 00
8 glass paper weights.....	16 00
1½ gross boxes wafers.....	13 50
1 ream letter, \$4 50; 4 packages extra note, \$5.....	9 50
2 artist pencils and boxes of leads.....	1 80
1 record book.....	1 25
3 index books, \$1 50; 4 blank books, \$1 50.....	3 00
3 quires bill cap.....	1 12
½ dozen large shears, \$12; 3 inkstands, \$3.....	15 00
9 penknives, at \$1 75, \$15 75; 11 match boxes, \$13 75.....	29 50
6 sheets drawing paper, at 50 cents.....	3 00
3 blank books.....	8 25
6 manuscript books, at 87½ cents.....	5 25
Large letter copying book.....	3 50
4 reams quarto post.....	18 00

1,349 97
193 55

10

Charles Dean
O. W. Palmer & Co.

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Twine for use of Senate, 553 pounds, at 35 cents per pound.....	
Wood and coal, viz:	
396½ tons coal, at \$5 95 per ton.....	2,361 54
99½ tons coal, at \$5 50 per ton.....	554 60
20 cords pine wood, at \$6.....	120 00

3,026 14

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1862.					
Nov. 11	135	Adams's Express Company	Freight on 2 boxes of stationery	-----	\$3 75
14	136	Albert Peruchi	Repairing painting of walls of Senate gallery, 22 days, at \$3 per day	-----	66 00
15	137	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad	Freight on stationery	-----	17 66
19	138	Amelia Spencer	Materials and repairing 1 national ensign for Senate	-----	10 00
20	139	Z. D. Gilman	Brushes, &c., viz:	-----	
			½ dozen hair brushes, \$6; 1 dozen combs, \$4	\$10 00	
			Alcohol, \$1; sponge and soda, \$2 63	3 63	
			5 pounds sponge, \$10; 25 pounds sal soda, \$2	12 00	
			3 marking brushes, 50 cents; 10 pounds potash, \$1	1 50	
			3 pounds sponge, \$6; 2 bottles olive oil, \$1	7 00	
			2 boxes tripoli, \$2; 3 pounds sponge, \$6	8 00	
			Hair brush, \$1; sal soda, \$1 25	2 25	
			10 pounds sponge, \$20; 30 pounds sal soda, \$2 10	22 10	
			1 box tripoli, \$1; 1 box honey soap, \$6 75	7 75	
			½ dozen dusters, \$4 50; 2 pounds sponge, \$4	8 50	
			50 pounds sal soda, \$3; castile soap, \$2 05	5 05	
			Horse bucket, \$1; sponge, \$1	2 00	
			Honey soap, \$4 50; 2 bottles sweet oil, \$1	5 50	
			2 brushes, \$2; sponge, \$3	5 00	
			50 pounds chloride of lime, \$4; 15 pounds sponge, \$30	34 00	
			1 box honey soap, \$6 75; sal soda, \$1 50	8 25	
			Soap, \$1; 1 dozen Lyon's powder, \$2 50	3 50	
			1 hone, 15 cents; ½ dozen sash tools, \$1 50	1 65	
			Chloride of soda, \$1 50; pastilles, \$2; bellows, \$1 25	4 75	
			Soap, 75 cents; chamois skins, \$1 95; brushes and combs, \$4 75	7 40	
			2 dozen honey soap, \$4 50; sponge, 50 cents	5 00	
			12 pounds sperm candles	7 20	
22	140	Charles H. Anderson	Stationery, viz:		172 03

29	141	Edward H. Brink	25 pounds red sealingwax, at \$1 20	30 00	42 60
			252 dozen Washington pens, at 5 cents	12 60	
	142	Adams's Express Company	Services as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for		144 00
	143	William A. Wheeler	November, 1862, 30 days, at \$4 80 per day		3 15
			Freight on stationery, 1 box		
			Stationery, viz:		
			4 dozen cap portfolios	52 00	
			10 dozen memorandum books, octavo	37 50	
			12 dozen fancy cut-glass paper weights	144 00	
			6 dozen extra cut-glass inkstands	63 00	
			8 dozen small fancy inkstands	56 00	
			3 dozen cut-glass inkstands, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	13 50	
			3 dozen cut-glass sand stands	13 50	
			36 dozen electro-gilt pens	6 48	
			108 dozen Peruvian pens	6 48	
			200 dozen Phineas's small gilt pens	50 00	
	144	Samuel Thomas	Services in cleaning passages and marble stairways from 1st to 22d		442 46
	145	J. & G. H. Gibson	November, at \$1 50 per day		33 00
			Enamelled, glass, &c.:		
			1 light ornamental embossed crystal glass for door of ante-room, 4	16 00	
			feet 1 inch by 1 foot 2 inches	15 00	
			6 lights double enamelled thick glass, &c.		
	146	J. H. Johnson	Services as a laborer and messenger in office of the Secretary of the		31 00
	147	Adams's Express Company	Senate for November, 1862		50 00
	148	do	Freight on stationery		5 35
	149	E. L. Cushaw and others	do		1 75
Dec.	150	N. Darling and others	Services as laborers during November, 1862		390 00
			Police of the Capitol for November, 1862:		
			N. Darling	72 50	
			Robert Strong	45 83	
			S. J. Johnson	45 83	
			J. S. Magee	45 83	
			Charles C. Casey	45 83	
			S. C. Wailes	45 83	
			J. W. Westfall	45 83	
			D. A. Clayton	45 83	

A detailed statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Senate, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.																
1862. Dec. 1	150	N. Darling and others—Cont'd.	John B. Brown..... J. Bement..... George W. Garrett..... J. Vanderhuyden..... John Plant..... Samuel N. Hilton..... L. P. Blodgett..... A. Ritter..... John Giberson..... J. W. Babson..... W. J. Belshaw..... David G. Vose.....	\$45 83 45 83 45 83 45 83 45 83 45 83 45 83 45 83 45 83 45 83 45 83 33 33	\$930 77																
	151	Eugene Ahern	Services of self and assistant in titling and lettering books in Secretary's office during November, 1862.....	-----	156 00																
	152	Rinaldo Griffin.....	Services as driver of the Senate carryall for November, 30 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	-----	45 00																
	153	Joseph Brown and others.....	Engineers, &c., in heating and ventilating department for November, 1862:	-----																	
			<table><tr><th>Ann'l salary.</th><th>Monthly.</th><th>Am't taxable.</th><th>Am't of tax.</th></tr><tr><td>Joseph Brown.....</td><td>\$1,500 00</td><td>\$75 00</td><td>\$2 25</td></tr><tr><td>John Kilby.....</td><td>1,200 00</td><td>50 00</td><td>1 50</td></tr><tr><td>James Ingram.....</td><td>1,200 00</td><td>50 00</td><td>1 50</td></tr></table>	Ann'l salary.	Monthly.	Am't taxable.	Am't of tax.	Joseph Brown.....	\$1,500 00	\$75 00	\$2 25	John Kilby.....	1,200 00	50 00	1 50	James Ingram.....	1,200 00	50 00	1 50	122 75 98 50 98 50	
Ann'l salary.	Monthly.	Am't taxable.	Am't of tax.																		
Joseph Brown.....	\$1,500 00	\$75 00	\$2 25																		
John Kilby.....	1,200 00	50 00	1 50																		
James Ingram.....	1,200 00	50 00	1 50																		
			Edward Fitzsimmons, 30 days, at \$2 per day.....	60 00																	
			James Smith, at \$2 per day.....	60 00																	
			Charles Gordon, at \$2 per day.....	60 00																	
			William Griffith, at \$1 50 per day.....	45 00																	

		George Sanger, at \$1 50 per day.....	45 00	
		Net amount.....	589 75	
		Tax	5 25	595 00
154	James Bastianelli.....	Services as page in office Secretary of the Senate for November, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	72 00
155	George T. Bassett	Folding 10,000 octavo documents, at 40 cents per 100	40 00	
		Folding 7,050 quarto documents, at 60 cents per 100	42 30	
156	George T. Brown.....	Services of 5 horses and wagons for mail and document purposes for November, 1862, 30 days, at \$2 per day	300 00	
		Services of 2 saddle-horses 30 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	90 00	390 00
157	S. J. Bowen	Hack hire and car tickets for use of Senate from July 17 to De- cember 2, 1862.....	-----	13 80
158	Amos Pickard.....	Services of his ward, Thomas Patten, as page in the Senate from 1st to 17th July, 1862, 17 days, at \$2 40 per day.....	-----	40 80
159	Caleb Delaney	Carrying committee of the Senate to President's House to announce the opening of Congress	-----	2 00
160	Isaac Bassett.....	Amount paid for passenger railway tickets for the use of the Senate.....	-----	20 00

MEMORIAL
OF
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
Praying the enlargement of the Erie and Ontario canals

January 7, 1863. - Reported to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia
January 13, 1863. - Motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing
January 13, 1863. - Report in favor of enacting agreed to

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned members of the Chamber of Commerce of New York respectfully represents:

That your memorialists were duly empowered by a resolution of said Chamber of Commerce on the 3d of April 1862 to represent in their behalf to the State of New York, and also to the Government of the United States, the undoubted and unquestioned rights of the people and northwestern lakes, their exposures to attack by vessels of war passing through the lakes of Canada and the present national necessity of providing for their defense without delay by enlarging the locks of the Erie and of the Oswego canals to a sufficient to permit the passage of merchant vessels adapted to the purpose.

In pursuance of the authority so committed, your memorialists in behalf of said Chamber of Commerce were duly presented to the Legislature of the State on the 11th of April 1862, expressing the earnest conviction that the highest interests of the State and of the American Union demand prompt and vigorous action by the proper authorities to a vote to the various legislative, judicial and national authorities on our inland seas, that equality of naval defense, necessarily in common equity of naval forces, which was the true and only object of the proposed enlargement in regard to the lakes, supplementary to the treaty of 1812, which equality of conditions has been destroyed by the construction of the Erie and Oswego canals in such a manner as to prevent the passage of the largest vessels of any class.

The memorialists are therefore in a position to state that the enlargement of the Erie and Ontario canals is a measure of great importance to the commerce of the State and of the Nation.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,

Praying the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals.

JANUARY 7, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia.

JANUARY 13, 1863.—Motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

JANUARY 15, 1863.—Report in favor of printing agreed to.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York respectfully represents:

That your memorialists were duly empowered by a resolution of said Chamber of Commerce, on the 3d of April last, to represent, in their behalf, to the State of New York, and also to the government of the United States, the undefended and unprotected condition of the northern and northwestern lakes, their exposure to attack by vessels-of-war passing through the enlarged canals of Canada, and the pressing national necessity of providing for their defence, without delay, by enlarging the locks of the Erie and of the Oswego canals to a size sufficient to permit the passage of mail-clad vessels adequate to the purpose.

In pursuance of the authority so committed, a memorial in behalf of said Chamber of Commerce was duly presented to the legislature of the State on the 14th of April, 1862, expressing the earnest conviction "that the highest interests of the State and of the American Union demand prompt and vigorous action, by the proper authorities, to secure to the vast interests, both State and national, at stake on our inland seas, that equality of naval defence, necessarily including equality of naval access, which was the true and only object of the diplomatic arrangement in regard to the lakes, supplementary to the treaty of Ghent, which equality of condition has been destroyed, whether intentionally or not, by the construction of ship canals in Canada of dimensions far beyond the requirements of any existing commerce, and capable of placing powerful vessels-of-war, without a moment's warning, upon that undefended water frontier."

That memorial was accompanied by a communication from Captain Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor, stating that an "impregnable"

vessel, 200 feet long and 25 feet wide, carrying a gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, would draw, without coal, ammunition, or stores, 6 feet 6 inches water, and measure 18 feet in height, from bottom of keel to top of turret."

The fact is notorious that mail-clad vessels of the dimensions thus prescribed could be passed through the present channels of the Erie and the Oswego canals, and under their existing bridges, without any alteration of the canals or any of their structures, except the enlargement of the locks (90 in number) from their present size, 18 feet wide by 110 feet long, to 26 feet wide and 220 feet long.

As your memorialists are informed, the experienced canal officers of the State are satisfied that the expense of thus enlarging the locks, as shown by the actual cost of similar work, with labor and materials at ordinary rates, will not materially, if at all, exceed three million five hundred thousand dollars.

On the 24th of April, 1862, the legislature of the State passed a law, by large majorities in both houses, directing the canal board to enlarge such locks accordingly, whenever the government of the United States should provide the means, either in cash or six per cent. stocks or bonds redeemable within twenty years, and granting perpetual passage, free from toll, through the canals thus enlarged, for the vessels-of-war, boats, gunboats, transports, troops, and supplies or munitions of war of the United States. The act was accompanied by a joint resolution of the senate and assembly, requesting the governor "to take any necessary and proper measures for inviting the attention of the general government to the great importance of the national interests" involved in the measure, under which authority he caused to be presented to the President of the United States, on the 9th of June, 1862, a memorial in behalf of the State, which the President transmitted in duplicate to both houses of Congress on the 13th of June.

In that document, duly printed by order of Congress, and now before the members, the importance of the proposed enlargement of the locks to the national defence, and also to the national commerce, was so far set forth that it was not then supposed to be necessary to superadd, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, any further facts or considerations.

The proposition thus made by the legislature of the State, after being attentively examined by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, received their full approbation, not only as an independent measure, but also as a necessary part of the general system of internal national defence they had previously recommended to Congress, recognizing the necessity and value of "navigable channels in which to convey gunboats from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers; and from the Atlantic into lakes, and from one lake into any other."

With that general view they deemed it more appropriate to add the proposed enlargement of the locks, as an amendment to the bill, which they had already reported to the House, for enlarging the Michigan and Illinois canal, and improving the Illinois river, (hereinafter called for brevity the "*Illinois canal*,") which would permit the

passage of steamers of large class, necessarily including vessels-of-war of adequate dimensions, from the Mississippi into Lake Michigan. These two great naval channels in New York and Illinois, so much alike in topographical character, the one connecting the Atlantic through the Hudson river with the eastern extremities of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and the other connecting the Mississippi and its widespread territories throughout the great central interior, with the southwestern extremity of Lake Michigan, were naturally regarded as integral portions of one harmonious plan, of which each of the parts being eminently national in character, became none the less so by being united. The naval importance of thus conjoining the lines of navigation through the interior of the Union, and thereby rendering all the naval force of the Union available at all needed points, was fully recognized in a communication to the Committee on Military Affairs by the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of June, 1862, in which he states that "the naval vessels then constructed, or under construction, on the western rivers, (including those purchased,) are nearly forty in number;" and further, that "the dimensions of the proposed locks, with a depth of seven feet, will be sufficient to allow all of those vessels to pass into the lakes;" to which he adds that "the Navy Department regards it of great importance that the gunboats should be able to pass between the Mississippi and the lakes."

The bill as thus amended, as Congress are aware, was not perfected until an advanced period of the last session, in consequence of which the subject, after some discussion in the House, was postponed to an early day in the present session. During the interval interesting additional information has been obtained in respect to the agricultural growth and resources of the interior States, and their increasing influence on the commerce of New York and other cities of the Union, which renders it appropriate for your present memorialists briefly to present the reasons which now, more than ever, demand the enlargement in question. In so doing, your memorialists, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, would advert with peculiar satisfaction to the emphatic recommendation in the recent annual message of the President of the United States, in which he invokes the favorable action of Congress on the pending measures "for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and in Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly-increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region," embracing the eight food-producing States, hereinafter more fully described.

The propriety of the legislative action thus invoked at the hands of Congress your memorialists would respectfully place upon the following grounds:

1. The constitutional duty to provide for the "common defence" was a primary and cardinal object in creating the national government. Its Constitution prescribes no other obligation in terms more clear, unequivocal, or unrestricted. The duty necessarily embraces every locality within the national limits where the property or persons of the citizens of the United States may be assailed, and it necessarily includes every available mode of providing for their defence.

2. It is clearly shown, by recent discoveries and otherwise, that mail-clad vessels capable of passing through navigable canals of sufficient size are fully adequate to the defence required. It is therefore as constitutional and legitimate to construct or enlarge such canals for the passage of vessels as to open roads on land for the passage of troops or artillery. No just reason can be assigned why the separate States or their citizens, either individually or in association, should bear the burden of constructing either roads or canals needed for the national defence.

3. A navigable channel, if admitted to be desirable or useful for naval purposes, cannot fairly or properly be rejected as unconstitutional or inadmissible, merely because it may also be useful as an avenue of commerce; but, on the contrary, the very magnitude, and especially the national character of the commerce it may facilitate, enhances to the same extent the pre-existing constitutional duty to defend that commerce, in common with all the property of the country, from foreign aggression.

4. Congress does not exhaust its duty merely by defending the seaboard by fortifications and navies, but is bound to extend equal protection to all our inland national waters, and pre-eminently to the great chain of lakes, which it shares as a frontier with a foreign power. The exterior contact of the nation is as complete on the lakes as on the ocean.

The neglect or abandonment of the duty in respect to the lakes, in the face of immense expenditures for protecting the coast of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, will greatly aggrieve the large and loyal population whose commerce is now afloat on those inland seas, and seriously infringe their rights as members of the national Union.

5. Under existing diplomatic arrangements our whole lake frontier now lies wholly undefended, with its populous and flourishing cities and communities, stretching for more than a thousand miles from Ogdensburg to Chicago, and its crowded fleets of commercial vessels, now exceeding thirteen hundred in number, all exposed, at any moment, to capture and devastation. How soon the danger of actual assault is to become more palpable and imminent may very probably depend on political contingencies and combinations not within our control, and upon a vacillating European opinion, the result of which we are now quite unable to discern. It is surely enough for a wise and prudent government to know that such an assault is physically possible, and with any present means of defence wholly irresistible. The fact stares the nation in the face that mail-clad vessels from the royal or imperial navy yards of Europe may at any time when navigation is open, within thirty days, lay Ogdensburg, and Oswego, and Rochester, and Buffalo, and Cleveland, and Toledo, and Detroit, and Milwaukee, and Chicago in ashes. We surely need not depict in full the deplorable consequences of such a calamity; the utter paralysis and prostration of our national credit and national reputation which would instantly follow the seizure of an artery so vital in the body politic; the withering effects of the blow upon the national treasury in cutting off the rich stream of agricultural exports now furnishing in so large proportion the means of purchasing duty-pay-

ing imports; the fearful consequences, social and political, of intercepting the daily bread not only of all southern New York, but of all New England; the unparalleled humiliation of losing at a single blow our whole chain of lakes, with the total disappearance of our national flag from all their wide-spread waters; and last, not least, the ineffaceable shame of longer submitting in silence, and with folded arms, to the insolent and reiterated menaces of all these evils, with which our struggling nation has been threatened by its enemies in Europe. Surely if it were necessary to expend hundreds of millions instead of the scanty seventeen millions now required to avert such a catastrophe, the representatives of an intelligent and patriotic people should not hesitate a moment to do so.

6. The peculiar feature of the proposed enlargement, distinguishing it from every other military or naval expenditure within our experience, is its greatly enriching effect on the commerce of the country, immeasurably exceeding the amount to be expended. Nor is that commerce, except to a very slight extent, local in character, but, on the contrary, is eminently national, dealing not alone with single States, but whole groups of States. The Erie canal has now become the principal outlet to the Atlantic of the eight great food-producing States, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. The wheat and Indian corn (including flour) exported by those States through the Erie canal actually exceeds the amount of similar products sent by New York by more than thirteen to one, the corn alone being more than thirty to one. Any enlargement of its commercial capacity would consequently benefit those interior States (so far as the transportation of cereals is concerned) in the same proportion. In a mere local or narrow sense, New York might possibly lose in money, by an improvement which should diminish the sum now needlessly expended within her limits in carrying to market the products of her sister States, but in a higher and better view, as a loyal member of the national Union, and sharer in the national welfare, she would largely gain.

The same holds true of the Illinois canal. Its enlargement, as proposed (at an estimated cost of \$13,500,000) with locks seventy-five feet wide and three hundred and fifty feet long, and the Illinois river, improved by dams of moderate height, (only seven in number,) will open a capacious and constantly available channel of three hundred and twenty miles for steamers of the largest class from the Mississippi and all its confluent into Lake Michigan, greatly cheapening and facilitating the commerce of all the States now congregated in its widespread valley. In effect, the adequate enlargement of these two canals in New York and Illinois, with the lakes as a common bond of union, will create and call into being a new and an improved Mississippi, running eastwardly through our northern chain of waters to the Atlantic.

7. The capacity of the present locks of the Erie canal, 18 feet by 110, does not permit the passage of boats carrying more than seven thousand bushels of wheat. The enlarged locks, 26 by 220, will pass boats carrying from eighteen to twenty thousand bushels, and will

also materially facilitate their economical and expeditious movement by steam-power.

The enlarged ship locks on the Illinois canal will pass vessels carrying at least forty thousand bushels. Grain delivered in such masses can be readily transferred by elevators, into vessels fully suited to the navigation of the lakes, at half a cent a bushel.

8. The rapid increase of the agriculture of these interior States has so crowded the Erie canal with boats of the present size, that they frequently accumulate in masses several miles in length, seriously lengthening their trips, and thereby much enhancing the cost of transportation. Experienced boat-owners state their opinion that the proposed enlargement will shorten the trips at least one-third. Intelligent shippers at Chicago and elsewhere further state that the increased expedition to be secured on the Erie canal will practically operate to secure greater regularity and economy in the transportation by vessels on the lakes, so that the total saving between Chicago and New York will be not less than *fifteen* cents a bushel, irrespective of the reduction in the New York State tolls, which may reasonably be expected from the large increase in the quantity to be carried.

Of the cereals actually carried on the lakes, more than seventy per cent. are furnished from Lake Michigan, while thirty per cent. of the total cereal product of this interior group is furnished by the three most western States lying beyond the Mississippi. The enlargement of the Illinois canal will effect a further saving of *five* cents a bushel between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, but it will not materially reduce the total cost of transportation to the Atlantic without also enlarging the locks of the Erie canal, as every accession of products from the Mississippi must operate to swell the crowd of boats of the present size and thereby aggravate existing evils.

9. A saving in transportation of fifteen cents or even of ten cents a bushel would immediately and powerfully stimulate production in these interior States, and especially on the Mississippi, where the producers are now compelled at times, and especially in the earlier spring or later autumn, to pay as high as thirty and even forty cents a bushel. It so nearly exhausts all the value of their Indian corn that they frequently prefer to consume it on the spot for fuel.

10. The proposed saving in the cost of transportation, by reducing the price of food throughout the nation, becomes a matter of general, national interest. It will be shared between the producers in the west and the consumers, and especially the manufacturers, in the east, stimulating and rewarding the industry of both. It would suffice of itself to pay the freight across the ocean, (which does not exceed an average of fifteen cents a bushel,) and very possibly to turn the scale in favor of American agriculture competing in transatlantic markets with the grain-growing regions on the Baltic and the Danube. In short, it will powerfully accelerate the great continental career of our New World, and secure its supremacy as the permanent and predestined feeder of the Old. In thus invigorating and developing our vast dormant agricultural power, it will not only strengthen our existing political fabric, but it will render an indissoluble union

between our food-producing interior and the Atlantic seaboard a positive and vital necessity for Europe.

11. This saving, by immediately increasing our foreign exports, will speedily and materially benefit and relieve the national treasury. The whole excess will be exchanged, directly or indirectly, for duty-paying imports, which will yield to the treasury, under a moderate tariff, at least twenty-five per cent. in coin for every additional bushel exported. It would need only an increased export of eighty millions of bushels, worth in Europe a dollar a bushel, yielding in duties on return imports twenty millions of dollars, to fully reimburse the seventeen millions now required for the enlargement of the canals in question. The exports of flour, wheat, and Indian corn from the port of New York alone during the present year, up to December 11, have been forty-eight millions of bushels. A *bonus* of fifteen cents practically saved in transportation would very soon carry up the quantity to the additional eighty millions of bushels required, while the great national channels, thereby freed from debt, would remain in constantly increasing vigor to exert their beneficent influence through the coming ages of our national existence.

12. Similar results would be experienced, though for a time on a more moderate scale, in the increased export of "provisions," including in that denomination most of our animal products, such as beef, pork, bacon, lard, &c., &c., which Europe has recently been learning to consume, and is now consuming in rapidly increasing quantities. Practically these "provisions" consist of Indian corn, manufactured by feeding into that particular form, to be more portable to market. The vast capacity for producing Indian corn by our North American continent must largely influence our future history, and well deserves the thoughtful attention of our public men.

13. Commerce in food affords a stable and permanent basis of prosperity for our cities, whether in the interior or on the seaboard. Chicago and New York, by dealing largely in food, have been greatly aided in bearing the heavy pecuniary brunt of the pending war. The timely and providential substitution of breadstuffs and provisions for export, in lieu of cotton and other southern products, has fully sustained New York through its most trying crisis. Its foreign commerce in exports and imports for the year of war ending July, 1862, actually exceeds by some millions of dollars the amount for the year of peace ending July, 1860.

The amount in 1862 was	\$340,019,930
In 1860 it was	336,985,355
Increase ..	3,034,574

14. The yearly amount of wheat and Indian corn already sent through the lakes from these interior States, even with the present oppressive rates of transportation, is about one hundred and ten millions of bushels, being somewhat less than one-fourth of the total product, the remainder being fed to animals or otherwise disposed of, leaving a part unharvested in the field. The yearly saving of fifteen cents

per bushel on the portion now exported would amount to \$16,500,000. With such a stimulus, we can hardly overestimate the future export, after the lapse of a very few years, still less the future product.

The President of the United States, in his recent annual message, in calling the attention of the country to the vital importance of this great interior region, with its vast adjacent territory yet to be settled, and in view of the grandeur of the future plainly foreshadowed in the statistics of the past, declares himself "overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented." The facts, indeed, are striking, perhaps startling, but the American people whose interests are vitally concerned in their proper examination have the right to ask, and do ask, that they may be fully investigated by the American Congress, and that, too, for the very purpose of adequately guiding the legislation now required for the national safety and welfare. They are few and simple, and readily accessible.

The fundamental fact, to which all the others are subordinate, is the extent of the surface covered by these eight food-producing States. It embraces the enormous area of 262,549,000 of acres, nearly all of it much exceeding in fertility the average of Europe, and probably of every European empire or kingdom, with the single exception, perhaps, of Belgium. Its surface is more than double that of France, and at least seven-fold greater than that of England. Of this enormous field for future American effort, up to the year 1850 only 26,680,340 acres, little exceeding a tithe, had been brought into cultivation. In the single decade from 1850 to 1860, a brief transition period from infancy to early youth, no less than 25,146,341 additional acres were taken from forest and prairie, and turned into farms. That mere addition alone would nearly cover all the arable and pasture land of England, the result of many centuries of agriculture, but estimated by English statistical writers at only 28,000,000 of acres.

If like causes produce like effects, it surely will be philosophical and safe to assume that the actual results of the decade thus exhibited will furnish a reliable rule of progress by which, in the absence of any known disturbing causes, our rulers may estimate, at least approximately, the future advance of the immense interior region committed by Providence to their care. The actual conversion into farms of the 25,146,341 acres of forest and prairie in the brief period of ten years was effected by a population numbering at the close but 8,957,700 inhabitants, who had gradually, but steadily, grown from 5,403,665 in 1850. Here, then, is a cardinal and governing fact, not a poetic dream or idle faucy loosely floating in any conjectural, imaginary future, but a solid, immovable fact, firmly imbedded in the immutable arithmetic of the past. It is emphatically one for the whole American people profoundly to consider, and especially in the present hour of national trial, requiring all their courage and all their intelligence. In estimating the future they may close their eyes, if they can, on that inexorable, geometrical ratio, under which the morally certain increase of our interior population, not to be arrested by any earthly power, will afford an increased basis equally certain for agricultural results correspondingly increased;

but they never can exclude the simple arithmetical truth that with only the actual rate of past progress many of us may live to see the final and crowning result of the few remaining processes of only ten years each by which the magnificent remnant of this broad domain, embracing the 210,742,718 acres slumbering in their virgin state in 1860, will be wholly yielded up to the vivifying embrace of man, and the highest arts of civilization and of peace.

The enormous increase of agricultural products, and also of pecuniary wealth, furnishing a like measure of generative power for each of these decades, stands vividly recorded in the recent census. The yearly product of wheat and Indian corn in these eight interior States, which amounted to 266,389,000 bushels in 1850, (more than five-fold the quantity needed to feed their human inhabitants,) increased, in 1860, to 485,181,000 bushels, actually exceeding in amount the whole cereal product of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of twenty-nine millions, and falling but little, if any, short of that of France, with a population of thirty-six millions. The comparison is important, not only in showing the inherent superiority of our soil and its unequalled facilities for easy culture, but the serious political hazard incurred by foreign nations in attracting too many of their people to commerce and manufactures, and thereby diverting an undue proportion from agricultural industry, the most permanent and unfailing basis of a nation's strength. The fact certainly sheds a flood of light on our own fast coming future, as the dominant feeding nation of the world. Come what may or will of political change, this grand interior division of our republic, with a present population of nine millions, producing nearly five hundred millions of bushels, will be able, by the year 1870, or 1875 at farthest, unless prevented by some vast and unimaginable calamity, yearly to furnish to the Union and to surrounding nations at least one thousand millions of bushels.

The statistics of the census also exhibit not less impressively the immense pecuniary results of this agricultural development, affording a similar guide for the future. With the question now before the country of the expediency of devoting seventeen millions of dollars to the speedy development of this great interior, the pecuniary consequences will not be deemed unimportant. The assessed value of all the "cultivated lands" of the eight States at the commencement of the decade in 1850 was \$751,711,000, while that of the whole "real and personal estate," including the lands, was \$1,116,000,000. At the close of the decade the assessed value of the "cultivated lands" had risen to \$2,106,836,000, while the total value of the "real and personal estate" ascended to the immense amount of \$3,926,000,000, exhibiting a clear addition of pecuniary wealth in this brief period of two thousand eight hundred and ten millions of dollars. Can our government need any further incentive to a vigorous and intelligent administration of its civil affairs in promptly developing its vast but comparatively dormant resources?

Your memorialists will seek no further, on the present occasion, to penetrate the future of this great interior region, so truly denomi-

nated by the President of the United States, in his recent message, "the most important in the world;" still less, to fix the epoch when, augmented by the wide-spread and precious metalliferous regions stretching off across the continent from the Missouri to the Pacific, and bound in loyal union with the Atlantic division of the republic, it may challenge comparison with the proudest empire in human history; but they are well assured that they utter not the voice alone of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, but of the whole American people, in now respectfully but earnestly asserting that our material interests now existing, so plainly requiring and deserving national aid and protection, cannot safely or wisely be ignored or neglected, but, if vigorously and prudently developed by intelligent and well-directed legislation, will prove fully adequate to our utmost emergencies, whether in peace or war, and to any conflict, present or future, at home or abroad, which may be required by the national interests or the national honor.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
E. NYE,
DENNING DUER,
CHARLES H. TRASK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,

*Committee of the Chamber of Commerce
of New York on Lake Defences.*

NEW YORK, *December 26, 1862.*

NOTE.—The Erie canal is connected with Lake Ontario by the Oswego canal. Whenever the term "Erie canal" is used in the preceding memorial, the Oswego canal is included as an integral portion. These canals are equal in size, being 70 feet wide and 7 feet deep. Their locks, 18 feet wide, 110 feet long, and 7 feet deep, have a cubic capacity of 13,800 feet. When enlarged to 26 feet wide and 220 feet long, their cubic capacity will be 39,900 feet.

The cubic contents of a lock required to pass the mail-clad vessel prescribed by Captain Ericsson are 38,500 feet.

The locks of the Canadian canals on the St. Lawrence are 45 feet wide, 200 feet long, and 8 feet deep, with a cubic capacity of 72,000 feet.

The leading article in the *London Times*, of the 7th of January last, in view of the superior facilities for naval access to the lakes enjoyed by the British government, by means of these canals, and in reference to the affair of the *Trent* then pending, declares:

"That as soon as the St. Lawrence is opened again, there will be an end of our difficulty. We can then pour into the lakes such a fleet of gunboats, and other craft, as will give us the complete and immediate command of those waters. Directly the navigation is clear, we can send up vessel after vessel without any restrictions, except such as are imposed by the size of the canals. The Americans would have no such resource. They would have no access to the lakes from the sea, and it is impossible that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up. With the opening of spring THE LAKES WOULD BE OURS."

37TH CONGRESS, }
3d Session. }

SENATE.

{ MIS. Doc.
{ No. 13.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 19, 1863.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McDougall submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring,)
That the present attempt by the government of France to subject the republic of Mexico to her authority by armed force, is a violation of the established and known rules of international law, and that it is, moreover, a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made at London on the thirty-first day of October, 1861, between the allied governments of Spain, France, and England, communicated to this government over the signatures of the representatives of the allies, by letter of the thirtieth day of November, 1861, and particularly and repeatedly assured to this government through its minister resident at the court of France.

Resolved, further, That the attempt to subject the republic of Mexico to French authority, is an act not merely unfriendly to this republic, but to free institutions everywhere; and that it is regarded by this republic as not only unfriendly, but as hostile.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of this republic to require of the government of France that her armed forces be withdrawn from the territories of Mexico.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty and proper office of this republic now, and at all times, to lend such aid to the republic of Mexico as is or may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of any of the states of Europe in the political affairs of that republic.

Resolved, further, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the government of Mexico the views now expressed by the two houses of Congress, and be further requested to cause to be negotiated such treaty or treaties between the two republics as will best tend to make these views effective.

A COMMUNICATION

FROM

THOMAS J. CRAM,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL UNITED STATES TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,

TO

HON. HENRY WILSON,

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS AND THE MILITIA,

*Upon the subject of the improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, in
the State of Wisconsin.*

JANUARY 21, 1863.—Submitted by Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed with accompanying maps.

WASHINGTON, *January* 19, 1863.

SIR : In reply to your note of 16th instant, requesting my views upon the matter therein referred to, accompanied with a copy of a resolution of the Senate passed on the 16th instant, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following views touching the main parts or subjects named in the resolution.

PART I.

Improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

The Lower Mississippi river being cut by the rebels and practically closed to our western brethren, and in the event of war upon our lake frontier, what can be of more importance to consider, in a military as well as in a commercial point, than the question of the most direct natural channel of communication between the great lakes and the Upper Mississippi?

The map of our northwest shows such a channel (see map No. 1) to be that from Green bay up the valley of the Fox forty miles to Lake Winnebago; thence sixteen miles, in this lake, to the inlet of the Upper Fox; thence one hundred and ten miles by the Fox to Portage City; thence two miles by canal into the Lower Wisconsin; thence

down this navigable river one hundred and fifteen miles—in all two hundred and eighty-three miles from the head of Green bay to the Mississippi. It would be of immense importance in affording facilities for the transportation of troops and supplies to a theatre of military action on the lakes in the event of a war there, or as an outlet towards our eastern ports (in the event of the rebel clutch upon the Mississippi being continued) for the surplus staples for a large portion of Illinois, and all of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the great region still further northwest.

It is in this precise direction that the tide of free labor has been flowing for the decade just preceding the rebellion in a degree most astonishing. For illustration see quantities of grain and animals produced in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, as taken from the census tables, here immediately following:

States.	Produce in 1850.					
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Horned cattle.	Horses and mules.	Swine.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>			
Wisconsin.....	4,286,131	1,988,979	3,444,672	183,483	30,335	159,276
Iowa.....	1,530,581	8,656,799	1,524,345	136,621	39,290	323,247
Minnesota.....	1,400	6,725	30,582	2,002	874	734
Total.....	4,818,112	10,652,503	4,999,599	322,106	70,499	483,257

States.	Produce in 1860.					
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Horned cattle.	Horses and mules.	Swine.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>			
Wisconsin.....	15,812,625	7,568,290	11,059,270	512,866	116,311	333,957
Iowa.....	8,433,205	41,116,994	5,879,653	536,254	180,670	921,161
Minnesota.....	2,195,812	2,987,570	2,202,050	119,003	17,517	101,252
Total.....	26,441,642	51,672,854	19,140,973	1,168,123	314,598	1,356,370

Here is one source for the supply of food and draught animals for your army for the defence of your lake towns; and the government cannot be better advised than to begin, in time, to improve the means of rendering such a source available, being certain that, should peace come and continue, remuneration many fold would soon be returned in the saving in the very transportation of the enormous surplus to be shipped through this route.

This route, from the time La Salle explored Lake Michigan, has been a military route in every sense of the word. Within my own service I have seen large Mississippi boats, in times of "good water," coming up the Wisconsin to Fort Winnebago (now Portage City) to carry off a regiment of troops at a time; and our government has, from its early existence, used it all the way through for the transportation of troops, provisions, and articles for the payment of the Indian annuities.

Those steamers, however, that are in the habit of navigating the Upper Mississippi, in attempting to ascend the Wisconsin in times of low water, meet with sand-bars. These are the only obstructions, and they are of a shifting character. The same steamers, however, which are unable to ascend in lowest stages of water would meet with no difficulty in ascending the Wisconsin during spring and fall. It is for seasons of low water that the navigation needs to be improved.

In 1839, under orders of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, I made a survey, plans, and estimates for improving the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin, and for connecting them by a navigable canal.—See vol. 6, 26th Cong., 1st sess., Senate Doc. No. 318, 1839-'40, where may be found printed all the details, with maps, &c. The estimates were made for a depth of water at all times not less than five feet; the width of canals when formed by cutting 40 feet on the bottom, and 55 feet on the water-line; locks 110 by 30 feet clear in the chamber.

The first problem which I had to solve by surveys in the field referred to the question "quantity of water" for the Upper Fox. I found this to be ample, independent of sources other than those flowing naturally into it, to sustain a navigation in the Upper Fox of six to seven feet, by some extra engineering. But when I found by the levelling instrument that the Wisconsin terminus of my proposed canal for connecting the two rivers was higher in times of low water by $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches than the terminus at the Fox, it was at once seen that the whole Upper Wisconsin could be made a feeder to the Fox. Then all apprehension as to ample water for a navigation of six to seven feet in the Fox was dispelled, without resorting to extra engineering.

At that time the head sources of the Upper Wisconsin were not well known except to the Indians. The next year, (1840,) after having made my report on the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin, I was ordered to survey the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin. The old maps had recognized Lac Vieux Desert as the head of Montreal river, which empties into Lake Superior. I discovered, however, that this lake was the veritable head of the Wisconsin, and in 1841 I descended this river with two surveying canoes of my party from Lac Vieux Desert, and critically examined the river for 140 miles, down to Plover Portage.—(See map No. 2.) The length of the Upper Wisconsin, above Portage City, is 236 miles, at least, and the Lower Wisconsin 115 miles—making the whole river 376 miles long. Since the period of my topographical surveys public land surveys have been extended up the valley of the Wisconsin to include Lac Vieux Desert, giving us all desirable knowledge in regard to the *supply of water* that may be counted upon to feed the navigation of the Lower Wisconsin as well as the Upper Fox. I am now satisfied, from careful investigation of this question, that, with proper engineering, the Lower Wisconsin can be improved so as to maintain a navigable depth of six to seven feet as well as the Upper Fox, whenever the military defence of the lake country or commerce of the northwest shall require it.

The resolution which has induced the invitation for my views on

this subject only calls for an improvement for a draught of six feet. A depth for this draught it would not be at all difficult to maintain by a system of very simple engineering in the Lower Wisconsin.

The improvements of the Fox river and a canal at Portage City have been made by locks and dams and dredging, and are in successful operation by a company. Daniel C. Jenne, now division engineer of New York canals, and late engineer and superintendent of Fox and Wisconsin improvements, has estimated "the cost of improving the Lower Wisconsin, 115 miles in length, to a permanent depth of at least six feet, at \$250,000; and for the enlargement of the locks and increasing the depth from the Wisconsin all the way down to the head of Green bay, at \$1,000,000—making the sum total, from the Mississippi to Green bay, \$1,250,000; insuring the passage of boats of six feet draught at lowest stages of water, the locks allowing a boat 200 feet long by 34 feet beam to pass; and the time for completing the work at two years."

In my professional examinations of the Lower Wisconsin, at several points, I found a remarkable uniformity in its currents. Mr. Jenne says of the Lower Wisconsin: "It has a descent of about one foot to the mile; is from 500 to 1,000 feet wide, and a current of two miles per hour; there is a channel, in all cases, of five to six feet depth in low water; but this being crooked, when the water spreads out, requires to be reduced in width by means of wing dams, when the river will make its own channel as it recedes from high to low water."

The plan requiring no cross dams in this river is worthy of consideration; and the success of the wing or side dams will depend upon their form, location, and the material and care with which they may be constructed. In the Chinese rivers, if we are to believe the Jesuit travellers who have written on their improvements, such as proposed for the Lower Wisconsin by Mr. Jenne have been successful. Mr. Jenne has constructed similar ones on the Upper Fox, which I am credibly informed have proved highly successful; and his experience in these has probably led him to recommend his method for improving the Wisconsin.

The connected system of railroads in Wisconsin, &c., are connected in several points with the Fox and Wisconsin.

In treating upon the subject of introducing gunboats into the lakes in Part II of this communication, the advantages Lake Winnebago possesses for a naval station has been explained—requiring, however, an improvement in the Lower Fox, (that portion of the river between Lake Winnebago and Green bay,) or an enlargement of the existing works, so as to allow a draught of twelve feet of water. I have given considerable time to estimating the probable cost of such an improvement, and think it could be done, by careful engineering, for \$1,662,384, without flowing the lake above its present level. I think it would take three years to make this improvement and those contemplated by Mr. Jenne in the Upper Fox and Lower Wisconsin.

Probable estimate to pass a boat 200 feet long by 34 feet beam.

I would increase Mr. Jenne's estimate for his proposed method of improving the Lower Wisconsin, so as to allow a draught of 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, to	\$315,000 00
And for the canal at Portage City, 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet draught, to	70,000 00
And for the Upper Fox 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, draught, to	340,000 00
To which add the above estimate for an improvement in the Lower Fox for a draught of 12 feet, including the dredging of 24,000 cubic yards at the mouth of the Fox	1,662,384 00
Total	<u>2,387,384 00</u>

ICE AT MACKINAW STRAITS.

At Green bay the ice is generally gone before it is at Mackinaw, where it is clear from the 1st to 15th of April; and as a general rule it is clear at Mackinaw several days, sometimes two weeks, before it is in the bays and mouths of the rivers on the Canada side of the lakes; and at Mackinaw it is sometimes clear of ice before the Buffalo harbor is free from this obstruction.

Bordered as we are on the north and northwest by a power manifesting no friendly disposition to our form of government, we should not overlook that the growth of our internal commerce through the great lakes and Upper Mississippi carries with it a necessity of increased means of military protection or defence, and as we increase the capacity of our great natural channels of transportation we at the same time thereby add to our means of defence. In this sense all reasonable improvements should be made in our northwestern rivers, but so as to augment facilities of passage where agriculture and commerce most require them; and thus from those regions of productiveness to bring to the aid of the military arm an abundance of supplies on the shortest routes.

From the mouth of the Wisconsin river down to the mouth of the Illinois river, by the Mississippi, it is about 378 miles. From the mouth of the Illinois up this river and the Illinois canal it is 316 miles into Lake Michigan. From the mouth of the Wisconsin through it and the Fox to the head of Green bay it is 283 miles. From Chicago through Lake Michigan to Mackinaw it is a run of about 330 miles, and from the head of Green bay to Mackinaw it is a run of about 200 miles. Hence the distance from the Mississippi through the Wisconsin and Fox river route to Mackinaw is 483 miles, and the distance from the Mississippi through the Illinois river route to Mackinaw is 646 miles.

For the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin route, as also the two chains of rapids in the Upper Mississippi, may well claim especial attention.

Work under the design of improving these chains of rapids by a most inutile plan of engineering has been lingering along for the last

thirty years in spasmodic efforts at blasting out rocks in the channels to very little if any benefit. I very much doubt if this plan of improvement will ever accomplish the desired object. It is a plan, if persevered in to the end, must injure the natural navigation somewhere above the rapids. The only true mode, in my estimation, is to lock and canal around these rapids. This plan has most successfully succeeded at Niagara, at Louisville, on the Ohio, on the Green and Kentucky rivers, and on the Monongahela, and others in our country. I am of the opinion that \$4,500,000 would lock and canal both chains on the Upper Mississippi, giving a depth for six and a half feet draught, of ample width and length of locks, and width of canals. And we should thus have an improvement sanctioned by experience and divested of those circumstances which in the plan heretofore persisted in, would injure the navigation above in times of low water, where the navigation most needs improvement.

PART II.

Plan of passing gunboats through the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers, and the Illinois and Michigan canal, into the upper lakes, and through the Hudson river and New York canals into the lower lakes, for the military defences of the lakes.

The general question of this defence was entertained as long ago as 1839, by the then Secretary of War, Mr. Poinset, who in that year ordered, under congressional authority, certain surveys in the northwest, tending to elicit valuable information in reference to this important question.

Since that period, and quite recently, as we all well know, a new feature has appeared in one of the means of warfare, offensive and defensive, in the invention of iron-clad gunboats; and the question may with great propriety be now put as to the manner of introducing this class of vessels into the lakes, and operating with them for the protection of our cities and commerce upon these waters.

This is a twofold question. First, the manner of introducing gunboats into the lakes; second, the manner of using them there after being introduced.

To the first part of the question I submit that if the boats are to be constructed at places on or near the Atlantic seaboard, and floated up the Hudson by way of the Erie canal into Lake Erie, and the Oswego canal into Ontario, and down the Delaware into the Atlantic; thence coastwise to the mouth of the Mississippi; thence up that river to the mouth of the Illinois; thence up this river and through the Illinois and Michigan canal into Lake Michigan; or, passing the mouth of the Illinois river, and continuing up the Upper Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and thence through this river and the Portage canal into the Fox, and down this through Lake Winnebago into Green bay; thence into Lake Michigan; or, if floated down the Ohio to its mouth, thence up the Mississippi to the mouths of the Illinois or Wisconsin; and thence through either of these, as just indicated, into Lake Michigan—then we see that the practicability of

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this method of introducing them into the lakes is dependent upon the *draught of the boats*.

The *Monitor*, with her crew, coal, and supplies aboard for one day's action with the *Merrimack*, which I witnessed in all its phases, drew no less than ten feet water, requiring eleven feet at least to safely manœuvre in. Those iron-clads which have since been constructed similarly, loaded, I am credibly informed, cannot operate safely in less than twelve feet water, and they draw 11 to 11½ feet; and one of these has just practically illustrated the bare capability, while the other has shown her entire inability of weathering a storm at sea. Those that are expected to coast from the mouths of the *Piscataqua*, *Hudson*, or *Delaware*, to the mouth of the *Mississippi*, will ever encounter dangers, making it a very risky voyage; and to depend upon towing is to hazard their loss, as recently shown by the sad fate of the *Monitor*—the very act of towing during heavy swells of the sea contributing to the danger.

If it be conceded that these iron-clad structures cannot be made with sufficient power of engine and strength to run fast enough, without a draught of 9, 10, or 11 feet, and be safe enough to weather the voyage on the Atlantic coast by their own ability, then it must be admitted that the mode proposed of introducing them into the lakes through either or all of the routes named will necessitate a corresponding modification of the canals, as well as a general improvement of the rivers, which form very extensive portions of the communications, especially in the northwest.

Captain Ericsson, the inventor of the *Monitor*, says: "An impregnable vessel, 200 feet long, 25 feet wide, carrying one gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, would draw, without coal, ammunition, or stores, 6½ feet of water, and measure 18 feet in height from bottom of keel to top of turret."

But he says nothing about the speed or ability of such a vessel to navigate the lakes, whose waters are well known to be quite as dangerous as the Atlantic in the generality of voyages coastwise through the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the *Mississippi*; nor is there any comparison drawn in reference to the ability of such a vessel as this to cope with those which England alone, or England and France combined, could introduce, through the *St. Lawrence* river and the *Canada* canals, into the lakes. It seems to me that such a comparison should be carefully drawn before disturbing the existing system of internal improvements by undertaking to modify them to pass gunboats only of the dimensions and draught specified by Captain Ericsson.

The proposed plan of improving the *Illinois* river and *Illinois* and *Michigan* canal, so as to pass them, is at an estimated cost of \$13,346,824; and that for improving the *New York* canals is \$3,500,000; and this supposes 7 feet depth of water in the locks, and the passage of the gunboats only of a draught of 6½ feet, leaving the guns, ammunition, and stores to be carried through in other boats.

In the report of the Military Committee of the House of Repre-

sentatives, 1862, advocating the Illinois route, it is said, in reference to the scale of improvement for the Illinois river, "Nothing is to be gained by a greater depth of water than that of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Illinois to St. Louis, which may be stated, at low stages, as six feet, a depth sufficient to allow the passage of gunboats light, which, with their armament and stores, draw from nine to ten feet of water."

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, advocating both the Illinois and New York routes, also contemplates a depth of seven feet and a draught of the boat at six and a half feet, but says nothing about there being but six feet on the overslaugh in the Hudson at ordinary flow of tide.

In the Hudson, then, for some six miles, and in the Mississippi, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois, (33 miles,) we shall be left scant, by one foot of water, for even such draught of boats as it is proposed to improve the canals and locks and the Illinois river for passing, at a cost of \$16,846,824.

It is possible that in these places of the Mississippi and Hudson the gunboats could be buoyed up by attaching adjacent boats, so as to gain this foot. But this would be a slow and expensive process, especially on the Mississippi, where the current would be against us in ascending, but less difficult on the Hudson, where the current of the tide would favor. But with such hindrances, and the lengths of the voyages, one might reasonably ask for the length of time necessary for the gunboats to make the voyage from the mouths of the Delaware and Hudson, or from the Ohio river through into the upper or lower lakes. Time is an important element in this connexion.

A deepening of the canals to adapt them to this draught of six and a half feet, requiring seven feet depth of water, the reconstruction or enlargement of the locks, and the improvement of the rivers—admitting the latter practicable—cannot be accomplished, no matter how much money be appropriated, without labor and without time. The *time* required for the completion of the improvements, before the first boat could reach the lake, is an element to be considered, especially in reference to the military defence against a power which causes present solicitude. This time cannot, with any propriety, be put down less than five years, supposing we had all the money requisite in bank at the outset, and profound peace and labor at command, as of yore.

In the report of the Military Committee before mentioned, upon the much-to-be-desired improvements of the Illinois river, I also find that the depths of the water on the bars in the upper portion of it were as follows, in the months of 1860:

"In March, 6' 5"; April, 3' 5"; May, 2' 7"; June, 1' 11"; July, 2' 3"; August, 2'; September, 1' 8"; October, 1' 8"; November, 2' 5". This is a valuable record. The lowest stages here noticed were in September and October, giving only 20 inches of water.

The proposed plan of improvement is tantamount to adding, by artificial means, a prism of water of 5' 4" depth to the river, in order to insure at least 7 feet depth at all times and at all places. It is

proposed to maintain this additional prism only by cross-dams—in the language of the report, as follows: “By 7 tree and crib dams, 900 feet long, and 7 stone locks, 350 feet long, 70 feet wide; the banks being so elevated as to allow of the improvement of the river by locks and dams to render it navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet of water without overflowing them; dams and locks at a cost of \$1,645,000.”

The mode of constructing the dams with trees and cribs is good if cross-dams have to be constructed. But in the plan no provision seems to have been made to guard against the effects that might be expected in high stages of water. In June, 1844, I witnessed a rise to a height of 11 feet above its banks for miles in extent, where, in September, there was not over 18 to 20 inches depth in the river. In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers there is a map of this river, made in 1854, under the authority of Colonel Long, for an extent of 150 miles up from its mouth. A careful study of this map, together with the known circumstances of the fluctuations from extreme low to extreme high water, and a knowledge of the topography of its banks, will throw the careful engineer upon the consideration of the question of making an entire new canal for the whole extent of the river; in other words, of prolonging the Illinois and Michigan canal from its present southern extremity to the Mississippi, before he would decide upon the final plan of improvement.

If, then, after so much time and nearly seventeen millions in money must be spent before we can introduce the gunboats into the lakes through the rivers and canals in New York and Illinois, and such, too, of doubtful capacity to perform what would be required after getting them there, compelling us to transport the guns, ammunition, and supplies in other boats, why not construct the boats somewhere on the lakes of such capacity as we shall know will not fail to accomplish the object?

The answer to this question, I know, is at once met by the existing treaty between the United States and Great Britain, limiting either party to “one vessel of 100 tons, having one 18-pounder, to Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and on the upper lakes to two of like burden and armament, requiring six months’ notice to annul the stipulation.” In respect to putting gunboats on the lakes, then, Great Britain may *seem* to have the advantage of us in point of time. But let us look into this question a little to ascertain if this be not more of a boast than a reality.

Her canals in Canada, I learn from good authority, “admit of her throwing into Lake Ontario a vessel of 186 feet in length, 44½ feet in width, and 9 feet in draught.” Her Welland canal around Niagara Falls, connecting Ontario and Erie, “will pass a vessel 142 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 10 feet draught.” If we carefully study these dimensions, we shall see that if Great Britain constructs such iron-clad boats at home as would pass these locks, there would be a probability of their being lost in crossing the Atlantic, and if she construct them in Canada with these dimensions, they would be illy adapted to the dangers of the lake navigation, if we are to judge in our experi-

ence in case of the Monitor and Passaic. It seems to me, therefore, notwithstanding the threats of the London Times, Great Britain would have to resort to some place on the lakes for the construction of her iron-clad vessels as well as ourselves, and in this respect we should have as much time as she to prepare for the struggle.

But where could we construct gunboats and have them in readiness, armed and equipped, to launch immediately into the lakes, (without violating the treaty,) ready for action before the six months' notice shall expire?

I will endeavor to answer this question in reference to all the lakes except Champlain. There is a beautiful, safe, and capacious harbor in the Lower Fox river, between the head of Green bay and the village Depere, (see accompanying map, No. 1.) This harbor is five miles long, and for three miles, at least, above the head of the bay ample depth and room for a navy to float, and excellent shores for ship-building. Just where the Fox enters the very head of the bay, it requires 24,000 cubic yards of mud and sand to be dredged to give us at all times a straight channel 200 feet wide, and 12 feet deep over the bar, where now the channel is crooked.

Timber of the best quality—oak, white and yellow pine—for ship-building abounds everywhere in the immediate vicinity. The iron for sheeting, the machinery, guns, and ammunition could be sent from many of our establishments by railroad and existing water routes without the necessity of improving them, ready-made, to fit out the gunboats as fast as the wood-work could be made ready to receive them, and the coal required for their use could be readily sent there. The northwestern system of railroads extends to this harbor. We could thus put upon the upper lakes gunboats clad with thick iron, of a capacity that would enable them to cope with any which the enemy might introduce, in less time than he could possibly do it, if we commence immediately to prepare for it, and such as would work upon the lakes as well as any that can be made to work upon the Atlantic.

For the general navigation of these lakes, a draught of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet would suit the harbors.

Here I must remark that war vessels, whether iron-clad or otherwise, suitable for battle and to navigate the Mississippi from Cairo up to the mouth of the Illinois, could not be safe in navigating the lakes. Neither, in my opinion, could iron-clad vessels suitable for battle on the lakes be adapted to navigation in the western rivers above the mouth of the Ohio, without an endless expense in labor and time in improving the rivers. Those adapted to the rivers, however, might be made on the lakes and floated down through the canals and rivers, if improved as proposed.

There is one condition remaining to be mentioned in reference to the harbor of the Lower Fox. Would it be long enough for trial trips of the iron-clad boats after being equipped? This, I must confess, is a point not to be overlooked. To construct our boats there and run them into Green bay for trial would be violating the treaty, and, perhaps it might be considered as violating the treaty to construct them there. Supposing this five miles in extent of harbor too short, or the

upper two miles too shoal for these trips, which are all-important, we may resort to Lake Winnebago, which I will now consider in reference to its capacity for the construction and trial of gunboats for Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, St. Clair, and Erie, where, I think, it would not be violating the treaty to construct them. Lake Winnebago is susceptible of being connected, by a water channel 12 feet deep, with the harbor of the Fox river referred to, at an expense far less than any equal extent of improvement known in the country as requiring such depth of water and lockage. For such an improvement little damage to landholders or to the mills now in operation there need be incurred. The existing slack-water navigation would contribute in affording facilities for making the new improvements more than the original cost of the existing works, if the new works be skilfully engineered. Lake Winnebago, and also the Lower and Upper Fox, were surveyed under my direction with a view to improvement to the highest scale the problem admits, and reported upon in 1839, under orders from the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, and the reports and drawings in detail, in plan and profile, are now in the bureau.

A brief extract from those reports will suffice by aid of the map.

Lake Winnebago is 28 miles long and 10 miles broad; its circumference is 74 miles, and it covers 212 square miles. The water generally attains a depth all around the lake of from 8 to 11 feet at distances off-shore of only 600 feet. And within the circumference of such an off-shore line there is ample depth for floating and manœuvring an immense navy of steam or sail vessels-of-war, to any required draught.

The position which this matchless lake occupies is peculiar. It connects with the navigable Upper Fox, coming from the SW.; likewise with the Wolf river, coming from the north, and which is navigable for steamers for 90 miles; also with Green bay by the Lower Fox, running NE., and it may be connected by a canal, not exceeding 20 miles long, with the Rock river, which flows southerly, and is susceptible of being made navigable all the way to the Mississippi; and, lastly, this lake can be connected by a canal only five miles in length, in an easterly direction, with the Manitowoc river, which is susceptible of being rendered navigable all the way to Lake Michigan. The surface of this lake is about 160 feet or 164 feet above Lake Michigan.

The land all around Lake Winnebago is of superior quality and the shores healthy. Ship timber of the best quality abounds. The water-power near the outlet of the lake is great, and immense as we go further down. Stone of excellent quality for masonry and for making lime exists in immense quantity right on the eastern bank of the lake.

Looking to the future, and in reference to a naval station or depot for the upper lakes, Lake Winnebago possesses unrivalled advantages. There we could make large gunboats, arm, and have room to try them, and have them in readiness to send forth in any number,

without, I think, violating the treaty; and the cost* of improving the Lower Fox to admit their ingress and egress. with a draught of 12 feet, would be much less and the time to complete the improvement much shorter than required for the proposed improvements of the rivers and canals, to allow those of any inferior capacity to pass into the lakes.

The peculiar position of the harbor of Fox river and of Lake Winnebago in respect to easy defence against an attack from an enemy, renders either place more secure than most harbors on all the lakes.

In view of such defence the site of old Fort Howard should never be relinquished. Lake Ontario, however, would still have to be provided for, and to run the gunboats from the upper lakes into it would require the construction of a ship canal around the Niagara Falls, on our side of the water. The survey, plans, and estimate for such a canal have long since been made, and are now in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

Or, Lake Oneida could be used as a very fit place for building gunboats in, to be floated down into Ontario in any number, and the building, arming, and trial of them in Oneida lake would not violate the treaty. This beautiful lake is 20 miles long, by five miles in width, and covers an area of 94 square miles, according to the best map I can find. The existing canals and Oswego river connect it with Ontario by a water communication of 35 miles, and they could be improved, in comparatively short time, to a depth to allow the gunboats to pass, fully armed and equipped.—(See accompanying map, No. 3.) I have not sufficient data at my command to estimate the probable cost of connecting this with Lake Ontario by a twelve feet depth of channel, not knowing the height of Oneida above Ontario, or much about the character of Oswego river, or the existing canal. It would be well if the survey of Oneida and its outlet could be made with a view to an estimate. It is possible that sufficient data could be obtained at Albany from notes of original surveys for the Oswego canal.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs United States Senate, your very respectful and obedient servant,

T. J. CRAM, *Colonel, Aide-de-Camp,*
Lieutenant Colonel United States Corps Topographical Engineers.
 Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman Military Affairs, United States Senate.

[For maps see the originals in the possession of the Committee on Military Affairs.]

* Estimated in Part I at \$1, 662, 384.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

CHIEFS AND HEADMEN OF THE WYANDOTT INDIANS,

PRAYING

To be indemnified for losses sustained from white settlers.

JANUARY 13, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

JANUARY 15, 1863.—Motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

JANUARY 24, 1863.—Report in favor of printing agreed to.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioners, the chiefs and counsellors of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, desire respectfully to state that, in consequence of the troubles which followed the organization of a territorial government for Kansas, many of our people became convinced that if they remained in Kansas they would be utterly ruined, and therefore removed to and obtained homes among the Senecas, south of Kansas, who received them with open arms, in consideration of a like act of generosity extended to them by the Wyandotts when the Senecas were without homes. In the meantime, however, the Wyandotts had suffered much, from time to time, from depredations of the whites upon their property. Some of these earlier depredations were doubtless committed by emigrants to California and Oregon, but far the greater portion were the work of lawless men who prowled over the country for the express object of plunder. It is true, a part of our people became citizens under the operations of the treaty of the 31st of January, 1855, but even then were entitled to the protection of the government until the conditions of the treaty had been fully complied with on the part of the United States; they could find no redress or protection under the laws of the territorial government, which the United States had erected over them in disregard of the premises made to them before their immigration to the Indian country; for they were then assured that this should remain exclusively for the Indians, and that they would be protected here in all their rights of person and property.

Finding, however, that the assurances then given were either forgotten or repudiated, a part of our people were persuaded to try the experiment of becoming citizens, and of trusting themselves to the protection of the territorial government; but such was the anarchical condition of the country that they suffered alike under general and territorial governments; yet they considered themselves fully entitled to the benefit of the laws and the protection of the United States as Indians until the conditions of the treaty of 31st January, 1855, should be fully complied with. This has not yet been done, and much have our people suffered in consequence. A considerable sum of money still remains due to us; but, having already brought that matter before your honorable bodies by petition, we only incidentally allude to it here.

It is a fact we deem of sufficient importance to mention that the number of Wyandotts desiring to remain under the protecting care of the government were much larger than were reported by the commissioners to the department. This report was about three years in progress before finally completed; and the list, at first very large, was gradually reduced without the knowledge or consent of those interested. An opinion prevailed, which was probably correct, that our people, as Indians, could not sell their lands, and it is probable that those who wanted to buy influenced the commissioners to drop from the list many who desired to remain under the care of the government. Nor was there ever a fair or reasonable opportunity given to the members of the tribe to declare their intentions to decline the dangerous honor of citizenship; not but they would have felt themselves proud of that honor, had they not been conscious of their unfitness to wear it safely and creditably. But there was another part of our people who preferred to remain as Indians, and it is chiefly in their behalf we now appeal to your sense of justice and generosity.

At the last session of Congress claims to the amount of nearly \$35,000 were forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the United States agent for depredations upon the property of Wyandotts, and after a careful examination of them, the Secretary of the Interior recommended an appropriation to pay them. At the time that the agent took the affidavits in support of these claims, and made his report, a considerable number of our people were yet in the Seneca country, south of Kansas, and could not avail themselves of the occasion to present their claims. Since that time they have been robbed and driven from their homes by the rebels, and are now in different localities, some here, some in the Seneca camps in the central parts of Kansas, and others in the armies of the United States. But we have been enabled to ascertain very nearly the amount of losses these have sustained from the depredations of lawless white men. These could be fully substantiated in the usual way, but the agent is now absent, as are also many of the parties. We therefore present the aggregate, which we believe is rather under than above the true amount, which we ask may be appropriated at the same time as the appropriation recommended by the Secretary of the Interior at the last session of Congress, to indemnify the Wyandotts then in

Kansas. None of the moneys need be paid until the claims be fully investigated by the proper authority and satisfactorily established. The amount we now ask to indemnify these people for their losses is nine thousand two hundred and fifty (\$9,250) dollars.

By the Indian trade and intercourse law of 1834 the Indians are to receive pay for losses sustained by depredations of the whites, and many tribes have received large amounts in conformity with the provisions of this law; but the Wyandotts never received nor ever before claimed a dollar under this law. They were convinced the government was acting in good faith toward them, and therefore did not desire to be troublesome or importunate, for they were then in the enjoyment of ample means of support. But the case is now widely different. At the time of the organization of Kansas our hills and valleys were covered with horses, cattle, and swine; but these have long since disappeared through the lawless rapacity of the newcomers, and our people were soon reduced to actual poverty.

The Wyandotts now claim the benefit of the law of 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, for the first and last time, and we trust we shall not make this appeal in vain.

The Wyandotts have cordially adhered to the government of the United States since the treaty of 1795, and have sent their braves to fight the battles of the government in three wars since that period; in the war of 1812, with England; in the war with Mexico, and now more than half their men capable of bearing arms are soldiers in the armies of the United States; and some of them now sleep the sleep of death on the battle-field, and others have been severely wounded.

We think, therefore, considering all the circumstances, that we have claims upon your liberality which no other Indian tribe has or ever had, and trust and hope that you will make the appropriation asked for in this petition, and also that asked for by our people and recommended by the Secretary of the Interior at the last session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

TAUROMEE, Principal chief,	his x mark. [SEAL.]
MICHAEL FROST, 2d chief,	his x mark. [SEAL.]
JOHN HICKS,	his x mark. [SEAL.]
SHADRACK BOSTWICK,	his x mark. [SEAL.]
JAMES ARMSTRONG,	his x mark. [SEAL.]
JOHN W. GREGESES,	[SEAL.]

Counsellors.

ROBERT ROBITAILLE, *Secretary.*

PETITION
OF
THE WYANDOTT INDIANS,
PRAYING

A final settlement of all business transactions with the government.

JANUARY 13, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

JANUARY 15, 1863.—Motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

JANUARY 24, 1863.—Report of committee in favor of printing agreed to.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled:*

GENTLEMEN: Your memorialists, members of the late tribe of Wyandott Indians, desire respectfully to represent that, by the seventh article of their treaty with the United States of the 31st of January, 1855, the United States agreed to pay to the Wyandotts *one hundred thousand dollars*, "together with any accumulation of said principal sum," in like manner with the *three hundred and eighty thousand dollars* mentioned in the next preceding article of said treaty, in two equal annual instalments; that the first of these annual instalments, by the conditions of said treaty, should have been paid in the month of October, 1858, and the second instalment in the month of October, 1859; that after waiting a reasonable time after the first instalment became due, they (the Wyandotts) addressed a letter of inquiry to the department to learn the cause of the delay, and were informed that the money had been invested in Tennessee State stocks, which would not mature in many years, (we believe about eighteen years.) The Wyandotts urged the payment in accordance with the terms of the treaty, but without effect.

They therefore employed Hiram M. Northup as their attorney, to proceed to Washington and endeavor to secure the payment of the money, and if he could not obtain the money to receive the bonds at par *under protest*. Accordingly Mr. Northup did, on the 13th of May, 1859, receive *fifty-two thousand dollars* in Tennessee five per cent. bonds, and one thousand dollars Missouri six per cent. bonds, and five hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-three cents in United States six per cent. stocks, in part payment of the first in-

instalment then past due; and the said Tennessee and Missouri and United States stocks were sold for *thirty-eight thousand four hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents* cash, and that was the whole amount they ever received for said stocks, and they claim the difference between the said amount and the par value of said stocks, which difference amounts to *fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and three cents*, together with the legal interest upon the same from the 13th day of May, 1859, until paid.

And not receiving the said second instalment as provided for in the said treaty, they employed Matthew Mudeater and Irvin P. Long as their attorneys, to proceed to Washington and urge upon the department the payment of the second instalment, but with no better success than before. Yet determined to leave nothing undone that promised relief, they employed an attorney, Judge Williams, then one of the United States justices for the Territory of Kansas, to aid them in obtaining the payment of the money, and agreed to give him *five thousand dollars* in the event of success; but disappointment again attended their efforts, and they were constrained to receive the bonds and did receive them on the 24th day of March, 1860, in which their money had been invested, being *fifty-three thousand dollars* in Tennessee State stocks, which were sold by our said attorneys, Mudeater and Long, for *forty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars*; and that is all they ever received for the said stocks, and they now claim the difference between said amount of *forty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars* and the par value of said stocks, which difference amounts to *eleven thousand one hundred and thirty dollars*, together with the legal interest thereon from the 24th of March, 1860 until paid.

In consequence of the agreement of their attorneys, Mudeater and Long, with Judge Williams, they were constrained to pay to the said Judge Williams *three thousand dollars*, which they think, in equity, should be returned to them, together with the legal interest on the same, and also *two hundred dollars*, being the actual expense of our attorneys, Mudeater and Long, in their visit to Washington.

Your petitioners believe that, as all these losses were occasioned by the neglect of the United States to fulfil its treaty stipulations with them, it would be beneath the character of a great and magnanimous government to refuse just indemnification, and therefore look with confidence for the full payment of these several sums.

In the 7th article of the said treaty of the 31st of January, 1855, it is provided that "the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars*, invested under the treaty of 1850, together with any accumulation of the said principal sum, shall be," &c.

Now, it is very clear that this "accumulation of said principal sum" had reference to the amount of stock purchased with this *one hundred thousand dollars*. It could not mean the interest, or it would have been so expressed—"any accumulation of interest." And what renders it still plainer, if that is possible, the treaty goes on to say: "In the meantime, the interest on said invested funds, *and any accumulation thereof.*" Here the treaty most distinctly says the

Wyandotts shall have not only the interest on the invested fund, but also "on any accumulation thereof." There cannot be any other construction placed upon these provisions than that the Wyandotts were to have whatever "accumulation" might have been made in the management of this fund by the government, and the interest on that "accumulation."

This is a part of the consideration the Wyandotts were to receive by the treaty, and as clearly belonged to them as any other amount agreed to be paid them under the treaty. But this is not all: the question now arises what was the amount of this "accumulation?" To ascertain this we must know what was the price of these bonds or stocks at the time the investment was made, and then the difference between that and the par value should be added to the one hundred thousand dollars. It would be unreasonable to urge that because the Wyandotts stipulated to take this *hundred thousand dollars*, with the *accumulations of said principal sum*, they should take these stocks at all or at any price.

The treaty expressly says this "hundred thousand dollars, together with any accumulation of said principal sum," shall be paid in like manner with the *three hundred and eighty thousand dollars*. "In like manner" means that it shall be paid in money, as the *three hundred and eighty thousand dollars* were paid, not in depreciated stock, or stocks of any kind; for the treaty provides that the last-named sum shall be "equally distributed and paid to all the individuals and members of the said nation;" and it would be impossible so to distribute and pay State stocks. It must be remembered the Wyandotts gave a consideration, expressed or implied, for this "hundred thousand dollars, together with any accumulation thereof," and for the interest on it, and, therefore, have just as good a right to this "accumulation," and to the interest thereon, as to the original amount named in the treaty.

Your petitioners desire further to state that, by the treaty of 1850, the *one hundred thousand dollars* agreed to be invested in United States five per cent. stock was to be on interest from the day of the ratification of the treaty, and they supposed it was the intention of the two contracting parties that stocks should be created for the purpose of this investment; otherwise, it would have been better for your petitioners that the money had not been so invested; for it was already drawing interest from the date of the ratification of the treaty, and there was no motive for them to authorize the purchase of stocks at a *premium*. Your petitioners therefore think they are entitled to the one thousand five hundred dollars *premium* paid for these stocks, and the interest upon that sum from that time until paid.

Your petitioners further represent that, by the sixth article of the said treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Wyandotts *three hundred and eighty thousand dollars*, in three annual instalments, payable in October of each year, commencing in October, 1855; and that, in violation of this agreement, the United States paid but *fifty-nine thousand six hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents*, in October, 1855, and the balance was not paid until the 26th day of

April, 1856, and, therefore, there was due them for interest on the deferred payment *one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-one cents*, which, being paid with that portion of the principal paid on the 26th day of April, 1856, according to custom and the rules of courts of justice, as they are informed, would leave that amount of the principal still due, and which should continue on interest until paid; and of the instalment due in October, 1856, only *fifty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-four cents* were paid, and the balance not paid until the 31st of April, 1857; and, therefore, the interest due on the deferred payment amounted to *two thousand and sixty-two dollars and fifty-one cents*, which being paid with that part of the principal still due, and should bear interest until paid.

Your petitioners believe further that there are other moneys due them, on which interest has accumulated, and they therefore respectfully ask that a full examination of their account with the United States be had, and that any balances found in their favor, either as interest or principal, will be appropriated, and ordered to be paid to them.

In conclusion your petitioners desire to say that their tribe has been, not only at peace, but in amity, with the United States ever since General Wayne's treaty in 1795, and have served as soldiers in the war with England in 1812-'15, also in the late war with Mexico, and now fully one-half of their male adult population are in the Union army for the war. Your petitioners think that, in all human probability, this will be the last time they, as members of the late Wyandott nation, will address your honorable body as such, having by their own voluntary act and free will denationalized themselves by dissolving their tribal organization, and changing their relationship to the United States government, and submitting themselves to new and untried laws and regulations, make this last appeal to your justice and magnanimity in asking for a final settlement and closing up of all business transactions—in short, a final balancing of the books.

Respectfully submitted.

Michael Frost,	his x mark.	Harriet McMullan.	
John Solomon,	his x mark.	Martha R. Walker.	
Francis Cotter.		Sarah Whitewing,	her x mark.
Isaac W. Zane,	his x mark.	Susan White,	her x mark.
John Punch,	his x mark.	Mary Monture,	her x mark.
John Hicks,	his x mark.	Maria Pipe,	her x mark.
James Armstrong,	his x mark.	Margaret Pipe,	her x mark.
Tamoomie,	his x mark.	Susan Split-the-log,	her x mark.
Hannah Armstrong,	her x mark.	Mary D. Williams,	her x mark.
Jane Barnett,	her x mark.	Mary Kayrohoo, jr.,	her x mark.
Lucy B. Armstrong.		Philip Monture,	his x mark.
Lucy A. Charloe.		Zach'h Long-House,	his x mark.
Martha B. Armstrong.		William Split-the-log,	his x mark.
Jane Brown,	her x mark.	Margrett G. Solbmar,	her x mark.
Susan White,	her x mark.	H. C. Long.	

Theressa Whitecrow, her x mark.	Joseph Williams, his x mark.
Mary A. Walker.	Jane Jackson.
Lydia B. Walker.	Rosalie Swartz.
Susannah Robitaille, her x mark.	Elizabeth Robitaille.
Mary Curley Head, her x mark.	Hannah Zane, sr., her x mark.
Mary Moore, her x mark.	Eliza Zane.
Lucinda Forsythe, her x mark.	Mary D. Moore.
Eliza Cotter, her x mark.	Tobitha Zane, her x mark.
Clarissa Big Sinew, her x mark.	Margaret Solomon, her x mark.
Elizabeth Porcupine, her x mark.	Mary S. Kayrahoo, her x mark.
Lucinda Split-the-log, her x mark.	Jacob Whitecrow, his x mark.
Margaret Punch, her x mark.	J. R. Zane.
Margaret Barnett, her x mark.	Amelie Charloe, her x mark.
Susan Hicks, her x mark.	Rebecca Lumpy, her x mark.
Mary Little-Chief, her x mark.	Elizabeth Peacock, her x mark.
John Barnett.	Mary Coon, her x mark.
Sarah Armstrong, her x mark.	Jane Pipe, her x mark.
Mary Williams, her x mark.	Mary Whitewing, her x mark.
Hannah Coon, her x mark.	Mary Peacock, her x mark.
Rosanna Stone, her x mark.	Shadrack Bostwick, his x mark.
D. V. Clement.	Smith Nichols, his x mark.
Robert Robitaille.	Mary Bearskin, her x mark.
William Walker.	Margaret Johnson, her x mark.
Hannah Zane.	Mary Charloe, her x mark.
Sarah M. Lane.	Sarah Bigtown, her x mark.
Matilda Hicks, her x mark.	Sarah Bigtree, her x mark.
Sallie Driver.	Sarah Halfjohn, her x mark.
E. O. Zane.	Jesse Gayamee, his x mark.
Catharine Denny, her x mark.	Jane Solomon, her x mark.
Hannah Walker.	Mary Kayrahoo, sen'r, her x mark.

WYANDOTT, *Kansas*, November 21, 1862.

LIST OF COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

1892-1893

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

JANUARY 21, 1892

STANDING COMMITTEES

Foreign Relations

Mr. Sumner, chairman.

Foster.

Caulfield.

Wheeler.

Gowanus.

Davis.

Hicks.

Military Affairs and the Militia

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., chairman.

King.

Loom, of Indiana.

Rice.

Howard.

Latham.

Nathan.

Finance

Mr. Fessenden, chairman.

Cullam.

Sherman.

Howe.

Cowan.

Mallory.

Hick.

Naval Affairs

Mr. Hale, chairman.

Grimes.

Sherman.

Kennedy.

McVicker.

Wilcox.

Arnold.

Commerce

Mr. Chandler, chairman.

King.

McCall.

Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Ten Eyck.

Arnold.

Faulkner.

Judiciary

Mr. Treadwell, chairman.

Foster.

Ten Eyck.

Harris.

Howard.

Hayard.

Powell.

LIST OF COMMITTEES
OF
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

JANUARY 27, 1863.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, chairman.
Foster.
Doolittle.
Wilmot.
Browning.
Davis.
Hicks.

Finance.

Mr. Fessenden, chairman.
Collamer.
Sherman.
Howe.
Cowan.
McDougall.
Rice.

Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, chairman.
King.
Morrill.
Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Ten Eyck.
Arnold.
Saulsbury.

Military Affairs and the Militia.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., chairman.
King.
Lane, of Indiana.
Rice.
Howard.
Latham.
Nesmith.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Grimes.
Sherman.
Kennedy.
McDougall.
Wilmot.
Arnold.

Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman.
Foster.
Ten Eyck.
Harris.
Howard.
Bayard.
Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Trumbull.
 Rice.
 Latham.
 Henderson.
 Willey.

Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, chairman.
 Clark.
 Pomeroy.
 Rice.
 Carlile.
 Harding.
 Turpie.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harris, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Morrill.
 Howard.
 Bayard.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Harlan.
 Nesmith.
 Davis.
 Wilson, of Missouri.

Pensions.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
 Lane, of Indiana.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Saulsbury.
 Willey.

Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. King, chairman.
 Chandler.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Nesmith.

Claims.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
 Howe.
 Wilmot.
 Pomeroy.
 Arnold.
 Latham.
 Turpie.

District of Columbia.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Morrill.
 Wade.
 Anthony.
 Kennedy.
 Henderson.

Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. Cowan, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Harris.
 Saulsbury.
 Wall.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Foot, chairman.
 Anthony.
 Chandler.
 Kennedy.
 Henderson.

Territories.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Browning.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Carlile.
 Wilson, of Missouri.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Dixon, chairman.
 Clark.
 Harding.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman.
 Arnold.
 Harding.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Anthony, chairman.
 Harlan.
 Powell.

On the part of the House.

Mr. Walton.
 Clark.
 Baily.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Browning, chairman.
 Willey.
 Saulsbury.

On the part of the House.

Mr. Granger.
 Cobb.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
 Fessenden.

On the part of the House.

Mr. McPherson.
 Frank.
 Law.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

Mr. McDougall, chairman.
Clark.
Lane, of Kansas.
Willey.
Harlan.
Harris.
Wilkinson.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT
OF STEAM VESSELS CHARTERED FOR
THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
Morrill.
Kennedy.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT
OF THE WAR.

Appointed December 17, 1861.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
Chandler.

On the part of the House.

Mr. Gooch.
Covode.
Julian.
Odell.

LETTER

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,

TO

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, recommending an enlargement of the Congressional Library rooms.

JANUARY 28, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Capitol of the United States, Washington City, Jan. 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose the following described letters addressed to myself:

1. A letter from Dr. John G. Stephenson, librarian of Congress, dated November 20, 1862.
2. A letter from Thomas U. Walter, LL. D., architect, dated January 15, 1863; and
3. Another letter from Thomas U. Walter, LL. D., architect, of same date.

All these letters relate to the extension of the Library of Congress, which is very much needed. I hope you will give the subject your serious attention, as it is of great importance. I have communicated copies of these letters to Hon. Charles R. Train, of the House of Representatives.

With high respect,

B. B. PRENCH,
Commissioner Public Buildings.

HON. SOLOMON FOOT,
*Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,
Senate United States.*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
November 20, 1862.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the necessity of further provision of fire-proof rooms for the keeping of this library. By reference to the action of Congress in 1852, it will be seen that it was then intended that the plan referred to in the report of the Committee on

Public Buildings, made to the Senate February 4, 1852, should be carried out, "upon the removal of the Senate and House of Representatives, and their offices, to the wings of the Capitol." There is now fire-proof accommodation for only half the library, the other half being exposed to the risk of a repetition of the calamity of 1851. The rooms now occupied have become so crowded that many books are subject to unnecessary wear for want of proper accommodation.

In view of these facts, I deem it my duty to suggest that some steps be taken that will secure safety to the library, and enable its officers to make its treasures more effectual for the supply of the wants of members of Congress.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JNO. G. STEPHENSON,
Librarian of Congress.

Hon. B. B. FRENCH,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your request, and upon consultation with the librarian, I have modified the original design for the Congressional Library so as to include in the wings all the available space in that portion of the building.

I herewith submit the original drawings, which are numbered from 1 to 6, inclusive, and a plan of the first floor, marked No. 7, showing the proposed modifications. By comparing No. 7 with No. 1 you will observe that the wings are extended from the points A, A, eastward, and that alcoves are introduced, as in the main library. I also propose to add another gallery in the wings, so as to embrace all the space between the floor and the ceiling.

The library, thus enlarged, including the space to be obtained over the stairway, marked B, B, B, on plan No. 3, will contain 134,000 volumes.

Should it be deemed necessary hereafter still further to enlarge the library, it may be done by attaching to it the old hall of Representatives, as shown on plan No. 8. I prepared this plan at the request of a member of Congress in 1859, who intended to call the attention of Congress to the subject. Or the old hall may be retained in its present form, and an enclosed passage run through it to keep up the connexion through the building.

The rooms over the offices now occupied by the Supreme Court may also be brought into the library, when required, with but little expense.

The cost of executing the plan shown on drawing No. 7, embracing the two wings, the removal of the stairway to the attic, and the fitting up of the space over it, and including the alterations in front of the library door, as described in my letter of January 27, 1852, (a copy

of which is hereto appended,) will amount to \$160,000, and it may all be accomplished in twelve months.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. U. WALTER,

Architect of United States Capitol Extension, &c.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq ,

Commissioner of Public Buildings.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL,

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1852.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have made an examination of the Capitol in reference to the extent of the injury done to the building by the burning of the library of Congress, and the best means of repairing the damage. I have likewise prepared plans for reconstructing the library, which are herewith submitted.

In view of the irreparable loss the country has sustained by the destruction of the old library, I have considered it an indispensable element in the design now presented to use no combustible materials whatever in any part of the work; the alcoves, cases, galleries, doors, window-shutters, ceilings, and the brackets that support them, are all designed to be of cast-iron; the shelves for the books of thick glass, or enamelled iron; the framing of the roof of wrought iron; the sheathing of copper, and the floor of stone. In a library thus constructed, fire will be out of the question, and the materials of which it is formed will not be subject to decay nor deterioration.

By the plans here proposed, it is contemplated to enlarge the library so as to embrace the entire western projection; this will give a room of twenty-nine feet six inches by seventy feet two inches at each end of the original library, extending to the roof, lighted by skylights, with two additional apartments, each eighteen feet six inches by thirty-five feet, for private reading rooms for senators and members of the House of Representatives, respectively; thus making a suite of *five* rooms, embracing an extent of three hundred and two feet.

It will not, however, be possible to carry out the entire plan until accommodations are provided in the new wings for the officers of Congress and committees now occupying the north and south rooms of the western projection. I therefore propose to fit up the old library, according to the plans, without changing its dimensions, and to complete the archways intended to lead into the end rooms, leaving a sufficient thickness of wall remaining to separate the library and the said rooms until the proper time arrives for carrying out the entire design.

In this portion of the plan, which, as before remarked, constitutes the reconstruction of the old library, there will be two stories of alcoves, the second story receding three feet from the front of those below, so as to admit of forming a gallery on top with but little projection; the same arrangement will be repeated on the top of the second-story alcoves, so as to form a gallery to the third story, which

will consist of cases against the wall, with divisions and ornamental pilasters corresponding to the openings below. The galleries will all be protected by continuous railings of iron. The floors of the galleries will consist of cast-iron plates, and the approach to them will be by means of two semicircular stairways formed of iron and recessed in the end walls.

Each of the lower alcoves will be enclosed by ornamental iron gates.

The ceiling will be composed of thin iron plates, cast with deep sunken panels, filled in with enriched mouldings and centre ornaments.

The room will be lighted, in addition to the windows in the west front, by eight skylights, each six feet square in the clear, making two hundred and eighty-eight square feet of glass. Each skylight will be filled in with ornamented glass, forming part of the design of the ceiling, and protected on top by thick plates of glass placed on the line of the roof.

The floor will be composed of marble tiles, the walls plastered, and the interior painted in colors appropriate to the materials of which it is composed.

I propose to warm this portion of the building by means of hot water pipes enclosed in chambers erected in the present furnace rooms in the cellars, and connected with boilers for heating the water; the external air to be admitted into these chambers, where it will be warmed and conducted by flues to the library, and such of the adjacent rooms as are heated by the present furnaces. The quality of the heat thus produced is not only unobjectionable, as it regards health and comfort, but it is peculiarly adapted to the warming of libraries, as it retains its original moisture, and is not injurious to the binding of the books, besides being free from dust and other impurities.

The room will be ventilated by means of apertures in the ceiling, opening into the space between the ceiling and the roof, from which the foul air will be extracted by means of an air-shaft, in which a vacuum will be produced by artificial heat.

The execution of the entire plan here proposed will in no way impair the stability of the structure, but rather promote it; none of the main walls will be disturbed, the removal of the arches over the rooms will relieve the outer walls of horizontal pressure, and the aggregate weight of the superstructure will be reduced. All of which are important considerations when it is remembered that the western projection has always had a tendency to settle off from the rest of the building, which is shown by the cracks in the angles on the outside.

The injury to the building produced by the fire is almost exclusively confined to the library. The floor being composed of bricks laid on the arches of the rooms below, and the surrounding walls being of great thickness, extending above the roof in the form of parapets, the firemen were enabled to keep the fire under control and prevent it from communicating to other parts of the building. The walls are, however, so much injured as to make it necessary to take down and rebuild the upper portion of them, including the entire parapets, and to repair them generally throughout.

The western front has sustained so much injury around the windows as to make it necessary to take out the stone-work between the pilasters as high as the bottom of the upper panels, and substitute it with new material. The panels and sculpture appear to be uninjured, and, as far as I can now judge, they may remain.

The inner portions of the columns have suffered very seriously. The injured parts may, however, be cut out and replaced by new stone, without removing them, as the repairing will be obscured by repainting them.

I would further suggest, in connexion with these improvements, the removal of the stairway leading into the attic, in front of the main door of the library. This stairway is of but little use, as both ends of the building have other convenient approaches. I therefore propose its removal, with all the columns and archways connected with it. The stairway by which the rotundo is approached will then be better lighted, the approach to the library will be free and light, and the library door will be in full view from the rotundo. This door may be richly embellished with the columns and entablature which now support the stairs in question, and a rich marble balustrade may be placed around the stairway leading from below, which will form a tasteful and convenient improvement. This colonnade, with the low arches leading to the library, are the most objectionable features of the building, besides interfering with the passage of light to the stairway most used by the members, and also to the approach to the library. I can therefore see no reason why they should not be removed.

I have estimated the cost of carrying out that portion of the plan now proposed, embracing the space heretofore occupied by the library, together with all the aforementioned repairs and alterations, the whole of which are to be executed of incombustible materials, as hereinbefore stated, and find that it will amount to \$72,500.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. U. WALTER,
Architect United States Capitol.

WILLIAM EASBY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1863.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have deposited the drawings referred to in the enclosed letter in the private room of the library; and, in case the Secretary, or any of the committees, should at any time require them, they can be sent for. This, I presume, will be the most convenient arrangement.

Very truly, yours,

THO. U. WALTER.

Major B. B. FRENCH.

* \$20,000 were afterward appropriated; making the total cost about \$92,000.

The western front has sustained an immense injury around the main
entrance as it is necessary to take out the stone work in the
entire front as high as the bottom of the upper windows and substitute
with new material. The panels and sculpture appear to be well
preserved and as far as I can now judge they may remain.
The inner portions of the columns have suffered very seriously.
The injured parts may, however, be cut out and replaced by new
stone without retarding them, as the remaining will be supported by
rebuilding them. One suggestion is to build a new wall
I would further suggest the connection with these improvements
the removal of the stairway leading into the attic in front of the
main door of the library. This addition is of but little use as both
ends of the building have other convenient approaches. The stairs
proposed for removal, with all the columns and arches connected
with it. The stairway by which the volume is approached will then
be better lighted, the approach to the library will be free and light
and the library door will be better seen from the outside. The door
may be richly embellished with the columns and entablature which
had supported the stairs in question and a small balcony may
be placed around the stairway leading from below which will form a
lovely and convenient improvement. The colonnade with the two
arches leading to the library and the later objectionable features of
the building besides interfering with the passage of light to the
stairs and used by the members and also to the entrance to the
library. I can therefore see no reason why they should not be re-
moved. I have estimated the cost of carrying out this portion of the plan
now proposed, including the space heretofore occupied by the
library, together with all the aforementioned repairs and alterations,
the whole of which are to be executed at an estimated cost of
\$12,500.00 and that is with a margin of \$2,500.00
and I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS U. WATKINS

My dear Sir: I have deposited the drawings referred to in the
enclosed letter in the private room of the library and in case the
committee as one of the committees should at any time require them,
they can be sent for. This I presume will be the most convenient
arrangement as both the public committee and the private
committee have been notified of the location of the drawings.
Very truly yours,
THOMAS U. WATKINS

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF STATE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF THE

Enlargement of the Erie canal and of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement to admit of the passage of gunboats.

JANUARY 28, 1863.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That the importance of the immediate enlargement of the Erie canal and of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement, to admit of the passage of gunboats cannot, at this time of national peril, be overrated; that in the event of a foreign war the completion and use of this work might result in the preservation of the government; that in peaceful times, with the dangers of war averted, its importance as a great national work is scarcely less, as it is demanded by a great and increasing commerce—a commerce that unites the west with the east and enriches the entire country.

The memorial further represents that the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement, reaching from the great lakes to the Mississippi, and admitting of the passage of boats drawing three and a half feet of water, is nearly or quite completed; that to enlarge this work to admit of the passage of gunboats 144 feet long by 34 feet beam, and drawing six feet of water, will require an expenditure estimated by competent engineers at about one million dollars, a sum trifling in amount when considered in connexion with the benefits to be derived therefrom, or when compared with the enormous expenditures that are necessary in order to unite the Mississippi and lakes by any other channel; that the entire length of said improvement is 280 miles, as follows:

2 ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANALS, ETC.

On the Lower Fox river	35 miles.
Lake Winnebago to Oshkosh	15 miles.
The Upper Fox river	113 miles.
Canal connecting Fox and Wisconsin rivers	2 miles.
Wisconsin river	115 miles.
Total	280 miles.

That in Lake Winnebago and the mouth of the Lower Fox can be found safe harbors for the entire commerce of the lakes; that of the enlargement of the Erie canal, the character of the work, and the expenditure necessary to complete it, your memorialists are not equally as well informed, but they know that the channel is a continuation of the military and commercial highway that connects the west with the east.

The memorial further represents that his excellency the governor of Wisconsin, in his late message to your memorialists, urges upon them the pressing necessity for this important national improvement. Therefore, your memorialists, so induced thereto, and feeling such necessity, in turn urge upon the representatives of the people of the whole country, and especially upon the representatives of the people of this State, the pressing necessity for this improvement, and most respectfully ask that the enlargement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement and of the Erie canal may be undertaken by the national government at the earliest practicable moment.

The governor of this State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from this State.

J. ALLEN BARBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
 WYMAN SPOONER,
President of the Senate.
 EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor.

JANUARY 22, 1863.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Secretary's Office, ss:

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original enrolled memorial deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.]

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
REMONSTRATING
*Against the withdrawal of the telegraph subsidy, and reducing the rates
of telegraphing.*

FEBRUARY 5, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table. and be printed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
February 5, 1863.

SIR : Learning that a bill has been reported withdrawing the telegraph subsidy, and reducing the rates for telegraphing, we submit this statement of facts :

By agreement with Mr. Sibley, under this contract with the government, this company built the overland telegraph line from Salt Lake and San Francisco at a cost of about two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) dollars, and, since its completion, no expense has been spared to keep it in working order. The enterprise was hazardous, and no other parties, within our knowledge, were willing to undertake it. So far as concerns the public, it has proved eminently successful, but to this company a failure.

This company receives substantially forty (40) per cent. of the government subsidy, and of the tariffs on paid messages between San Francisco and Omaha, on the Missouri river. Our profits from all overland and eastern business, including subsidy, during the fifteen (15) months since the completion of the line, have not exceeded twenty thousand (20,000) dollars, beyond the current expenses of working the line and maintaining it in repair. For its dividend the company depends almost exclusively upon its local business under its privileges from the legislature of California; and except as an additional security against competition, the overland line complete, as disconnected from the other lines of this company, is almost useless.

If further proof of these statements be needed, our books are open to inspection by any agent of the proper department.

A large proportion of the subsidy has been repaid in telegraphing, and the value to the government of a single despatch has exceeded

the whole sum paid, whilst to the business public the line has been of almost incalculable advantage. Considering the length of the line, the nature of the country through which it passes, and the dangers, difficulties, and heavy expense of repairing and working the line, the tariff from the Missouri river to San Francisco three dollars for ten words, with the usual reduction for additional words, is comparatively cheaper than the charges for telegraphing anywhere else in the world.

We rely upon your co-operation, and are confident that, with these facts before you, you will not consent that this company be deprived of its privileges, upon the faith of which the line was constructed, and without which no line would have been built for years to come.

H. W. CARPENTIER,

President California State Telegraph.

J. MORA MOSS,

Vice-President.

W. C. RALSTON,

LLOYD TEVIS,

F. MACULLISH,

J. M. McDONALD,

J. M. HUBBARD,

Directors.

JAS. GAMBLE,

Superintendent.

GEORGE W. LADD,

Secretary.

Hon. M. S. LATHAM,

Washington, D. C.

MEMORIAL

OF

GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANIES

OF

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA TERRITORY,

PRAYING

That the act of the Nevada territorial legislature entitled "An act to provide for the formation of corporations for certain purposes," may not be confirmed.

FEBRUARY 6, 1863. — Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, president and directors and stockholders of companies incorporated under the laws of the State of California, beg to address you, as their representatives in Congress, upon a matter of much importance to the prosperity of the State and the citizens thereof.

A bill has been passed at the late session of the Nevada territorial legislature entitled "An act to provide for the formation of corporations for certain purposes," which contains, among other provisions, the following:

"SEC. 26. All corporations heretofore formed under the provisions of acts of incorporation in other States or Territories, and holding or owning property within this Territory of such a character as specified in section first of this act, and managed by a board or boards of trustees or directors, having their principal place of business outside the limits of this Territory, are hereby required to move their places of business, principal offices, books, and papers, heretofore kept and necessary for the transaction of such business, to some point, to be designated by said corporation, within the limits of this Territory, within six months after the passage of this act, or otherwise such corporation or corporations shall be disregarded in law as a corporation, and the corporators thereof treated as tenants in common or joint tenants," &c., &c.

The immediate effect of this legislation has been seriously to impair the value of investments which the enterprise and labor of citizens of California had, at considerable risk, placed in a condition to be at

once advantageous to the best interests of Nevada Territory, and reasonably profitable to those engaged in them. Its ultimate effect, if allowed to stand, will be practically to confiscate property legitimately acquired by your constituents, and to deprive them not only of all benefit otherwise derivable from their labor and enterprise, but of the capital actually expended in the development of the silver mines of Nevada Territory.

The history of the development of these mines exhibits in a marked degree the hardship and unfairness of this legislation.

Unlike the gold deposits of California, the silver mines of Nevada Territory require a large expenditure of capital before they can be made available for any purpose. At the time of their discovery, in 1859, the people of the Territory could not, either in their individual capacity, or by combining together in companies, furnish this capital. Had it depended upon them the mines would have remained undeveloped to this day.

Capital was invited from abroad, and especially was this invitation urged upon the citizens of California. But the citizens of California could not, as individuals, furnish the requisite aid. It was only by forming companies that the end could be accomplished.

The Territory of Nevada not being then organized, it was impossible to form these companies under the laws of the locality where the mines are situated. Nor could the laws of any State in the Union offer to the people of that Territory greater security than do those of California.

As you are aware, the constitution of this State prohibits the granting of special charters. Companies are incorporated under general statutes. No company can obtain privileges or avoid restrictions which are not equally applied to all other companies. And the best evidence that the people of Nevada have nothing to complain of in this respect is found in the fact that the present corporation law of that Territory is, with the exception of the proscriptive features here complained of, almost a copy, *verbatim*, of the law of California.

Accordingly the citizens of California formed corporations under the laws of their own State, and thereby combined sufficient capital to develop the mines of Nevada and place them in a position to be worked profitably.

They were fully aware of the risk of this undertaking, growing out of the fact that the mines might turn out valueless, a result which has actually occurred in many instances; but they did not for a moment suppose that when they were about to reap the legitimate reward of their exertions, and the risk they had incurred, the people of the Territory would attempt to deprive them of it by hostile legislation.

The course of the territorial legislature is in striking contrast to that adopted by California. Companies were formed by special charter granted by foreign governments, and other States of the Union, to work the mines of California. They have always been protected by just and proper laws of this State. Foreign capital has enjoyed all the security afforded to capital furnished by our own citi-

zens, and the State and country at large have realized a proportionate benefit from that policy.

But it is needless to state at greater length the unfairness of the legislation complained of. The act of the people of Nevada speaks for itself. It is an attempt to appropriate to themselves the benefit of the labor, enterprise, and risk of others. Having invited and encouraged the citizens of California to undertake the development of the mines in their Territory, they have waited until the moment of fruition to attempt to seize the prize which we have rendered valuable. We say attempt, for we contend that it was not the intention of Congress to confer upon the territorial legislature the power to pass acts of the character complained of. We therefore submit the matter to you as our representatives, with the request that you lay it before Congress in such form as you may see fit, and obtain such remedy as Congress can grant.

JOHN O. EARL,

President Gould and Curry Silver Mining Co.

EDWARD MARTIN,

Vice-President of the Ophir Mining Co.

GEO. ROY, JR.,

President of the Chollar Co.

DE CAREL,

President of the Sapphire Silver Mine and Mining Co.,

By BOILHAN, *Treasurer.*

GEO. C. NICKWARE,

President Potosi Gold and Silver Mining Co.

GEO. S. MANN,

President Hale and Norcross Silver Mining Co.,

By JOEL F. LIGHTER, *Sec'y.*

WM. M. LENT,

President Savage Mining Co.

WM. M. LENT,

President Central Silver Mining Co.

THOMAS BELL,

President California Silver Mining Co.

P. C. HYMAN,

President Meridith Silver Mining Co.

JOS. P. NOURSE,

Secretary Burning Moscow Silver Mining Co.

JAS. C. L. WADSWORTH.

GEO. O. WHITNEY,

President Sierra Nevada Silver Mining Co.

A. B. FORBES.

DICKSON, DE WOLF & CO.

WM. H. SHARP,

President of Daney Gold and Silver Mining Co.

A. T. LAWTON,

Trustee Gould & Curry Co. and Chollar Co.

LOUIS SLOSS,

Trustee Chollar Silver Mining Co.

P. C. LANDER,
Trustee Potosi Co.

WM. M. LENT,
GEO. HEARST,
THOMAS BELL,
Trustees Gould & Curry Co.

A. B. McCREW,
Trustee Gould & Curry Co., Central Co., and Savage Co.

CHAS. HOSMER,
Trustee Iowa Co. and Norton Co.

CHAS. F. LOTT,
Trustee Ophir Silver Mining Co.

DONOHUE, RALSTON & CO.

J. M. BYRNE,
Trustee Daney Co.

H. SANBORN.

G. B. McKENNEY, *Sec'y.*

C. DAVIDSON & CO.

JULIUS & CO.

Hon. M. S. LATHAM, Hon. J. A. McDougall, Hon. T. G. Phelps, Hon.
A. A. SARGENT, and Hon. F. F. Low.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

An appropriation for the survey of the public lands in said State.

FEBRUARY 7, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

House concurrent resolution No. 5, memorializing Congress for an appropriation for public surveys in the State of Kansas :

Whereas large numbers of loyal citizens, driven from the border States by the existing rebellion, are seeking homes on the free soil of Kansas; and whereas the passage by Congress at their last session of the free homestead, agricultural college, and Pacific railroad bills, is attracting to this State a large and ever increasing immigration; and whereas the limited extent of surveyed public lands is inadequate to supply the demand created by the above causes, and is calculated to prevent immigration hither; and whereas the wants of the Pacific Railroad Company imperatively demand the survey of the land lying contiguous to the proposed route of their road; and whereas the existence within our borders of so large an extent of unsurveyed lands is a serious obstacle to our growth and prosperity, and one which we conceive to be the duty of the general government to remove at the earliest period compatible with the interest of public service: Therefore—

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Kansas, the senate concurring, That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, respectfully memorialized and petitioned to provide for the survey and opening to settlement of the public lands within the State at the earliest practicable day.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their most earnest endeavors to procure the passage of an act authorizing and directing the surveys aforesaid to be made without delay.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the governor to his excellency the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House

of Representatives, and to our senators and representatives in Congress.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the resolutions which originated in this house January 19, 1863; and senate amendments were concurred in on the 29th of January, 1863.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Speaker House of Representatives.

A. R. BANKS,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

The above resolution passed the Senate January 27, 1863.

T. A. OSBORN,

President of the Senate.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Secretary of the Senate.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

RELATING TO

The expenditure of public money for the construction of a ship canal in the State of Illinois, and the enlargement of canals in the State of New York.

FEBRUARY 11, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS relating to the expenditure of public money for the construction of a ship canal in the State of Illinois, and the enlargement of canals in the State of New York.

Whereas large expenditures of money will be required for the payment of the current expenses of the general government and the prosecution of the war in putting down rebellion; and whereas bills have lately been introduced in the Congress of the United States contemplating the expenditures of large sums of money for the construction of a ship canal in the State of Illinois, and for the enlargement of the canals in the State of New York; and whereas the true policy of the government, in times like the present, should be to confine its expenditures strictly to its absolute necessities, and to suspend all proposed improvements and other enterprises that are not immediately necessary in the prosecution of the war: Therefore—

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Ohio, That we do hereby earnestly and solemnly protest against the proposed ship canal in the State of Illinois, and the enlargement of the canals in the State of New York, or any other expenditure of money not absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the general government, and a vigorous prosecution of the war against rebellion.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be, and are hereby, instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all their power and influence against the passage of any law looking to projects of internal improvements which are not immediately necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

Resolved, That the governor is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and repre-

sentatives in Congress, with the request that a copy of the same be laid before their respective houses.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. STANTON,
President of the Senate.

JANUARY 31, 1863.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I certify the foregoing to be correctly copied from the original roll on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the third day of February, A. D. 1863.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN FAVOR OF

A repeal of the law imposing a duty on paper.

FEBRUARY 12, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the duty on paper.

Whereas it is alleged and believed to be true that a large majority of the manufacturers of paper have entered into a combination to raise and demand an exorbitant price for paper higher than a fair and legitimate profit on its manufacture will warrant: Therefore—

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That our senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our representatives requested, to vote for the repeal of the law imposing a duty on paper.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish a copy of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

JOHN CESSNA,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. V. LAWRENCE,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the ninth day of February, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

A. G. CURTIN.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, February 10, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss :

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act of the general assembly, entitled "Joint resolution instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in

Congress to vote for the repeal of the duty on paper," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the
[L. S.] seal of the secretary's office to be affixed the day and year
above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RESOLUTION
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

ACCEPTING

The donation of lands by Congress for the endowment of an agricultural and mechanical college.

FEBRUARY 13, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, accepting the donation of lands by Congress for the endowment of an agricultural and mechanical college.

Resolved by the legislature of the State of Minnesota, That the donation of public lands by Congress to the several States and Territories by an act approved July 5, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," together with all the stipulations of said act, are assented to and accepted by this State.

CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HENRY A. SWIFT,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

JANUARY 27, 1863.

Approved.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, February 6, 1863.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

SENATE
No. 25.

RESOLUTION

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA

ADJUTANT

The donation of lands by Congress for the endowment of an agricultural and mechanical college.

January 12, 1883.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, accepting the donation of lands by Congress for the endowment of an agricultural and mechanical college.

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That the donation of public lands by Congress to the several States and Territories by an act approved July 6, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," together with all the stipulations of said act, are assented to and accepted by this State.

CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HENRY A. SWIFT,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

JANUARY 27, 1883.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
St. Paul, February 6, 1883.
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

D. BLAKELY,
Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL
OF
S. P. CASE,

IN BEHALF OF

The Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, praying the construction of a railroad from Washington city to New York.

FEBRUARY 16, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists most respectfully represent: That whereas the developed wants of the nation has clearly shown the necessity of additional railway facilities between the city of Washington and the city of New York, together with the eastern, middle, and northern States; impressed with these wants, we have submitted a bill authorizing the construction of this wanted link to consummate an additional line of railway to New York. And for the purpose of laying the facts briefly before Congress in relation to the resources upon this line of railway, together with its connexions with other railroads now constructed and leading to the seaboard, permit me to say, first, the road to be constructed would be about eighty miles to connect the city of Washington with the Reading and Columbia railway. This road would cross the Baltimore twenty or twenty-five miles north of Baltimore, and connect or cross the North Central about fifty-five miles from Washington. At Columbia we cross the Pennsylvania Central; at Reading the Philadelphia and Reading; at Allentown we connect with the Lehigh Valley railroad; and thence by the Jersey Central to New York. The distance to Columbia from New York is one hundred and sixty-five miles.

Upon this line of road the agricultural and mineral resources are unparalleled, and there are upon it (and vicinity of the road) thirty-one blast furnaces manufacturing pig iron by the use of anthracite coal, five large rail rolling mills, a number of steam forges, machine shops, and founderies, thriving cities and villages, and a densely populated country. The soil through the counties of York, Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks, and Lehigh is limestone, and in the highest state of cultivation. The people upon the line of this road are of German origin, and are truly ardent in their attachment to the Union. Everywhere frugality, cleanliness, and honest thrift is apparent. The agri-

cultural product of the counties through which this line of road runs is *unusual*.

The coal fields of Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia, and Luzerne will be opened direct to Washington, by the making of this wanted link of fifty miles to connect with the Northern Central, or eighty miles to Reading and Columbia.

This line of railway completed to Washington will intercept, cross, and connect with rising one hundred and ten million dollars of railroads now constructed in Pennsylvania. The article of coal, which enters so largely into the comforts and happiness of the people, cannot cost, delivered at Washington, more than five dollars per ton, even at a charge of two cents per ton per mile, whilst the Reading and Philadelphia roads carry it generally for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per mile. Coal now costs the citizens of Washington from \$9 to \$10 per ton, all for the want of additional competing railway facilities. The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road charge 20 cents for cartage through the city of Baltimore; \$1 60 per ton from Baltimore to Washington; and then 50 cents for the transportation from railroad at Washington to coal yards; making \$2 30 per ton for forty miles of railway transportation. The same excessive cost for lumber, agricultural and mineral products is clearly attributable to the fact that you have no competing railway.

The line of railroad now nearly finished to Columbia has two tracks of uniform width for about half the distance, with a single track all the way, stone ballast of seven inches thick under the sills, and filled up between with broken stone, and necessarily is a first-class road. We have *no drawbridges* upon the entire line. All the bridges upon the line of the road are principally stone arches, and are generally short in consequence of having no large streams to cross, except the Lehigh at Easton and the Susquehanna at Columbia; both streams are crossed by bridges. The bridge at Columbia will require some improvement, or an entire new bridge, which is now being considered by the parties interested.

Thus, having shown some of the advantages of the New York air-line railroad by way of Reading and Columbia, we proceed to enumerate some of the difficulties with which travel and trade are intercepted upon the existing route, *via* Baltimore and Philadelphia, Camden and Amboy. The personal experience of members who have been obliged to travel between the cities of New York and Washington might safely be appealed to, and with entire unanimity they would declare that a more disagreeable, annoying, and unsatisfactory line of railway, for the length and importance of it, is not to be found in the United States; from twelve to fourteen hours' time is commonly consumed, when from eight to ten ought to be sufficient. Three changes of cars are inflicted upon the majority of passengers, when no such break should be tolerated. A failure to connect with the different roads is frequently occurring, when no such break should be possible.

On roads of inferior importance such facts might be regarded as only of local and individual concern, but existing on the most vital thoroughfare in the Union, they assume the proportions of a national

wrong Not only to the discomfiture and uncertainty of connexions inflicted upon travel at *extremely high rates*, but the special taxation imposed by the States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland is unjust and oppressive. The treasuries of the States through which this road runs are filled with money almost sufficient to carry on their respective State governments. The stockholders of these monopolies not only control the government of their respective States, but have grown rich by the exclusive monopolies they have enjoyed. Has not the people of this government an unqualified right to pass over the soil of sister States to go to the political capital of the nation without taxation? Not only is the travel and trade subject to this tax, but the products of your soil are also subjected to State taxation, and a like monopoly. The mails of the government, which is a tax of millions a year on the people to transport, are subjected to the oppression of a like spirit. The Post Office Department has been unable to make reasonable contracts, but are compelled to pay such prices for services as the companies may exact.

I herewith append an exhibit of the government which shows the cost of transporting the mails to New York:

The compensation paid for transportation of the mails over the railroads between Washington city and New York is as follows, viz:

	PER ANNUM.
Route No. 3208. Washington to Baltimore, 40 miles, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, \$300 per mile, or.....	\$12, 000
Route No. 3201. Baltimore to Philadelphia, 102 miles, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, \$300 per annum, with \$6,900 per annum additional for ferry at night and accommodation for agents on night trains.....	37, 500
Route No. 2015. Philadelphia to New Brunswick, 54 miles, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, \$375 per mile, including 25 per cent on \$300 a mile for night service and a third extra trip....	20, 250
Route No 2004. New Brunswick to New York, 36 miles, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, \$375 per mile, including 25 per cent. on \$300 per mile for a third extra trip and night service..	13, 500
	83, 250
Route No. 2065. Philadelphia to New York, by steamboat and railroad, 93 miles, including branch to Trenton, 6 miles, Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.....	9, 800
Total.....	93, 050

GEO. W. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General has frequently called attention to these impositions inflicted upon the government, and admits that the government is at the mercy of these monopolies.

There are several modes proposed for the accomplishment of this reform. One is the construction of an entire new line, and to be built and used as a postal and military road for the government.

There are several objections against such an enterprise. One is its very great cost, in consequence of the numerous hills and mountain ranges which would have to be cut and tunnelled, if you approximate near a straight line. Secondly, the road in many places would not run more than ten or fifteen miles distant from the Reading and Columbia, East Pennsylvania, and Jersey Central; or north of the present road more than that distance. Thirdly, a new road, made to run parallel with the roads now completed, would not only come in conflict with roads already constructed, and necessarily renders, to a great degree, valueless the stock of existing roads, but could not be possibly sustained, as the trade and travel seeking the seaboard would cross the present constructed railways before reaching this proposed new road. Fourthly, the great cost to the government, just at this time, could not well be afforded. Fifthly, anything near a straight line between New York and Washington would in many places have to run *on piles, over drawbridges*, and be too *near the coast line to relieve the road of dangers of intervention* in case of *foreign* invasion, which is another great objection to the present line of railway. And lastly, it is never good policy for the government to enter upon a system of internal improvement, however vital to the functions of government, if the ends of government can be subserved by a judicious intervention of private enterprise.

The Senate bill No. 508 will cure all these evils. The charge as contemplated in the bill is two and one-half cents per mile for first class passengers, whilst the present rate has more than three and one-half, also a reasonable rate for government supplies, always giving the preference to government for the transportation of the troops, seamen, and munitions of war.

This line will be wholly free from any break. Cars can be run through in eight hours' time; the distance, about 250 miles, at 31 miles per hour, will require eight hours and forty minutes. A high rate of speed may be maintained the whole distance, as the gauge is uniformly four feet eight and one-half inches, whilst a portion of the competing route, viz: the Camden and Amboy, is four feet ten inches. A uniform width of road can be run at a rate of speed of 40 miles per hour; and as our road is stone balaster, with a heavy T rail, we hope to be able fully to compete with any first class roads.

Our line will be free from special tax imposed on travel by the States through which it passes. It will afford quicker and more reliable connexions between the political and financial capital of the country than any other route, and by the competition it will introduce against existing routes it will insure the prompt and effectual performance of the public service in the transportation of the United States mails.

The agricultural country traversed by the completion of this route has no parallel in the United States. The county of Lancaster, through which a part of the Reading and Columbia railroad passes, has a larger population than the whole State of Delaware.

Not only would the government but the citizens and sojourners be saving weekly many thousands of dollars now expended in the ex-

travagant prices paid for fuel and every species of marketing, but the connexions with other railroads made by the completion of this wanted link to Washington would open up the vast checkered work of railroads throughout the north, east, and west, now excluded from the city of Washington, saving the necessity of the *detentions through the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore*, at an immense saving to the travelling public.

In contemplating the vast interest of the nation, as hereinbefore set forth, we most confidently appeal to the representatives of the people to grant us the charter privileges of finishing our railway as originally contemplated, without being trammelled by parties scheming in other interest, the consummation of which will most vitally tell upon the prosperity, happiness, and security of Washington and the Union.

I have the honor to be your most humble servant, in behalf of the Reading and Columbia Railway Company,

S. P. CASE.

...and every species of manufacturing, and
the connection with other railroads made by the completion of this
needed link to Washington would open up the vast chestnut and
of railroads throughout the north, east and west, now excluded from
the city of Washington, saving the necessity of the distant travel
the city of Washington and Baltimore, as an important factor to the
traveling public, and a relief to the Government.

It is contemplating the vast interest of the nation, as before
set forth, we most confidently appeal to the representatives of the
people to grant us the charter privileges of finishing our railway as
originally contemplated, without being fettered by party schism-
ism in other interest, the construction of which will most vitally fall
upon the prosperity, happiness, and security of Washington and the
Union.

I have the honor to be your most humble servant, in behalf of the
Reading and Columbia Railway Company.

W. P. CARR.

...and every species of manufacturing, and
the connection with other railroads made by the completion of this
needed link to Washington would open up the vast chestnut and
of railroads throughout the north, east and west, now excluded from
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ism in other interest, the construction of which will most vitally fall
upon the prosperity, happiness, and security of Washington and the
Union.

LETTER

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Major Henry Wilson, Adjutant of the Department of Military Affairs and
the Adjutant General's Office, in New York City, New York,
relative to funds collected for the Spanish War.

January 11, 1917 - Wilson to Secretary of War.

War Department

Washington, D.C., January 11, 1917.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from
you, addressed to this department by Mr. Charles H. Howell, relative
to funds collected for the Spanish War, in order that through
you the statement enclosed should be sent to the War Department
and be included in the report to be made by Mr. Howell
to the War Department.

EDWIN S. STANTON

Secretary of War

Major Henry Wilson

Adjutant of the Department of Military Affairs, New York City

New York, January 11, 1917.

Sir: As the United States Senate has passed the measure for the
purpose of securing the members of the commission that organized
the Spanish War Relief Committee, it is requested that you
will have the statement enclosed sent to the War Department
and be included in the report to be made by Mr. Howell
to the War Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Yours very truly,

Major Henry Wilson

Adjutant of the Department of Military Affairs, New York City

LETTER
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TO

Hon. Henry Wilson, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, transmitting a communication from Charles H. Haswell, relative to vessels chartered for the Banks expedition.

FEBRUARY 18, 1863 —Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this department by Mr. Charles H. Haswell, relative to vessels chartered for the Banks expedition, in order that, through you, the statement enclosed therewith may, as requested by Mr. Haswell, be laid before the Senate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate.

NEW YORK, *January 28, 1863.*

SIR: As the United States Senate has under its consideration a resolution of censure upon the members of the commission that surveyed and chartered the steamers of the expedition of Major General Banks, I beg leave to submit the enclosed communication regarding them, with the request that you will be pleased to transmit it to the presiding officer of that body.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

NEW YORK, *January* 27. 1863.

SIR: In consequence of the many and repeated allegations that have been made regarding the steamers chartered by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of this city, for service under Major General N. P. Banks, declaring them to be rotten and, of a consequence, unseaworthy, and the charge of neglect of duty that has been made upon this gentleman, Commodore G. J. Van Brunt, and myself, in the charter and survey of these vessels, I ask to submit the following statement in reference to such vessels as have met with disasters and delays in the prosecution of their voyage, from actual and alleged defects of hull, machinery, &c.

1. The Jersey Blue, having been lately fitted with a new boiler, parted one of its holding-down bolts in a heavy sea, and put into Hilton Head, where, from the injury done to the steam-pipe, &c., by the boiler having been adrift, she was surveyed and declared unfit to proceed. The bolt and steam-pipe, however, were there put in repair, and she has since returned to this port, and is now ready for service.

If any of the members of the commission are to be held responsible for this rupture of a brace, it is upon myself alone that the censure should fall, as I infer that it was not required of either Mr. Vanderbilt or Commodore Van Brunt to decide upon the fitness or capacity of the vessels in such a detail as this. I discharged my duty, however, in this, as I considered, as I looked to see if the boiler was sufficiently braced. I could not discover a defect in the structure of the iron by a glance at its outside, and I trust I am not to be held responsible for not deciding upon the absolute resistance of a piece of metal by a visual examination of its exterior surface.

2. The Quincy put into Hilton Head to repair a blister in one of her furnaces—a defect common to new boilers or rolled plates, and one which is very difficult of detection until the part has been subjected to a continued heat. She was there surveyed, declared to be seaworthy, and proceeded on her voyage, arriving safely.

In this case I again, if the responsibility rests with the commission, am the party responsible; but when it is considered that the defective plate had passed through the hands of the boiler-maker, and been subjected to the inspection of the engineer of the vessel, in all its manipulations, to conform it to the furnace, I do not anticipate being held derelict of duty in not discovering an invisible defect.

3. The Niagara put into the breakwater at the Delaware, reported leaking and rotten, from whence she proceeded to Philadelphia, where she was surveyed and, as a transport, condemned.

At the time my attention was directed to this vessel as one selected for service in the expedition—the demands upon my time in the examination of some thirty other steamers, and the time involved in detailed reports of their condition, in estimating their draughts of water, light and loaded, and their capacities for troops, stores, &c.—it was wholly impracticable to give the frame of this vessel a full examination, and I relied upon the following elements for my guidance:

I had given her a critical survey in July last, since when her owner assured me he had expended some eight or more thousand dollars upon her in repairs, &c., and she had lately been fitted with a new boiler. I required a new and larger independent steam fire and bilge pump for her, which her owner provided, and she was further fitted for the service by being sponsoned fore and aft—an operation which could not have been effected if the frames of the vessel and her deck beams were rotten, as to them the sponsons are fastened.

In my communication to Commodore Van Brunt, regarding her seaworthiness, I reported as follows: "Her condition and seaworthiness in hull, engine, and boiler is fair," and "with the underwriters, her class is 5, A 2."

By the rules of my reports to the underwriters, fifth-class steamers embrace such steamers as are designed for the navigation of short sea-routes, sounds, lakes, and rivers. Hence, in reporting this vessel in the fifth class, I reported her but as fit for such service.

My conviction regarding the condition of this vessel—fully considering all that has been alleged against her here and in Philadelphia—is that her frame is essentially sound, and that the deck carlines, which were discovered to be rotten, had lately been secured with new sister carlines. In this position I am supported by a late survey of the vessel, aided by the boring of her hull and the unanimous report of all her officers, affirming that she was not only seaworthy, but that her hull proper did not leak at all in her passage hence to the breakwater.

Her sponsons, from not being provided with outlets for water, did retain that which worked into them, as it does in all sponsons running fore and aft of vessels and extending out to their guards; and it was necessary to bore through the frame of the vessel from within to reach them, and to let the water within them to pass into the hold of the vessel, thence to be pumped out.

This is the total of the actual disasters to the steamers chartered by Mr. Vanderbilt for the expedition of General Banks from defects of hull or machinery.

The steamer Thames was surveyed and chartered at Old Point, Virginia, and sailed from there; and the Merremon Sanford was run upon a coral reef in an error of navigation.

The delay in submitting this has arisen from the circumstance that I preferred to await the arrival of all the steamers at their port of destination, in order that I might include all the actual disasters in a review of them, and I am gratified in being able to advise that not a human life has been lost by a disaster or deficiency in any of the steam-vessels of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. HASWELL.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

PETITION

OF

MEMBERS OF THE BAR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

REMONSTRATING

Against the passage of the bill to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia.

FEBRUARY 19, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

The undersigned, members of the bar of the District of Columbia, respectfully represent :

That they have seen with surprise that a bill has been reported to the Senate to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia, which proposes to abolish three of said courts, namely, the circuit, district, and criminal courts of said District.

They respectfully submit that the courts which are proposed to be thus abolished have been proved by experience to be efficient and adequate for the administration of justice in this District, and that the present judges have the respect and confidence of the profession and of the community generally.

They believe that this measure is not called for by any public necessity, and that it would not be acceptable to the great mass of the people of this District.

They therefore pray your honorable bodies to reject the same.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. MARBURY.

W. REDIN.

P. R. FENDALL.

J. M. CARLISLE.

JOS. H. BRADLEY.

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON.

JOHN. C. KENNEDY.

W. J. STONE, JR.

WALTER S. COX.

J. CARTER MARBURY.

F. R. SCHMIDT.

SAM'L T. DRURY.

RICH'D H. CLARKE.

W. J. FENDALL.

RICHARD WALLACH.

JAS. AND'W WISE.

WALTER D. DAVIDGE.

R. H. LASKEY.

F. W. JONES.

CH. H. WINDER.

C. INGLE.

J. L. JOHNSON.

WM. H. PHILLIPS.

R. S. MORSELL.

R. P. JACKSON.
 JOHN E. NORRIS.
 A. LLOYD.
 WM. F. MATTINGLY.
 M. ASHFORD.
 EUGENE CARUSI.
 WM. JNO. MILLER.
 E. CHAPIN.
 SAM'L L. PHILLIPS.
 ROB. M. BEALE.
 JNO. H. McCUTCHEN.
 WM. A. WHARTON.
 GEO. H. ARMSTRONG.

SEATON MUNROE.
 JOHN CARROLL BRENT.
 DAVID A. BURR.
 R. S. DAVIS.
 J. S. WILLIAMS.
 A. THO. SMITH.
 CHAS. H. UTERMELHE.
 JOS. H. BRADLEY.
 JOHN F. ENNIS.
 WM. H. WARD.
 HUGH CAPERTON.
 NATH'L WILSON.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID COMPANY,

PRAYING

*Indemnification for the destruction of property, at Lawrence, Kansas,
May 21, 1856.*

FEBRUARY 20, 1863.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress
assembled:*

Your memorialist, in behalf of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, located in Boston, Massachusetts, respectfully represents:

That several gentlemen, who had long been aware of the severe hardships and privations unnecessarily endured by immigrants whilst journeying to, and settling and opening up to civilization, new sections of our vast regions at the west, deeming their task, at best, a sufficiently arduous one, and believing that much of the toil might be lightened, the pioneer life be made more comfortable, and the benefits and blessings of society be, in a great measure, enjoyed at once, (instead of only, if ever during their lifetime, after a long lapse of years,) by substituting organized action, having the immigrants go in parties and locate together in neighborhoods in the stead of the old course, namely: that of individuals or families, few in number, starting off and locating on claims far distant from each other, struggling single-handed, as it were, for a bare subsistence until, by the slow process of events, sparse settlements were formed. Said gentlemen decided to and did associate themselves together, early in the year 1854, with the design of practically exemplifying the correctness and feasibility of their views.

For the greater convenience of managing their affairs, after operating several months under a trusteeship, they applied to the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for a charter; and an act, drawn up by your memorialist, was passed February 21, A. D. 1855, incorporating Eli Thayer, of Worcester; Amos A. Lawrence, of Brookline; J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, and Thomas H. Webb, of Boston, their associates, successors and assigns, by the name of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, for the purpose of directing emigration westward, and aiding in providing accommoda-

tions for the emigrants after arriving at their places of destination. A copy of this act of incorporation (marked A) accompanies this memorial.

The act organizing the Territory of Kansas having been then recently passed, and the glowing descriptions given of that region beginning to attract the attention of those who were seeking new homes, the company sent thither exploring agents, whose favorable reports determined it to commence operations there. Public notice, by newspapers and pamphlets, was given of the company's intentions, the sole inducements held out to the persons thus notified being cheap fare, (obtainable by the purchase of many instead of single tickets,) first class cars, accompanying conductors, to see to their comfort, convenience, and protection from imposition on the route, the advice and aid of agents within the Territory in regard to the selection of sites, and temporary accommodations whilst thus occupied. The great aid the company contemplated furnishing was not offered to individuals as such, but to settlements in the way of erecting saw-mills, grist mills, &c., for the advantage and benefit of whole communities.

Numerous applicants presented themselves, and many hundreds went to Kansas, under the auspices of the company, directly; and the movement indirectly induced thousands from the New England, the middle, and northwestern States, to migrate also. These persons belonged chiefly to the middling class of society; were intelligent, industrious, law-abiding, liberty-loving—the “well-to-do” class, so called—both willing and able to take care of themselves and families whilst in health, but liable to suffer somewhat if overtaken by sickness, and thus prevented from getting beforehand against old age, disease, or decrepitude. These went out, therefore, to better their condition, and well have they done so, as the many thriving settlements by them built up conclusively show.

Of the company's *agents*, as evidence of the estimation in which they were held, and the faithfulness with which they discharged their onerous duties, it is sufficient to state that one of the four was elected the chief executive of the State of Kansas, that a second became, and still is, one of its United States senators, and a third is its present representative in Congress.

The first emigrant party sent out by the company left Boston in August, 1854, and a short time subsequently a second took its departure; soon after arriving in the Territory, these united and jointly commenced a settlement which was called, and has ever since been known, and is now incorporated as, the city of Lawrence.

Numerous obstacles and hindrances were used to impede the progress of these settlers by those living upon, but outside of the territorial border, who were apprehensive of the consequences which might result from the extension and prevalence of free State sentiments in that section. Immigrants continued, however, to flock in. There were no accommodations sufficiently ample for them, Kansas, at that early period, being destitute of “houses of entertainment.” Representations of the want in this particular being made to the company by its agents, and solicitations being forwarded, that the need might

be supplied, the company was at length induced to erect in Lawrence, at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000,) a hotel known as the Free State Hotel, and sometimes as the Eldridge House. This was a commodious, substantially built stone structure, in dimensions fifty by seventy feet, three stories high, and a basement. It was fitted and furnished in superior style, the furniture and equipments being of a character corresponding to those of some of the best eastern hotels. Attached to it were stables and other conveniences. In a word, it was pronounced by good judges the best hotel west of St. Louis. This was completed in May, 1856.

In the meanwhile, the enmity against the settlers, and more especially those resident at Lawrence, as well as threats to destroy the hotel and printing presses, were alarmingly upon the increase; so much so that the citizens, by delegation and otherwise, appealed, though, as will appear, in vain, to the governor and other United States officers for protection of themselves and property.

On the 21st of May, 1856, the Free State Hotel was thrown open to the public; on which occasion, among other prominent individuals, United States Marshal Donaldson, and Sheriff Jones, of Douglas county, were there entertained. Early in the forenoon suspicious movements of a large number of men, gathered on a hill in the rear of Lawrence, attracted attention and excited alarm. They were accoutered as artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and bore many significant banners, among which was a red one with the motto, "southern rights." Early in the afternoon, this crowd, numbering eventually seven or eight hundred, marched into town, under the leadership of Sheriff Jones, and took position in front of the hotel. Jones summoned before him the chairman of the town's committee of safety, whose office was in the building, and demanded a surrender of all the arms, ammunition, &c. Upon being asked by what authority he made the demand, he replied, as *sheriff of the county and United States deputy marshal*. All of that description of *public* property was thereupon given up, he *officially* receipting for the same. Immediately after, the sheriff and acting marshal announced that at five o'clock p. m. the hotel would be destroyed. Efforts were made, but unavailing, to dissuade him from his lawless design. At the time indicated he issued his orders, and the work of demolition commenced, and was maliciously and unintermittingly followed up until completed, Jones all the while exciting and urging on his "posse" by deed and inflammatory speech. Conspicuous among his confederates, and most riotous in conduct, was David R. Atchison, who once occupied the responsible position of the Vice-President of the United States.

For this wanton and unjustifiable destruction of property, under color of law, though in defiance of the laws and Constitution, executed, too, by an official who had solemnly sworn faithfully to enforce the one and support the other, your memorialist respectfully asks indemnification, in behalf of said New England Emigrant Aid Company, by an appropriation for its benefit of twenty-five thousand dollars, being the amount expended on the hotel.

In confirmation of the statements herein set forth, attention is requested to the accompanying documents and affidavits.

All of which is respectfully submitted by Thomas H. Webb, late secretary and at present agent in behalf of the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

A.

Certified copy of the New England Emigrant Aid Company's charter.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

AN ACT to incorporate the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* as follows: Eli Thayer, Amos A. Lawrence, John M. S. Williams, and Thomas H. Webb, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, for the purpose of directing emigration westward, and aiding in providing accommodations for the emigrants after arriving at their places of destination; and for these purposes they have all the powers and privileges, and are subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the revised statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one million of dollars; said capital stock may be invested in real and personal estate: *Provided*, The said corporation shall not hold real estate in this commonwealth to an amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February* 16, 1855.

Passed to be enacted.

DANIEL C. EDDY, *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, *February* 17, 1855.

Passed to be enacted.

HENRY W. BENCHLEY, *President*.

FEBRUARY 21, 1855.

Approved.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOSTON, *February* 12, 1863.

A true copy of the original act.

Attest:

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

B.

Supplementary paper elucidatory and in confirmation of the declarations contained in the memorial for indemnity to the New England Emigrant Aid Company for the loss sustained by the destruction of the Free State Hotel in Lawrence, Kansas, May 21, A. D. 1856.

Most of the statements herein contained consist of extracts from, or are substantiated by references to, two important and highly valuable documents, which embrace a vast amount of reliable material relative to scenes witnessed, and incidents which occurred in the early territorial times of Kansas. The first of these is the "Report of the special committee appointed to investigate the troubles in the Territory of Kansas," which was made to the United States House of Representatives by the chairman, the Hon. William A. Howard, July 2, 1856, and which constitutes vol. 2, (pp. 1188) of Reports of Committees, 1st and 2d sessions, 34th Congress, 1855'-56. This will be referred to, when cited, by the initials (K. A.) of its running title, "Kansas Affairs."

The second is the "Report of the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Kansas, asking Congress for an appropriation to indemnify certain citizens of that Territory for the loss of property," &c. &c., which report was made to the House of Representatives by the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Tappan, March 2, 1861, and which constitutes vol. 3, part 1, (pp. 892,) of Reports of Committees, 2d session, 36th Congress, 1860-'61. This will be referred to, when cited, by the initials (K. C.) of its running title, "Kansas Claims."

All of the troubles by which Kansas was harassed during its territorial existence grew out of the efforts made to introduce and maintain slavery there ; to accomplish this object, "every movement, of whatever character, which tended to establish free institutions," was violently opposed ; regardless of the injustice or illegality of the means resorted to for the purpose, "leading citizens of Missouri, immediately after the passage of the organic law, entered the Territory, held squatter meetings," passed series of resolutions inimical to free-State men and principles, and then returned whence they came ; showing they neither were, nor intended to become citizens of Kansas. The following are specimens of their resolutions, viz :

"*Resolved*, That we will afford protection to no abolitionist* as a settler in this Territory."

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the institution of slavery as already existing in this Territory, and advise slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible.

Auxiliary meetings were held in several counties of Missouri, at which exciting speeches were made, and corresponding resolutions passed." "Every movement, of whatever character, which tended to establish free institutions, was regarded as an interference with their (the slavery advocates) rights." This, too, although previously to the proposal to repeal the Missouri compromise, the people who inhabited the portion of Missouri above alluded to, "appeared indifferent to the prohibition of slavery in the Territory, and neither asked nor desired its repeal." But the immediate consequence of the repeal "was to substitute the resolves of squatter meetings, composed almost exclusively of citizens of a single State, for the deliberate

*Every person from New England was, ipso facto, pronounced and denounced as an abolitionist, using the term, in what was then considered at the west, its most ignominious sense, as a representative of ultra Garrisonianism.

action of Congress acquiesced in for thirty-five years." "This unlawful interference," says the special committee of the 34th Congress, "has been continued in every important event in the history of the Territory (of Kansas;) *every* election has been controlled, not by the actual settlers, but by the citizens of Missouri; and, as a consequence, every officer in the Territory, from constable to legislators, except those appointed by the President, owe their positions to non-resident voters. None have been elected by the settlers; and your committee have been unable to find that any political power whatever, however unimportant, has been exercised by the people of the Territory."—(K. A., pp. 2 and 3.)

In the fall of 1854 emigration began to set in from the New England States, as well as from the middle and northwestern States. These went forth under no partisan organization, and subject to the direction or control of no political or religious combination; so far as at all banded, they were so voluntarily for mutual benefit, and that they might the earlier and the more surely enjoy the social, the moral, the educational advantages, and the community comforts and benefits of the homes in which they were nurtured, and from which, good citizens, they had departed, in the hope of peaceably being allowed to improve the worldly condition of themselves and families.

The company, under whose auspices many of the immigrants to Kansas went there, known as the Massachusetts, and afterwards as the New England Emigrant Aid Company, was confined to no class, sect, nor party; its stock was in the market, open to all; and not only was no refusal to a single application made, but prominent individuals of the great political parties were earnestly solicited to become stockholders, that the public might rest the better assured that this was no partisan movement. No pledge was demanded from the "outgoers" as to what they should or should not, might or might not, do after their arrival in the Territory; and had there been, it would have been, and justly, hurled back in scorn, as these were honest, industrious, intelligent people, and not, as was grossly and falsely charged by the pro-slavery borderers, "paupers" and "jail-birds." The originators and managers of the company were prompted in their actions, not by selfish motives, but by a pure spirit of philanthropy.

The knowledge of the migrating intentions of these peaceable, law-abiding citizens from the north aroused, and their actual advent still further increased the ire, and called forth the objurgations and most vituperative abuse of the pro-slavery residents in the border counties of Missouri, who held public meetings and private cabals, at which they decided to pursue, in violation of all equity and law, the most extreme measures—to drive out of the Territory, of which they themselves were not inhabitants, those from the free States already located therein, and to deter, if possible, from so doing those who had it in contemplation.

At an early period, and "before any election was or could be held in the Territory, a secret political society was formed in the State of Missouri, known by different names, such as "Social Band," "Friends' Society," "Blue Lodge," "The Sons of the South." Its members were bound together by secret oaths, and they had pass-words, signs, and grips, by which they were known to each other; the different lodges were connected together by an effective organization. It embraced great numbers of the citizens of Missouri, and was extended into the other slave States and into the Territory. Its avowed purpose was, not only to extend slavery into Kansas, but also into other Territories of the United States, and to form a union of all the friends of that institution. Its plan of operating was to organize and send men to vote at the elections in the Territory, to collect money to pay their expenses, and, if necessary, to protect them in voting. This dangerous society was controlled by men who avowed their purpose to extend

slavery into the Territory at all hazards, and was altogether the most effective instrument in organizing the subsequent armed invasions and forays. In its lodges, in Missouri, the affairs of Kansas were discussed. The forces necessary to control the elections was divided into bands, and leaders selected. Means were collected, and signs and badges agreed upon. While the great body of the actual settlers of the Territory were relying upon the rights secured to them by the organic law, and had formed no organization or combination whatever, even of a party character, this conspiracy against their rights was gathering strength in a neighboring State, and would have been sufficient at their first election to have overpowered them, even if they had been united to a man.—(K. A., p. 3.)

In such a condition of affairs, those entertaining free-State sentiments and favoring free-State principles could not expect, and did not receive, protection from the civil authorities; in proof of which, abundant evidence may be found among the mass of testimony taken by the congressional investigating committee, and printed with their report, which is referred to at the commencement of this statement, and much additional evidence to the same point may be found in the other congressional report referred to at the same time.

At one of many meetings held during the Kansas reign of terror Judge Lecompte took an active part in fomenting difficulties. "Thus the head of the (territorial) judiciary not only assisted at a public and bitterly partisan meeting, whose direct tendency was to produce violence and disorder, but, before any law is passed in the Territory, he prejudices the character of the domestic institutions, which the people of the Territory were, by their organic law, left perfectly free to form and regulate in their own way."—(K. A., pp. 41 and 42.)

"At this meeting resolutions were unanimously passed looking to unlawful violence, and grossly intolerant in their character. The right of free speech upon the subject of slavery was characterized as a disturbance of the peace and quiet of the community, and as circulating incendiary sentiments. They say to the peculiar friends of northern fanatics, Go home, and vent your spleen where you may find sympathy."—(K. A., p. 41.)

"A committee of vigilance was appointed to observe and report all such persons as shall, by the expression of abolition sentiments, produce disturbance to the quiet of the citizens, or danger to their domestic relations; and all such persons so offending shall be notified and made to leave the Territory."—(K. A., p. 41.)

Other charges brought against the men from the free-States were, that they were imported into the Territory in large numbers by the New England Emigrant Aid Society, of Boston, "merely for the purpose of controlling the elections; that they came without women, children, or baggage, went into the Territory, voted, and returned again; that men were hired in the eastern and northern States, or induced to go into the Territory solely to vote, and not to settle, and by so doing to make it a free State; that the governor of the Territory purposely postponed the day of election to allow this emigration to arrive, and notified the Emigrant Aid Society, and persons in the eastern States, of the day of election before he gave notice to the people of Missouri and the Territory."

The investigating committee say "that these charges were industriously circulated; that grossly exaggerated statements were made in regard to them; that the newspaper press, and leading men in public meetings in western Missouri (aided in one case by a chaplain of the United States army) gave currency and credit to them, and induced many well-meaning citizens of Missouri to march into the Territory to meet and repel the al-

leged eastern paupers and abolitionists, is fully proven by many witnesses, but neither of these charges is sustained by the proof."—(K. A., p. 37.)

"Their (the emigrants) purposes, as far as your committee can ascertain, were lawful, and contributed to supply those wants most experienced in the settlement of a new country."

"This company of peaceful emigrants, moving with their household goods, was distorted into an invading horde of pauper abolitionists, who were, with others of a similar character, to control the domestic institutions of the Territory, and then overturn those of a neighboring State."—(K. A., pp. 38 and 39.)

"Your committee are satisfied that these charges were made the mere pretexts to induce an armed invasion into the Territory, as a means to control the election, and establish slavery there. The real purpose is avowed and illustrated by the testimony and conduct of Colonel John Scott, of St. Joseph, Missouri." On the day previous to the election held November 29, 1854, he deposes: "I settled up my board at my boarding-house in St. Joseph, Missouri, and went over into the Territory and took boarding with Mr. Bryant, near whose house the polls were held the next day, for one month, so that I might have it in my power, by merely determining to do so, to become a resident of the Territory on the day of election. When my name was proposed as a judge of election, objections were made by two persons only. I then publicly informed those present that I had a claim in the Territory; that I had taken board in the Territory for a month, and that I could at any moment become an actual resident and legal voter in the Territory, and that I would do so if I concluded at any time during the day that my vote would be necessary to carry that (the Burr-oak) precinct in favor of the pro-slavery candidate for delegate to Congress. I did not consider it necessary in the course of the day to become a resident of the Territory for the purpose mentioned."—(K. A., p. 40.)

Thus it will be seen that a great variety of disreputable, unjust, underhanded, and unlawful means were employed to oppress, overpower, and eject from the Territory those who hailed from the free States. But the hardy pioneers proved no degenerate descendants from a noble ancestry; they knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain. Their numbers augmented rapidly under oppression, and Lawrence, whither they at first naturally tended, increased in size and importance; consequently, Lawrence became, and continued throughout the "troublesome times," the place upon which a large share of malice was concentrated.

The committee, speaking of one of the armed forays from Missouri, say "the chief hostility of this military foray was against the town of Lawrence; and this was especially the case with the officers of the law. Your committee can see in the testimony no reason, excuse, or palliation for this feeling. It is obvious that the only cause of this hostility is the known desire of the citizens of Lawrence to make Kansas a free State, and their repugnance to laws imposed upon them by non-residents."—(K. A., p. 61.)

J. M. Winchell, in his testimony before the committee, swears that on his way to Lawrence he saw numbers of men who "were armed, and stated they were residents of Missouri, and were going out to assist in the extermination of Lawrence. Some said that the people of Lawrence would have a few hours given them to send away their women and children before the destruction of their place. Colonel Boone, of Missouri, expressed deep regret at the course matters seemed to be taking, and stated, also, that these men were almost uncontrollable, and desired to destroy the town and everybody in it, and compared them to a pack of hyenas. Sheriff Jones appeared to be very much excited because a patrol, as he entered the town, rode with him into it. He swore he would go in and out of Lawrence whenever

he chose without any escort. (This was at a time when no free State man was allowed to go about in the Territory without a pass from Jones, or some prominent pro-slavery associate.) I saw a prisoner whom the guards were taking to camp. He was in the hands of men who, the sentries told me, were a part of the forces. He struggled violently, and one of them said to him, 'God damn your abolition heart.' The last I saw of him he was being dragged along by two of them. It was not alleged, as I heard, that he had committed any offence. When I was at the camp at Wakarusa, on my remonstrating with Sheriff Jones on the arrests of persons without any offence being alleged against them, he admitted that General Pomeroy had been arrested without anything being charged against him at all."—(K. A., pp. 1087–1091.)

James S. Legate testified and swore: "I asked him (Sheriff Jones) how many men he had, in all, with him. He said he had about 1,800 men. I then told him he must have had 1,400 or 1,500 from Missouri. He said he did have that number, and could have obtained more. I then asked him what he intended to do with that number of men as a posse? He said he intended to take this damned town (Lawrence) and blot it out. I reminded him of the improbability of the force he had being able to do that. He said the town had been looked at by many different individuals from the camp, and they were confident they could have taken it in twelve hours. I told him that if we got into a war here at that time it would probably involve the whole Union. He replied he did not care what it involved, but that the laws passed by the territorial legislature [should be enforced]."—(K. A., p. 1095.)

Dr. G. A. Cutler testifies and swears: "While I was lying, a prisoner, in the camp at Lecompton, R. S. Kelly, a virulent and active pro-slaveryite, a partner of Dr. Stringfellow in the 'Squatter Sovereign' paper, the vilest, most inflammatory, and unprincipled sheet issued during the whole period of the difficulties, and was one of the chief means of intensifying the hate against those who professed free-State principles, and stimulated resort to extreme measures to extirpate them—this R. S. Kelly rode up before the tent I was lying in and said: 'I want blood; I am blood-thirsty; I want to take this God-damned abolitionist out and hang him.'"—(K. A., p. 1111.)

William Phillips testified and swore: "I went down to the Wakarusa camp. I spoke to one or two, and asked them where they came from. Two said they came from Missouri. I heard several that day make threats of coming up to destroy the town of Lawrence. I spoke to some men in two ox-teams, and they told me they came from beyond Lexington, Missouri, and that they were going up to the camp, and they intended to take Lawrence. One of them said they were going to burn it, and drive out the abolitionists. One of them told me most of their neighbors were coming up, and that 2,000 men were coming up from that part of Missouri. I spoke to another party; they told me they were from Clay county, Missouri. They said they had been at the Shawnee mission, as they came up, and Governor Shannon had enrolled them. In argument with him, (Sheriff Jones,) he said he was with this party, and that they wanted and meant to fight. I urged that a war might involve the whole Union. He said, 'damn the Union.'—(K. A., p. 1112.) I went to the house of Mr. Milton McGhee. Said he, 'I am a border ruffian, and am not ashamed of it.' I reasoned with him. He said by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill there was a fair trade—that the south would get Kansas, and the north Nebraska, and the damned Emigrant Aid Society meant to swindle them out of it. He said the men of Missouri would wade knee-deep in blood before Kansas should be a free State. I heard the party talk of going up the next day to the siege at Lawrence. They said the battle was to be the day after the next, and they wanted to be up in time.

I also heard them plot to lynch General Pomeroy, who, they said, was at the American Hotel in Kansas city. The only point of difficulty was, whether they would have time to do that and go up to Lawrence."—(K. A., p. 1114.)

The American Hotel, at Kansas City, Missouri, above referred to, was owned by the New England Emigrant Aid Company. It had been purchased under advisement, this city being the point of disembarkation for the immigrants bound to the Territory, and it being necessary that there should be some public house where they would be sure of temporary accommodations and fair treatment. This building was therefore looked upon with an evil eye by the Missourians. J. M. Winchell testifies before the committee that there were uttered "threats against the American Hotel, in Kansas City, as being obnoxious in the same way as was the city of Lawrence. Threats were made that it would be destroyed, and much anxiety was felt by its inmates, of which I was one, and the citizens generally. I understood the ground of hostility to the hotel to be that it was kept for the convenience of northern emigration to Kansas Territory. That, so far as I know, was the exclusive ground of hostility to the hotel."—(K. A., p. 1092.)

The Free-State Hotel, at Lawrence, Kansas, was, for the same reason, equally offensive to the advocates of slavery, and frequently during the course of its being erected many imprecations were uttered, and menaces, in no measured terms, thrown out that it should be destroyed.

A few months previous to its destruction, Governor Shannon, alarmed at the threatening aspect of the times, called a convention of officers in consultation. It broke up, however, without the accomplishment of anything. "Some would hear of nothing less than the destruction of Lawrence and its fortifications; the demolition of its printing presses, and the unconditional surrender of the arms of its citizens."—(K. C., p. 24.)

The governor, in a letter to the President, bearing date December 11, 1855, says: "I gave them (the citizens of Lawrence) every assurance in my power that they should be protected in all their rights, and defended against all unlawful aggressions."—(K. C., p. 26.)

On the 5th of May, A. D. 1856, about the time of the completion of the hotel, Judge Lecompte, a personage already referred to, delivered a strongly marked, prejudiced charge to the grand jury of Douglas county, within which Lawrence is situated. In the course of it, he said:

"This Territory was organized by an act of Congress, and, so far, its authority is from the United States. It has a legislature elected in pursuance of that organic act. This legislature being an instrument of Congress, by which it governs the Territory, has passed laws. These laws, therefore, are of United States authority and making; and all that resist these laws resist the power and authority of the United States, and are, therefore, guilty of high treason. Now, gentlemen, if you find that any persons *have* resisted these laws, then must you, under your oath, find bills against such persons for high treason. If you find no such resistance has been made, but that combinations have been formed for the purpose of resisting them, and individuals of influence and notoriety have been aiding and abetting in such combinations, then must you still find bills for constructive treason; the blow need not be struck, but only the *intention* be made evident."—(K. C., p. 27.)

The grand jury, in consequence, presented the Herald of Freedom and the Kansas Free State, newspapers published in Lawrence, as nuisances, and recommended their abatement. They add "that we are satisfied that the building known as the 'Free-State Hotel,' in Lawrence, has been constructed with the view to military occupation and defence, (a singular reason for making a presentment,) regularly parapetted and port-holed for the use of cannon and small arms, and could have only been designed as a strong-

hold resistance to law, thereby endangering the public safety, and encouraging rebellion and sedition in this country, and respectfully recommend that steps be taken whereby the nuisance may be removed. Signed, Owen C. Stewart, foreman."—(K. C., p. 28.)

A committee of the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, in their memorial to the President of the United States, dated May 22, A. D., 1856, comment at some length on the course and conduct of the marshal at this juncture, (K. C., p. 29, *et seq*)

At this time there were in the territory many hundreds of men who had entered it in organized companies from southern States, actuated by an avowed political purpose, and proclaiming a deadly hostility to the town of Lawrence. These men were immediately enrolled in the marshal's posse, and supplied by the governor with arms belonging to the United States, and intended for the territorial militia. This posse of the marshal was further increased by accessions from the neighboring State of Missouri, and supplied from the same source with several pieces of artillery. Camps were formed at different points along the highways and on the Kansas river, and peaceful travellers subjected to detention, robbery, and insult. Men were stopped in the streets and on the open prairie, and bidden to stand and deliver their purses at the peril of their lives ; cattle, provisions, arms, and other property, were taken wherever found, without consent of the owners ; men were choked from their horses, which were seized by the marauders, and houses were broken open and pillaged of their contents. Resistance to these outrages was followed by further violence, and in some cases by the most wanton and brutal sacrifice of life. The passage of the United States mail was frequently interrupted, and examinations made in defiance of law.

In the border counties of Missouri citizens of Lawrence were seized without warrant, conveyed to the various camps, and there subjected to detention and unlawful trial, accompanied by threats of immediate death.—(K. C., pp. 29 and 30.)

Evidence thus daily strengthened that Lawrence was a doomed city. Hoping, however, against hope, the citizens held a public meeting, and instructed a committee to advise the governor, as they did by letter, that they "have the most reliable information of the organization of guerilla bands, who threaten the destruction of our town and its citizens," and "to call upon him, in the name of the people of Lawrence, for protection against such bands by the United States troops at his disposal." The governor replied: "There is no force around or approaching Lawrence except the legally-constituted posse of the United States marshal and sheriff of Douglas county. I shall in no way interfere with either of these officers in the discharge of their official duties. If the citizens of Lawrence submit themselves to the territorial laws, and aid and assist the marshals and sheriff in the execution of process in their hands, as all good citizens are bound to do when called on, they, or all such, will entitle themselves to the protection of the law. But, so long as they keep up a military or armed organization to resist the territorial laws, and the officers charged with their execution, I shall not interpose to save them from the legitimate consequences of their illegal acts.—(K. C., p. 31.) The above charges were, by the citizens in public meeting assembled, May 13, 1856, pronounced untrue.

The laws here alluded to by Governor Shannon, and also referred to by Judge Lecompte in his charge to the grand jury, are thus characterized by the congressional investigating committee ; speaking of the general assembly who enacted them, they say :

"Your committee do not regard their enactments as valid laws. A legislature thus imposed upon a people, cannot effect their political rights. Such an attempt, if successful, is virtually an overthrow of the organic law, and

reduces the people of the Territory to the condition of vassals to a neighboring state."—(K. A., p. 42.) This committee, in another portion of their report, remark: "This invasion is the first and only one, in the history of our government, by which an organized force from one State has elected a legislature for another State or Territory, and as such it should have been resisted by the whole executive power of the national government. It is not to be tolerated that a legislative body thus selected should assume or exercise any legislative functions, and their enactments should be regarded as null and void. Nor should the question of its legal existence as a legislative body be determined by itself, as that would be allowing the criminal to judge of his own crime."—(K. A., p. 35.)

Any one who will glance at the massive bulk of laws enacted, and bear in mind the limited period of the session, and the local and special business transacted, will see the utter impossibility of these general laws having been concocted, digested, deliberately discussed, regularly passed each its several readings, and duly enacted; time would not allow of it. The truth is, they were taken in mass, *verbatim et literatim*, from the Missouri code, and put upon their passage so hastily that the necessity of any alteration of phraseology escaped attention, until near the close of the session, when it was found necessary, in order to escape the dilemma, to pass specific acts to define the meaning of certain words and phrases; *e. g.*, that where the word "State" occurred, *Territory* was meant; that the phrase "county court" shall be construed to mean, according to the circumstances, either "the board of commissioners transacting county business, or the probate courts."

The congressional committee further say: "By the terms of these laws the people have no control whatever over either the legislative, the executive, or the judicial departments of the territorial government, until a time, before which, by the natural progress of population, the territorial government will be superseded by a State government. Any man of proper age, who was in the Territory on the day of election, and who had paid one dollar as a tax to the sheriff, could vote as an '*inhabitant*,' although he had breakfasted in Missouri, and intended to return there for supper." "The slave code, and every provision relating to slaves, are of a character intolerant and unusual, even for that class of legislation." Every candidate for the legislature, every territorial officer, elected or appointed, every attorney admitted to practice in the courts, every judge of election, and every *voter* challenged, was required to swear to support the fugitive slave law, and this, too, although by the "organic act," *all voters*, otherwise qualified, were authorized to vote, even if they would not take the oath above-mentioned. "There can be no doubt that these unusual and unconstitutional provisions were inserted to prevent a full and fair expression of the popular will in the election of members of the house, or to control it by non-residents."—(K. A., pp. 43 and 44.)

Such were the character and some of the provisions of the laws, for an expression of opinion adverse to which, not for a resistance thereto, the governor refused protection to citizens pleading for it, and a reckless rabble threatened to lay waste their property and to sacrifice their lives.

"The character and conduct of the men appointed to hold office in the Territory contributed very much to produce the events which followed. Thus, Samuel J. Jones was appointed sheriff of the county of Douglas; he had made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the settlers by his conduct previously.—(K. A., p. 44.)

The long-threatened invasion having become more fully developed, another public meeting assembled at Lawrence, at which G. W. Dietzler, now so valiantly fighting for the salvation of the Union, presided, and a

letter, bearing date May 14, 1856, was addressed to the United States marshal, Donelson, advising him "that large bodies of armed men, in pursuance of your proclamation, have assembled in the vicinity of Lawrence," and that they openly declare their intention is to destroy the town, and drive off the citizens. They "ask protection of the constituted authorities of the government," declaring themselves "to be order-loving and law-abiding citizens, and only await an opportunity to testify their fidelity to the laws of the country, the Constitution, and the Union" They respectfully inquire "the demands against them," and declare their "readiness to co-operate" "for the maintenance of the peace, order, and quiet of the community."—(K. C., p. 32.)

To this a very derisive and insulting reply is made by the marshal on the following day.—(Vide K. C., p. 32, *at seq.*) Although the signers were some of the earliest settlers, he says, "from your professed ignorance of the demands against you, I must conclude you are strangers, and not citizens of Lawrence, or of recent date, or been absent for some time." "Your declaration that you 'will truthfully and earnestly offer no opposition now, nor at any future time, to the execution of any legal process', &c., is, indeed, difficult to understand. May I ask, gentlemen, what has produced this wonderful change in the minds of the people of Lawrence? Have their eyes been suddenly opened, so that they are now able to see that there are laws in force in Kansas Territory which should be obeyed? Or it may possibly be, that you now, as heretofore, expect to screen yourselves behind the word 'legal,' so significantly used by you. Surely you must be strangers at Lawrence! After reiterating oft-refuted charges, he closes with the declaration that "all persons in Kansas Territory, without regard to location, who honestly submit to the constituted authorities, will ever find me ready to aid in protecting them; and all who seek to resist the laws of the land and turn traitors to their country will find me aiding in enforcing the laws, if not as an officer, as a citizen."

The armed force still increasing and becoming more minatory in its action, another letter was, on the 17th of May, addressed to the marshal, by a committee of the citizens, calling his attention to the depredations being daily committed in the vicinity of Lawrence, and to Governor Shannon's statement "that there are no armed forces in the vicinity but the regularly-constituted militia of the Territory," and asking him if he recognized them as his posse and felt responsible for their acts; if not, expressing a hope and trust that he would prevent a repetition of their acts.—(K. C., pp. 34 and 35.)

To this no response was ever made. The same day the Messrs. Eldridge, lessees of the hotel, sent an application to the governor to protect it "against the destruction threatened by the mob in the marshal's posse." A verbal reply was sent by the governor, "expressing regret that the proprietors had taken possession, and giving some encouragement for its protection." On the subsequent day the lessees had a personal interview with the governor and marshal, both of whom "seemed disposed to accord the protection needful."

As a further evidence of the peaceful disposition of the citizens, a communication was, at this interview, presented to the officials, setting forth that, "having learned that your reason for assembling so large a force in the vicinity of our town to act as a posse in the enforcement of the laws rests upon the supposition that we are armed against the laws, we would say we hold our arms only for our own individual defence against violence, and not against the laws or the officers in the execution of the same; therefore, having no further use for them when our protection is otherwise secured, we propose to deliver our arms to Col. Sumner, so soon as he shall quarter in our town a body of troops sufficient for our protection, to be retained by

him as long as such force shall remain among us.”—(K. C., p. 35.) This seemed satisfactory, and the marshal gave positive assurance of “protection to the property of the citizens.” But it was added “that a portion of the posse was clamorous for the destruction of the hotel and the printing offices.” To afford time to consult the captains, the Messrs. Eldridge were invited to renew the interview on the succeeding day. At the renewal it was announced that the posse would not be satisfied without “some destruction of private property,” and that the determination was so strong the marshal would not be able to resist it. The aid of the citizens, if furnished with weapons, was proffered and pledged the marshal. He declined it upon the plea of a deficiency of arms. “One of the captains, Titus, of Florida,” a member of the lawless Cuban expedition, and more recently an Arizona secessionist, “declared boldly that the printing presses must be destroyed to satisfy the boys from South Carolina.” But promises to protect the hotel were again made; and the marshal gave his pledge that “if no resistance were offered, he would enter the town with a small posse of unarmed men, and that the remainder should not be admitted. He also further promised not to dismiss them in the vicinity of the town.”—(K. C., p. 36.)

Notwithstanding the repeated promises made, having some misgivings as to the future, the Messrs. Eldridge again sought the timely interference of the governor. He, however, resisted all importunities, and abruptly left the room under much excitement.

On the 20th of May “Deputy Marshal W. P. Train, from Calhoun, Ga., visited the town, and in conversation with a citizen expressed the belief that the printing presses would be destroyed, but that the Eldridge House (or Free State Hotel) would be spared”—(K. C., p. 37.)

On the 21st of May, the day of destruction, Train again entered town with a small posse, which, on summons at the Eldridge House, was promptly increased by the addition of the proprietors and other citizens. As but two arrests were made, the presumption is that the movement was planned under the expectation that the citizens would disregard the summons, the marshal thereby become absolved from his pledge, and the way thus opened for the consummation of the projected iniquitous proceedings. If so, it proved a signal failure.

On the morning of the eventful day the crowd, gathered on the hill in the rear of Lawrence, first displayed a white flag, “which soon gave place to a red one. This emblem would have incited the citizens to resistance but for the known fact that the force was commanded by a United States officer, (whose pledge of protection had been given,) and armed with national weapons.”—(K. C., p. 37.)

In the course of the day the marshal’s posse returned to camp. Whereupon Colonel Topliff, of Lawrence, repaired thither to deliver to the marshal a communication signed by the Committee of Public Safety, at the head of which committee was General (now United States Senator) Samuel C. Pomeroy, who, with his seven associates, still remain, true to the Union, in council or in the field, whilst a large proportion of the inimical leaders long since joined the forces of rebeldom, and are now, as they were then, warring against the Constitution and the laws of the country.

In this communication they set forth: “We represent citizens of the United States and of Kansas who acknowledge the constituted authorities of the government; we make no resistance to the execution of the laws, national or territorial, and we ask protection of the government, and claim it as law-abiding American citizens. For the private property already taken by your posse we ask indemnification, and what remains to us and our citizens we throw upon you for protection, trusting that, under the flag of our

Union, and within the folds of the constitution, we may obtain safety.”—(K. C., p. 37.)

This effort to appease an implacable enemy was as nugatory as the various preceding ones. At three o'clock p. m., Sheriff and Acting Deputy Marshal Samuel J. Jones entered the town at the head of a large body of armed men, and took position in front of the hotel, and in the name of the law demanded of and received from the Committee of Safety a surrender of the rifle and cannon, which having been obtained and receipted for officially, he announced that the hotel and printing offices must be destroyed. The so-called posse continued to pour into Lawrence, bearing numerous flags, conspicuous among which were these, viz: one marked “South Carolina;” another having the motto “Superiority of the white race;” one bore the stripes of the national flag, a tiger being substituted in the place of the Union; another had alternate black and white stripes. The hotel was entered, the red flag was hoisted upon its roof, and the occupants were warned to leave by Jones, who, at a quarter past three, declared it should be demolished at five o'clock p. m. At the appointed hour the nefarious work of demolition commenced, under the immediate supervision of Jones, by his posse, consisting of Missourians, Carolinians, Georgians, and Alabamians, who were mostly armed with Mississippi rifles and bayonets belonging to the United States, and revolvers and bowie-knives. Efforts were first made to batter down the structure by balls discharged from cannon placed opposite its front, and David R. Atchison has the discredit of having aimed the first shot. This course proving unavailing, an attempt was made to blow it up, but with no better success, so substantially and workmanlike was it built. Jones then ordered the interior to be set on fire, and whilst the flames were raging, Jones exultingly exclaimed: “This is the happiest hour of my life.” When the final doom of the hotel and printing offices was pronounced, it was said by the officials to be by order of the government, as the grand jury of Douglas county had directed them to be removed as nuisances. The only charge against the hotel was its ownership by the New England Emigrant Aid Company. The hotel having been burnt, the mob commenced an indiscriminate plunder and destruction of the contents of houses and stores, and even robbed women of their clothing and offered insults to their persons. The havoc continued until night set in, and the loss thus inflicted upon the inhabitants was estimated at \$150,000.

Marshal Donelson, though not present at the scene, was evidently, and is, in the eyes of the law, guilty as an accomplice. He aided and abetted, among other ways, by notifying the posse that he had “got through with them, but that Sheriff Jones had some processes to serve, and that they would hold themselves in readiness to go with him.”—(Phillips's Conquest of Kansas, p. 292, Boston, 1856.)

“To evade the pledge given by the marshal that he would not let his posse enter Lawrence, they were disbanded by him after the arrests were made, and enrolled as a sheriff's posse by Jones. The next day they were again enrolled as the posse of the marshal.”—(K. C., p. 39.)

The investigating committee of 1856, who were in Kansas at the time of the destruction of the hotel, and who, indeed, a short time previously, held their official meetings in it, make the following statement as to the lawlessness that bore sway, and as to the character of Sheriff Jones:

Speaking of the first Lawrence invasion, they say: “Among the many acts of lawless violence which it has been the duty of your committee to investigate, this invasion of Lawrence is the most defenceless. A comparison of the facts proven, with the official statements of the officers of government, will show how groundless were the pretexts which gave rise to it. A community in which no crime had been committed by any of its members,

against none had a warrant been issued or a complaint made, who had resisted no process in the hands of a real or pretended officer, was threatened with destruction in the name of law and order, and that, too, by men who marched from a neighboring State, with arms obtained by force, and who, at every stage of their progress, violated many laws, and among others, the Constitution of the United States." [Article 4 of the amendments.]—(K. A., p. 62.) "The chief guilt must rest on Samuel J. Jones. His character is illustrated by his language at Lecompton. He said Majors Clark and Burns both claimed the credit of killing that damned abolitionist, [Thomas Barber, a highly esteemed citizen, who was murdered in cold blood on the highway, whilst peacefully proceeding, unarmed, from Lawrence to his claim.] He continued: 'If Shannon hadn't been a damned old fool, peace would never have been declared. He would have wiped Lawrence out. He had men and means enough to do it.'"—(K. A., p. 62.) Numerous instances of his cruelty, destructiveness, and bloody-mindedness, may be found among the testimony appended to the report from which the above quotation is extracted.

Again, the committee, after detailing various unlawful acts against persons and property which came under their direct observation, committed by persons "confessedly citizens of Missouri," who marched "into the Territory on forays against its citizens," "the only offence charged against them" being "their political opinions," the committee say: "Resistance was not made to these lawless acts by the settlers, because, in their opinion, the persons engaged in them would have been sustained and re-enforced by the citizens of the populous border counties of Missouri, from whence they were only separated by the river."—(K. A., p. 64.)

"While we remained in the Territory, repeated acts of outrage were committed upon quiet, unoffending citizens, of which we received authentic intelligence. Men were attacked in the highway, robbed, and subsequently imprisoned; others were seized and searched, and their weapons of defence taken from them without compensation. Horses were frequently taken and appropriated. Oxen were taken from the yoke while ploughing, and butchered in the presence of their owners. One young man (a minister) was seized in the streets of the town of Atchison, and, under circumstances of gross barbarity, was tarred and cottoned, and in that condition was sent to his family. All the provisions of the Constitution of the United States securing persons and property were utterly disregarded. The officers of the law, instead of protecting the people, in some instances were engaged in these outrages; and in no instance did we learn that any man was arrested, indicted, or punished for any of these crimes. While such offences were committed with impunity, the laws were used as a means of indicting men for holding elections preliminary to framing a constitution and applying for admission into the Union as the State of Kansas. Charges of high treason were made against prominent citizens upon grounds which seem to your committee absurd and ridiculous. In several cases men were arrested in the State of Missouri while passing on their lawful business through that State, and detained until indictments could be found in the Territory. These proceedings were followed by an offence of still greater magnitude. Under color of legal process a company of about seven hundred armed men, the great body of whom, your committee are satisfied, were not citizens of the Territory, were marched into the town of Lawrence under Marshal Donelson and Sheriff Jones, officers claiming to act under the law, and then bombarded and burned to the ground a valuable hotel and one private house, destroyed two printing presses and material, and then, being released by the officers whose posse they claimed to be, proceeded to sack, pillage, and rob houses, stores, trunks, &c., even to

the clothing of women and children. This force was not resisted, because it was collected and marshalled under the forms of law. But this act of barbarity, unexampled in the history of our government, was followed by its natural consequences."—(K. A., p. 65.)

Among the conclusions to which the committee arrived are the following having a bearing on the subject of the memorial, viz :

"That each election in the Territory, held under the organic or the alleged territorial law, has been carried by organized invasion from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law.

"That the alleged territorial legislature was an illegally constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are therefore null and void.

"That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property and to punish wrong, but for unlawful purposes.

"That, in the present condition of the Territory, a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well-guarded election law, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election."—(K. A., p. 67.)

It seems unnecessary to multiply evidence, which is abundant in the two able reports herein so often referred to, in order to prove the peaceful course intended to be and that was pursued by the *bona fide* settlers, who, to prevent collisions, manifested a willingness to submit even to most humiliating terms ; neither does it seem necessary more fully to set forth the high-handed, heartless, belligerent course of conduct towards them by a reckless mobocracy, who roved through the Territory committing the most wanton outrages under the plea of justice, and as the professed guardians of "law and order," led on by officials who disgraced the government they pretended to serve, and richly merited the extreme penalty of law. Nor yet is it deemed requisite to detail, at greater length, the circumstances preceding and attendant upon the destruction, and by whom, of the Free-State Hotel, nor to minutely delineate the characters of the chief perpetrators of the wrong for which indemnification is asked.

The question whether such a claim can justly, legally, or constitutionally be made upon government has been carefully examined, and some of the authorities which maintain and, as your memorialist believes, prove "the obligation of government to indemnify citizens for the loss of property resulting from the abuse of official power, or from a failure to exercise the powers vested in it for the purpose of protecting its citizens," are quoted on page seventy-one and the subsequent pages of the Report of the Committee of Claims, made March 2, 1861, and by us so often referred to by the initials K. C.

THOMAS H. WEBB.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 16, 1862.

C

Testimony in the matter of the memorial of the New England Emigrant Aid Company for indemnity for the destruction of the Free-State Hotel at Lawrence, Kansas, May 21, A. D. 1856.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington*, ss :

Before me, this day, personally appeared Shaler W. Eldridge, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I, Shaler W. Eldridge, testify and declare that I am, and have been ever

since January, A. D. 1855, a resident in Lawrence, Kansas; that I have been, for a number of years past, extensively engaged in hotel-keeping, staging, &c., and was thus engaged at Lawrence aforesaid on the 21st of May, A. D. 1856; that in the year 1855, through the representations of myself and others, the New England Emigrant Aid Company was induced to erect in said Lawrence a large, commodious, and well-finished hotel, at an estimated cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, suited to the wants of the travelling public, and embracing the ordinary conveniences of hotels in the eastern cities—such a hotel being then imperatively required by the influx of strangers and immigrants, there not being sufficient accommodations anywhere within Kansas. Being fully aware of this condition of affairs, believing that a good business opening was thus presented at Lawrence, and anxious to see Kansas rapidly settle up and improve, I applied myself to secure the enterprise above referred to, and contracted for and leased said hotel, with its appurtenances, barns, stables, fixtures, &c., on favorable and profitable terms, for the period of five years from the time that I could take possession and occupy the same.

That in the months of November and December, A. D. 1855, occurred what is known as “the Wakarusa war;” during which the lives, property, and personal rights of the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity were subjected to the control, and were exposed to and suffered from the violence of bodies of armed men, called forth and kept in service by persons holding official position and exercising arbitrary power in the then Territory of Kansas. The lawless acts of these men retarded the completion of the hotel until May, A. D. 1856, on or about the first day of which I took possession and commenced the occupancy of the premises. On the 21st of May, in the year aforesaid, the hotel was thrown open to the public; on which occasion, United States Marshal Donaldson; Sheriff Jones, of Douglas county, Kansas; David R. Atchison, ex-United States senator from Missouri, of which State he was then a resident; Colonel Titus, of Florida, and other associates of the sheriff, dined there. The afternoon of the same day said hotel was attacked by an armed mob, dignified by the name of a sheriff’s posse, numbering, as nearly as I can estimate, 600 or 700 men, under the leadership and command of Samuel J. Jones, who claimed to be a deputy United States marshal, and who declared he had authority from the United States district court of the first district to demolish and destroy said hotel. About half-past three o’clock in the afternoon of said day, the town of Lawrence being then filled by said body of armed men, mob, or posse, I was first notified by said officer of his intention to destroy and demolish said hotel as “an abolitionist nuisance,” and that I must move out with my family and property before five o’clock of said day, or the same would be totally burned and destroyed. I was thus allowed but one hour and a half to provide for my family and remove thousands of dollars worth of property from a building destined to the flames by means of an excited, drunken, and infuriated crowd of armed miscreants. No assistance could be obtained, and the removal of the property became impossible. I had barely time to procure conveyances for my family and to gather up a few articles of wearing apparel before a cannon was planted in front of the hotel and the ruthless work of destruction commenced. It not being safe to remain a moment longer, I, at the peril of my life, and amid danger to my family, drove away, passing through the crowd, a part of whom was busily engaged in demolishing the hotel and printing offices, while others were occupied in sacking and plundering the dwelling-houses and stores of Lawrence. A hostile feeling towards every resident of the town actuated the disorderly and inebriated posse, and the aid that I might otherwise have relied upon was by threats and fears withheld. Having left my family for safety ten miles distant, I on

the following day went back to Lawrence. The road leading to Missouri was filled with the debauched rioters returning from their work of destruction. On my arrival I found the hotel a mass of smoking ruins. This wanton, incendiary act was perpetrated by a mob principally composed of men from the States of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Missouri, acting as a marshal and sheriff's posse, and instigated thereto by its official leader, Sheriff Samuel J. Jones, already spoken of, who, the while, was riding to and fro, exclaiming, "This is the happiest day of my life!"

I furthermore testify and declare that some time before these acts of violence were committed, threats were frequently uttered by individual and roving bands of pro-slaveryites, that "the Free State Hotel should be demolished," "Lawrence should be wiped out," &c., &c.

Such was long the threatening aspect of affairs that the citizens of Lawrence held public meetings, and, by letters and committees, called the governor's attention thereto, and solicited protection from him, which was refused, he declaring "there is no force armed or approaching Lawrence, except the legally constituted posse of the United States marshal and sheriff of Douglas county. I shall in no way interfere with either of these officers in the official discharge of their duties."

Formal appeals were also made by committees, in behalf of the citizens, to Marshal Donaldson, but with no better success.

I furthermore testify and declare that on the 17th day of May, in the year aforesaid, I sent a communication to the governor, asking protection for the hotel against the destruction threatened by the mob in the marshal's posse. A verbal reply was received, expressing regret that I had taken possession of the hotel, and giving some encouragement for its protection. On the following day (May 18th) I had a personal interview with the governor and marshal. The latter gave a positive promise of protection, if no resistance were offered his force, but added, as a portion of the posse was clamorous for the destruction of the hotel and the printing offices, he wished time to consult with the captains of the companies. I therefore departed, and on the succeeding day (May 19th) I renewed my visit, when I found a great change in the manner, bearing, and language of the two officials. I was informed that the companies constituting the posse would be satisfied with nothing short of some destruction of private property. As a last resort, I made another appeal to the governor; he disclaimed all authority over the force of the marshal, and stated he should not interfere with that officer's operations. He was solicited to summon Col. Sumner's force for the protection of the property, but peremptorily refused; and upon its being represented to him that the marshal's posse had resolved upon committing unlawful outrages in Lawrence, he replied, the people of Lawrence must take such consequences as should ensue; that he could protect them by the United States troops, but should not do so. When told that such outrages as menaced would finally madden the people to the point of resistance and precipitate the horrors of a civil war, he turned angrily away, and quit the room, exclaiming, "War, then, it is, by God."

The result flowing from this refusal of solicited protection, and from the anticipated subsequent procedure of governmental officials, I have already detailed.

S. W. ELDRIDGE.

Sworn and subscribed before me this sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1863.

N. CALLAN, J. P. [SEAL.]

D.

Testimony in the matter of the memorial of the New England Emigrant Aid Company for indemnity for the destruction of the Free State Hotel, at Lawrence, Kansas, May 21, A. D. 1856.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington*, ss:

Before me, this day, personally appeared Samuel C. Pomeroy, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I, Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Atchison, in the county of Atchison and State of Kansas, testify and declare that in the years 1854, '55, and '56, I was interested and engaged in the operations of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, whose purposes, as set forth in their charter, were to direct emigration westward, and aid in providing accommodations for the emigrants after arriving at their places of destination. These were the sole objects of this body corporate, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, to these legitimate pursuits its movements were confined. I took charge of, and conducted to Kansas, one of the earliest of the numerous emigrant parties which availed of the advantages offered by this company, namely: reduced price of travel, first-class cars; a conducting agent, to see to the comfort of all, and protect them from imposition on the route; a receiving agent, to take charge of them at their point of disembarkation, Kansas City, Missouri, near the territorial line; to advise them where to locate in the Territory, and direct or accompany them thither. I had an office, at first, in the American Hotel at Kansas City, and subsequently an additional one at Lawrence, the first settlement made by the company within Kansas Territory. My location and official position brought me into direct communications with the several parties at the time of, or soon after, their arrival out, and I subsequently saw much of them during my various journeyings to and from among the various settlements, from time to time established, and I deliberately declare that a more industrious, peaceably-disposed, order-loving, law-abiding people than they are not to be found. They were bound by no pledges, and were under no obligations, save those which every good citizen, for his own benefit and that of all, owes to the community wherein he resides—to his country, and the great family of mankind. There were no paupers, no off-scourings of prisons, no bought men amongst them, as was asserted and industriously circulated by the enemies of the movement, to create a prejudice and excite an opposition to it.

I was the financial agent of the company, and as such made purchases of mills, saw and grist, which were put up for the benefit of the settlements. I also purchased for the company the hotel already spoken of at Kansas City; the animosity against the new-comers so greatly and rapidly increasing, it was deemed advisable to secure the control of suitable premises for their temporary convenience, accommodations being elsewhere refused them, or allowed only subject to various indignities. All of the emigrants were characterized as abolitionists, a term which, by general acceptance, was considered the vilest epithet that could be cast at them, and was equivalent to a declaration of outlawry. The great complaint by the Missouri and other pro-slaveryites was, that these northern and New England men would bring with them free State notions, and thus endanger the extension and perpetuity of "the domestic institution" of slavery. Meetings were held in the various counties bordering on Kansas, at which violent speeches were made, inflammatory resolutions passed, and vigilance committees, with arbitrary powers, chosen, all for the one purpose of arresting this Kansas immigration, and thus check the liberty-loving spirit which per-

vaded it, shield all "chattel property," and stretch the power of slavery over the Territory. Many prominent men, among them individuals holding important official stations under government, countenanced and actively participated in these doings. Notwithstanding all this, and the forbidding aspect of the future, the tide of immigration steadily and increasingly flowed onward. There were, at this time, no public houses in Kansas, and such was, in consequence, the pressing need of accommodations of the kind—more especially at Lawrence, whither most first directed their steps, preparatory to casting about for acceptable farm-claims—that I urged upon the company the importance, indeed necessity, of erecting a hotel there. This I was authorized to have built, and I assisted in making the necessary contracts with masons, carpenters, &c., and the work was commenced in the summer of 1855. Many vexatious delays were occasioned, and annoyances experienced, by the spirit of opposition widely outspread, so that the labor was not finished until the spring of 1856. This was a commodious stone structure, elegibly situated, and admirably planned for the comfort and convenience of wayfarers. It was in dimensions 50 by 75 feet, three stories high, exclusive of a basement, and fitted and furnished at great expense. It had adjoining stables and other suitable outbuildings. It was superior to any establishment of the kind west of St. Louis. It was constructed throughout in a thorough, workmanlike manner. All bills were examined and paid by me; and the amount thus expended, not including any estimate of the value of the lots occupied as the site, was twenty-five thousand dollars, which sum, I think, is justly due the company for its loss.

The completion of this hotel, known as the Free State Hotel, and sometimes as the Eldridge House, was hailed with joy by the settlers. It was considered creditable to the owners, and a valuable addition to the town; and promised to be of inestimable benefit to visitors and others requiring a temporary home. There was a class to whom it proved highly offensive; not the virtual residents, but the border Missourians and their coadjutors, the advocates of slavery and the holders of bondsmen, who looked upon this and other permanent improvements going on as alarming evidences that the very foundations of "the peculiar institution" were to be violently shaken, if not completely disrupted. This was used as an additional reason for throwing broadcast, through slave regions, inflammatory circulars and incendiary handbills, cunningly worded, to create and increase prejudices, and to arouse the ire of those addressed against the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas, renewedly stigmatized as the hireling instruments of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, purchased and sent out to control the elections of the Territory, shape its political institutions, and then return whence they came, to receive the wages of their iniquity. Armed bodies of men began to muster, march into the Territory, and encamp. These and others, in squads, roaming about, arrested, insulted, and even killed, in the highways, inoffensive residents peaceably engaged in or proceeding on their private business; dwellings were pillaged; teams with furniture and goods of settlers were stoped on the roads and plundered of their contents, the owners, or those having them in charge, for any remonstrance, being inhumanly treated; the United States mails were seized, and whatever of value they contained were abstracted and appropriated. My business requiring me to make frequent trips between Lawrence and Kansas City, I necessarily witnessed and became conversant with these high-handed, lawless proceedings. The reign of terror and misrule was at length extensively inaugurated; menaces were daily uttered and manifested against free-State men and free-State settlements in general, but more especially against the indwellers of Lawrence, and the hotel and printing presses there established. The citizens held public meetings, and by written communications,

and by committees, caused representations to be made to Governor Shannon and to Marshal Donelson of the outrages being committed in the vicinity, and the apprehensions of the community; and in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, soliciting seasonable aid and protection. These applications, though oft-repeated, were of no avail. The danger of an attack becoming still more imminent, I, as chairman of the Committee of Safety of Lawrence, drew up a communication, which was signed by the whole committee and addressed to the United States marshal, in which, among other things, it was stated, "that we represent citizens of the United States and of Kansas, who acknowledge the constituted authorities of the government; that we make no resistance to the execution of the laws, national or territorial; and that we ask protection of the government, and claim it as law-abiding American citizens." As the event will show, this declaration, with the application for indemnity for property taken by the marshal's posse, and protection for the remainder, and for the citizens, met with no better reception than the citizens' appeals above referred to. This document was dated and sent to Marshal Donelson upon the 21st of May, A. D. 1856. On that day the Free State Hotel was first thrown open to the public. Early in the morning I observed, gathered around and upon Mount Oread, in the rear of the town, large numbers of men armed and equipped as artillery, cavalry, and infantry, with drums beating and banners flying, evidently assembled with no good intent. Conspicuous among others was a red flag, indicating no peaceful mission. About 3 o'clock p. m. Sheriff Jones entered Lawrence at the head of about twenty armed men, in advance of the many hundred men to which accessions were continually being made, and which he designated his posse; these he stationed in front of the hotel, and then made a call for me, as representing the Committee of Safety. Upon my appearance he said he recognized me as one in authority, who could act for the people of Lawrence, and demanded that I should surrender to him all the rifles, cannon, &c., under a threat that otherwise he should bombard the town. Upon inquiring by what authority he made the demand, he answered as deputy United States marshal and sheriff of Douglas county, and that he would allow but five minutes to comply with the demand. Seeing no other possible chance of saving the town from impending destruction, and the citizens from great loss and personal danger, I, after consultation with my associates of the committee, agreed to give up the artillery, but nothing more, he giving an *official* receipt for the same. This he accordingly did. In the meanwhile large bodies of armed men—his posse, so called—continued filing into the town, and taking position near and in front of the hotel, under the command, among others, of David R. Atchison, Colonel Wilkes, of Carolina, Titus, of Florida, Major Buford, of Alabama, and Colonel Jackson, of Georgia. P. T. Abel, General Stringfellow, Marshal Donelson, and Deputy Marshal Train were also on that day in Lawrence. Jones having possession of all that he could obtain, then, to the astonishment of all, announced his intention to destroy the hotel and printing presses, they having been pronounced nuisances by the grand jury of Douglas county that should be abated. Remonstrances against such a procedure, especially under the implied promise by him made, were unheeded, and he gave notice that destruction of the hotel would commence at five o'clock. Prompt to the hour, orders were issued by him to his mobocratic posse, who at once began the destructive work. The first attack was by cannon planted at 150 feet distance, on the opposite side of Massachusetts street, under the immediate direction of David R. Atchison. As near as were the cannon, and as large as was the object, many of the shot flew wide of the mark, and by those which hit it, such was its substantial character, little, if any, impression was made thereupon. Jones, therefore, acting as chief in command, ordered it to be blown up. Kegs of gunpowder were de-

posited within, and exploded with some noise and much smoke, but without occasioning material damage to the doomed structure. The United States official then ordered the torch to be applied, when the hotel was soon wrapt in flames and at length reduced to ruins. Previous to the destruction the red flag, with a central star, and, as a motto, the words "Southern Rights," was hoisted upon the hotel; and during the conflagration the acting marshal was riding about among the men, under high excitement of malicious joy, inciting and encouraging the men by speech and actions. The town was afterwards ransacked and pillaged, Governor Robinson's house burnt to the ground, and late in the day the actors retired for the night to their camping grounds. On the following day David R. Atchison, at the head of the Platte County Rifles, marched through Lawrence, crossed the ferry, and returned to Missouri. In the whole motley horde assembled on this occasion at the summons of Jones, I did not recognize a single settler; and I am fully persuaded that with few, if any exceptions, they were imported from Missouri and elsewhere for the iniquitous purpose which was accomplished.

In this connexion I testify that the charge made against the citizens of Lawrence by Governor Shannon, in his letter to Messrs. Topliff and others, committee, &c., dated from the executive office, May 12, 1856, namely, that "they keep up a military or armed organization to resist the territorial laws, and the officers charged with their execution," was without any foundation in fact. I furthermore testify and declare, that the assertion contained in the presentment of the grand jury of Douglas county, Kansas, "that the building known as the 'Free State Hotel,' in Lawrence, has been constructed with the view to military occupation and defence, regularly parapetted and port-holed for the use of cannon and small arms, and could have only been designed as a stronghold resistance to law, thereby endangering the public safety, and encouraging rebellion and sedition in this country," is utterly false, as said grand jury might and should have known, before making so heinous a charge, endangering the property and lives of thousands, and acting thus under the sanctity of their oaths of office.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington County:

On this nineteenth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came Samuel C. Pomeroy, and made oath in due form of law, that the facts and statements mentioned in the foregoing and annexed testimony, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me.

[SEAL.]

N. CALLAN, *Justice of the Peace.*

E.

Testimony in the matter of the memorial of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, for indemnity for the destruction of the Free-State Hotel, at Lawrence, Kansas, May 21, A. D. 1856.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington County, ss:*

Before me, this day, personally appeared J. M. Winchell, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I, J. M. Winchell, testify and declare that I was in Lawrence, Kansas, at the time of and prior to the destruction of the Free State Hotel there lo-

cated; that threats were repeatedly uttered by those who were in favor of introducing and maintaining slavery in that Territory, against the property and the lives of those who favored and approved the doctrine of freedom for all. These threats proceeded, not from citizens, but from persons who, I have good reason for believing, came from Missouri and other sections, and who were unlawfully interfering with the rights and privileges of the *bona fide* inhabitants. These threats and corresponding movements excited much uneasiness in the minds of the citizens. At length, from the gathering of large numbers of unknown persons in the immediate vicinity, armed, and otherwise exhibiting a warlike appearance, and from the frequent arrests by them made on the public highways of peaceable, unoffending citizens, and also from the almost daily depredations committed on individual property, caused such an alarm that public meetings of the citizens were held, and resolutions passed to address Governor Shannon, by letter and committees, setting forth the apprehensions entertained, directing his attention to the fact that multitudes were hovering about the neighborhood, not only with no evident good reason, but, from all appearances, for base purposes, and calling upon him for aid and protection. The governor denied there was any just cause for alarm, and refused protection. A similar application was made to United States Marshal Donelson, with no better result.

I furthermore declare that on the morning of May 21, A. D. 1856, I saw a large gathering of men, variously armed, on Mount Oread, in the rear of Lawrence, with flags flying, and with every indication of an intention to make a descent upon the town. About three o'clock p. m. they, to the number of many hundreds, marched in, with Samuel J. Jones at their head, on horseback. They were by him arranged in front of the hotel. He then summoned from the hotel the town's committee of safety, and demanded of them the guns, rifles, &c., in the place. To the inquiry by what authority he made the demand, he replied, as deputy marshal and sheriff of the county, and he allowed five minutes for a decision. All the public arms were surrendered, he receipting for them in his official capacity. He then announced his intention of destroying the Free-State Hotel and the printing presses, they having been declared, by the grand jury, nuisances that should be abated, and he intending in his official position to govern himself accordingly. He was remonstrated with in vain, being deaf to all appeals. At quarter-past three o'clock p. m. he notified Colonel Eldridge, the lessee, that he must abandon the premises, and that he would be allowed an hour and three-quarters to remove his family and furniture. At five minutes before five Jones gave notice that at five o'clock he should commence the demolition of the structure. Prompt to the hour he issued his order, and the work of destruction began, and was steadily followed up to its completion by the armed mob acting as his posse; and throughout under his direct supervision, and with his co-operation; he riding back and forth uttering various exclamations, and stimulating them to increased exertions. Prominent among his aiders and abettors I saw David R. Atchison, ex-United States senator from Missouri. Prior to destroying the hotel, a red flag was raised above its roof. Amid the incendiary mob the South Carolina palmetto flag was quite conspicuous. The first attempt at destruction was by means of cannon planted on Massachusetts street. After the discharge of between twenty and thirty balls without making any material impression on the walls, Sheriff Jones ordered it to be blown up with gunpowder; and this recourse being ineffectual, the torch was resorted to, and thus the structure was reduced to a mass of smouldering ruins. The posse then let loose, forcibly entered houses and stores, plundered their contents and insulted their inmates, after which the depredators retired to camp, and finally dis-

appeared from the Territory, returning to Missouri, or elsewhere, whence they came.

I furthermore declare that various facts and circumstances relating to this raid and high-handed outrage, to the truth of which I hereby certify, are set forth in a memorial signed by myself and eight other citizens, bearing date, Lawrence, K. T., May 22, 1856, and which I understand to be embodied in a report on Kansas claims made to the United States House of Representatives, March 2, 1861, by Mr. Tappan, from the Committee of Claims, and constituting volume 3, part 1 of Reports of Committees, second session, thirty-sixth Congress.—(See pp. 29 to 41.)

I furthermore testify that a few months prior to the destruction of the hotel, hereinbefore referred to, I was on business in Kansas City, Missouri, where I heard threats of the destruction of Lawrence, and remarks that, inasmuch as the river was about being closed, it was thought to be a favorable opportunity for cutting off the free-State men in the Territory, and that Lawrence was the first place to begin with. I saw men passing out or through the town armed, and these uttering threats, yelling, and whooping in a very disorderly manner. These men offered their services to Governor Shannon as a part of militia of the Territory. I visited the governor, and represented to him that he was misinformed in regard to the state of affairs in Kansas Territory. He expressed a fear that he might have been misled by reports as to the disposition of the people of Lawrence and the Territory. He said the people of the border counties of Missouri had been excited to a state of feeling that he feared was beyond control. He wished to avoid any outrage being committed on Lawrence by the force assembling in the vicinity, and was determined to protect the people of Lawrence by all the means in his power, but should require them to deliver up their arms. He admitted that travellers were being stopped on the highway. The day following the interview I again saw the governor, who stated that a deputation from Lawrence had visited him, and that he was confirmed in his belief that he had misunderstood the people of the Territory; that he would order Colonel Sumner, at Fort Leavenworth, to march his force directly to Lawrence, and quarter it in the town for its protection; that he should no longer insist upon the people of Lawrence delivering up their arms; that he hoped, with the aid of some prominent men who lived in Missouri, to restrain the force then assembled near Lawrence, and induce them to disband and return to Missouri; that he had received letters from Sheriff Jones and General Strickler; that the letter of General Strickler was temperate and moderate in its tone, but that from Jones of the opposite character.

On my way to Lawrence I saw numbers of men proceeding in the same direction with myself. They were armed, and stated that they were residents of Missouri, and were going to assist in the extermination of Lawrence. On arriving at Lawrence I made known to the committee of safety the governor's views and wishes. Little confidence was placed in his good intentions, and there was a difference of opinion as to his good faith in the matter. It was determined unanimously, however, to act strictly on the defensive as against the men surrounding the town, and endeavor to set the government right, as far as the position and motives of the people of Lawrence were concerned.

Colonel Boone, of Westport, Missouri, expressed deep regret at the course matters were taking, and stated that the men (then encamped a few miles distant, numbering, according to Governor Shanon, 1,200) were almost uncontrollable, and desired to destroy Lawrence and everybody in it, and compared them to a pack of hyenas.

Previous to my return to Kansas City I had an interview with Sheriff Jones. He appeared to be very much excited because a patrol, as he entered the town,

rode in with him. He swore he would go in and out of Lawrence whenever he chose without any escort. He said he should resign his office in case any arrangement was made by Governor Shannon to dispense with the service of these men, who had assembled, he said, to aid him in making contemplated arrests.

At my first interview with Governor Shannon he stated the force assembled at Lawrence was a posse of the sheriff, and had a right to be there. Sheriff Jones declared that he had summoned the volunteers as his posse, and that they were such.

Among threats which I heard at Kansas City some were uttered against the American Hotel there, as being obnoxious in the same way as was the city of Lawrence. Threats were made that it would be destroyed, and much anxiety was felt by its inmates, of which I was one, and by the citizens generally. I understood the ground of the hostility to be, that it was kept for the convenience of northern immigration to Kansas Territory. That, so far as I know, was the exclusive ground of hostility to the hotel.

During my tarry at Kansas City I frequently saw parties crossing the Missouri river on their way to join the forces investing Lawrence. I counted at one time seventeen armed horsemen in one of these parties, who uttered the most hideous yells, and shrieks, and threats against the abolitionists. I saw similar parties returning across the ferry at Kansas City.

J. M. WINCHELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th day of February, A. D. 1863.

N. CALLAN, [SEAL.]
Justice of the Peace.

F.

Testimony in the matter of the memorial of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, for indemnity for the destruction of the Free-State Hotel, at Lawrence, Kansas, May 21, 1856.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington County*, ss:

Before me this day personally appeared William Hutchinson, of this District and city, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I, William Hutchinson, testify and declare that I resided in Lawrence, Kansas, from April, 1855, to 1861, and was familiar with all the troubles attending the early settlement of the Territory.

It was in the fall of 1855 that the first conflict of arms, known as the Wakarusa war, broke out, and early in the spring of 1856 the difficulties were renewed. These difficulties were nothing more nor less than the government arrayed against the people. In all cases of conflict which I witnessed there was always some agent or pretended agent of the government at the head of the forces on one side, who, in numerous instances, would read proclamations or edicts from their superiors in power to the people of Kansas, who were at this time called to arms for defensive purposes. Their homes were first molested by armed bands from Missouri, who robbed, plundered, and even murdered our citizens. As a natural consequence, large forces were soon collected for self defence, and this again brought a larger army of invasion. When such an invading army, or more properly a mob, several hundred strong, were around Lawrence, lurking mostly in the vicinity of Lecompton, the grand jury, who were in session at that place, under the advice of Judge Lecompte, made a most unparalleled *presentment*, declaring "that we are satisfied that the building known as the Free-State

Hotel, in Lawrence, has been constructed with the view to military occupation and defence, regularly parapeted and port-holed for the use of cannon and small arms, and could have only been designed as a stronghold resistance to law, thereby endangering the public safety, and encouraging rebellion and sedition in this country, and respectfully recommend that steps be taken whereby the nuisance may be removed."

The notorious Buford regiment, of Georgians, with others from several of the southern States, were already hovering in sight of the doomed city, awaiting some pretext for pouncing upon it. The 21st of May, 1856, was near. Upon rising from our beds on that morning, a large force, some eight hundred in number, an army even for that time and that country, was seen on Mount Oread, about a mile south of what was then the settled portion of the city. During the forenoon the officers commanding that force rode into town attended by an escort, but they were not very communicative towards the people. Noon came, and Colonel Eldridge, who was then keeping the Free-State Hotel, as a public house, invited several of these officers to dine with him; among these were Marshal Donaldson, Deputy Marshal Jones, Ex Vice-President Atchison, Colonel Titus, a Major Jackson, of Georgia, Dr. Roderigue, who were all of the posse and forces assembled against Lawrence, at the command of Marshal Donaldson. These I saw partake of a free dinner, with wine and other liquors furnished in abundance. This was the first opening of the hotel to the public; but Colonel Eldridge, with his family, had been in it about a month, getting together supplies for the tables and furniture for the rooms as fast as possible, and it was understood then that this preparation was about over. This hotel had been built during that spring and the previous year, by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, at a heavy cost, as everything bore exorbitant prices there then. Pine lumber was all transported from St. Louis, and sometimes cost, delivered in Lawrence, ninety and one hundred dollars per thousand. I was building a large store the same year, and know the inconveniences and expense attending it. This hotel must have cost in the vicinity of twenty-five thousand dollars. It was elegantly furnished; the furniture, equipments, and contents being abundant, of the first quality, and equal to those of the first hotels in the eastern States.

Under the circumstances detailed, the personages above named partook of the first public dinner. After dinner they returned to their forces on the hill, and some of them made speeches to their men, instructing them that they were about to destroy the famed Free-State Hotel, and urging them to make thorough work of it. Under the command of the United States marshal of the Territory, they marched down from Mount Oread, with cannon and other arms, and halted in the outskirts of the town. Deputy Marshal Jones then took some ten or more men, rode up the main street, and halting in front of the hotel, called for General, now United States Senator, Pomeroy. He came forward. Jones demanded all the public arms in the town, and gave him five minutes for an answer. General Pomeroy called a council of the town's committee of safety, that then existed there, of which I was a member, and which were already in the building, and in due time he announced that we had no *public* arms, but if any could be found, they, with the cannon, should be given up, Jones officially receipting for them. Jones afterwards said that the hotel should be destroyed. He was asked his authority for such proceedings. He replied, he was acting as United States deputy marshal and sheriff of Douglas county. I remember that part of his language distinctly, and was particular at that time to get all of these points correctly, as I was then a correspondent for the New York Times, and reported the facts as I saw them. Jones furthermore said that he had come to teach the people of Lawrence that he could perform his legal business here without being shot at; and he declared that, as deputy marshal, he would give Colonel Eldridge and family one hour and a half to get out of the hotel with their property. Colonel Eldridge re-

fused to move anything, saying, if they would do that, after he had treated them well and given them a dinner, they might take the whole or none; but, meanwhile, his family gathered up a few valuables, such as silverware, and at the expiration of the time they all rode off in a carriage, leaving Jones and his *posse* in sole possession. About this time the whole force of nearly a thousand had been let loose upon the town, and for a time plundering was the order. Every room and trunk in the hotel were searched and robbed. After the mob became somewhat satisfied, General Atchison, in a measure, took charge of them, and ordered his cannon placed in front of the hotel and not over 200 feet distant, preparatory to a general bombardment.

The hotel was built of stone, laid up in what is called concrete form, with walls from one foot to two feet thick. It was not intended as a fortification, nor built like a fort, any more than any ordinary house. It had no port-holes, or rifle embrasures. It was to have been completed by the fall of 1855, but the war difficulties prevented its completion till the next spring. It was three stories high, besides a basement under the whole, and the size was 50 feet by 75. With such a mark Atchison commenced his cannonade. I saw him direct and elevate the first piece, as engineer; he stood near and gave the order to fire. The guns were six in all, and ranged from six to twelve pounders. The light guns were soon laid aside, as none but the largest would penetrate the walls of the building. After firing nearly an hour, and finding they had only pierced it with a few holes and that the process would not destroy it, they ceased firing and put several kegs of powder in the cellar and ignited it with a fuze, saying they would blow the building up. To their great surprise, this produced no shock, and only cracked a few windows. The last resort was a general burning by setting fire to the beds, and then the hotel was soon in flames. This last order to *burn* was given by Deputy Marshal Jones, and before night the structure crumbled into a heap of ruins.

During these proceedings the citizens of the town were not present; except perhaps half a dozen, all had moved out in the morning to places of safety. I was one of the few who did not leave, and was constantly observing the movements of the mob. While they were cannonading the hotel I was within speaking distance of them, and distinctly heard Atchison direct the pointing of the first gun, which, after all his engineering, did not hit the building.

The citizens of the place, at this time, for prudential reasons, had resolved to make no resistance, and we had no armed force to meet the enemy with on that day. We felt that we would rely on the government officials once more, believing that they could not have the cruelty and recklessness to demolish so fine a structure as was that hotel. Should they do it, it was argued it would be just cause for us all to rise to arms against our oppressors, even though the oppressors should be no less than the agents of that government which was pledged to protect and sustain its people against invasion, and to secure them domestic tranquillity, and the enjoyment of life and liberty. It was under these circumstances that the finest hotel, at that time by far, west of St. Louis was demolished by a mob led by United States marshals; and the loss was very severe, not alone to the New England Emigrant Aid Company, but to Lawrence and the whole Territory, as the influx of visitors, emigrants, and settlers into the Territory was very great, and hundreds had to camp out, shelter in houses not being procurable.

WM. HUTCHINSON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 21st day of February, 1862.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD,
Notary Public.

MEMORIAL

OF

MOSES KELLY,

Administrator of Major W. W. Russell, deceased, praying that the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized to make certain allowances in the settlement of the accounts of said Russell, as paymaster in the United States marine corps.

FEBRUARY 23, 1863 — Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully represents that he is the administrator, with the will annexed, of William W. Russell, deceased, late paymaster in the United States marine corps; that said Russell was a resident of the District of Columbia and the owner of two servants who were freed by the emancipation act of 16th of April last, but for whom no compensation can be allowed by the commissioners under the act, because Major Russell, being in the army, at a distance from Washington, was unable to present his claim within the time prescribed in said act, although they have allowed a petition for such compensation to be filed with them, as will more fully appear from paper A, herewith; that said Russell was also the owner of one servant and one-fourth owner of four other servants in Alexandria, Virginia, as your memorialist is informed and verily believes, all of whom have been freed by the recent proclamation of the President of the United States without compensation being made therefor; that said Russell, as a disbursing officer, had at the time of the destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia, in the hands of John H. Myers, orderly sergeant and sutler at that station, the sum of \$599 59, sent to him for disbursement on public account, no part of which can now be accounted for, said Myers, as is believed, having joined the so-called southern confederacy, and the sum of \$40 11 in the hands of Captain Simms, who had been in command at Pensacola, Florida, for which no account can be rendered for a like reason; that on the 15th July, 1861, said Russell paid Lieutenant Hitchcock, of the marine corps, his entire compensation for that month, of which the accounting officers have disallowed the sum of \$32 19, because Lieutenant

Hitchcock, having been killed on the 21st July, 1861, in the battle of Bull Run, was not entitled to be paid for the whole of the month, as will more fully appear from paper B, herewith; and lastly, that said Russell had a life estate in dwelling-house No. 112 Prince street, Alexandria, Virginia, which, with the furniture therein, was used without compensation by the military authorities of the United States, from November 19, 1861, to May 15, 1862, as set forth in paper C, herewith.

Your memorialist further represents that said Russell remained true and faithful to the flag of the Union, freely exposing himself to the dangers of the field, while with great propriety he might have devoted himself to the duties of his office, in Washington city; and that his two brothers are both in active service—one in command of a vessel-of-war in the Gulf, and the other an officer on board one of the gunboats recently built; and, further, that said Russell has left six orphan children, the oldest of whom is but about ten years of age, with an income insufficient for their proper support and education.

Wherefore, your memorialist respectfully prays the passage of an act for the relief of said Russell, directing the accounting officers in the settlement of his accounts to allow him a reasonable credit in consideration of the foregoing, and making such further provision as may seem meet and proper.

And, as in duty bound, he will ever pray, &c.

MOSES KELLY,

*Administrator, with the will annexed, of W. W. Russell,
deceased, late Paymaster in the U. S. Marine Corps.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *February 4, 1863.*

A.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December 22, 1862.*

GENTLEMEN: On the 18th instant you allowed me to present a claim for compensation for services due by George Ross and Ellen Bumbra, persons of African descent, to late Paymaster William W. Russell, of the marine corps, (said George and Ellen having been discharged therefrom by act of Congress approved the 16th of April last,) estimating the value of those services at twelve hundred dollars.

The second section of the act under which this claim arises provided "that all persons loyal to the United States, holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by this act, may within ninety days from the passage thereof, *but not thereafter*, present to the commissioners hereinafter mentioned their respective statements or petitions in writing respecting such claims. These "statements or petitions" were also required to be supported by the personal affidavit of the claimant in each case, and as Major Russell was actively engaged in the army near Richmond at the date of the passage of the act, and continued so to be for more than three months

thereafter, it was impossible for him to present his claims within the time prescribed by it.

The act of 16th April was so amended by act of 12th July last as to allow "resident absentees" to present their claims by attorneys or agents, and "persons in the military or naval service of the United States" to verify their statements before "any commander of any military post, or of any officer having a separate command of any military force in the field, or before any captain, commander, or lieutenant commanding in the navy." It did not, however, extend the time for presenting claims beyond the ninety days originally allowed, and hence it afforded no relief to Major Russell, as he could not by any possibility have heard of its passage until after the expiration of that period.

Thomas Hutchingson, esq., who was a clerk to Major Russell, has furnished me the following statement in relation to the absence of that officer from Washington, and he will no doubt verify the same by his affidavit if requested to do so:

"In regard to the absence of Major Russell, about which you inquired yesterday, I would state that on the 10th March, 1862, he was attached to the army as aid to General McClellan, and left Washington with the troops on that day. The army being near Alexandria, he occasionally visited Washington up to the 28th March, which is the last day he was at this office within that month. He left the city on the 29th or 30th of that month, and did not return until the 23d or 24th of July, 1862, being constantly present at the headquarters of General McClellan's army during the entire period of his absence. He left the city again, on the 3d of August, on business at the north, and returned on or about the 20th of August, very sick, and remained in his rooms from that time until the 10th September, 1862, when he resumed the duties of his office."

When it is remembered that Major Russell was a paymaster in the marine corps, whose entire time could have been well employed in the discharge of his own appropriate duties, and that, notwithstanding this, his zeal in behalf of his country led him to exchange the quiet office for the field of battle, I cannot doubt that you will regard his case as particularly meritorious, and the claim presented on behalf of his estate as justly entitled to your most favorable consideration.

Requesting this statement to be filed with and considered part of my petition in the case, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES KELLY,

Administrator, with the will annexed, of Wm. W. Russell.

The BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMANCIPATION

for the District of Columbia.

B.

WASHINGTON, *December 27, 1862.*

SIR: In consequence of the large amount of disbursements made by the late Major Russell, and the widely scattered points at which they were required to be made, it was found necessary for him to employ agents at several of those points, and it was his practice to intrust them, from time to time, with public funds to be disbursed on his account. The same thing was done by his predecessor, and is being done now, and I presume the practice has not been objected to by the department having charge of that branch of the service. At all events, it seems to be justified by necessity, it being an impossibility for one person to be present in two or more places eighteen hundred or more miles apart on the same day.

At the time of the destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk, the agent employed at that station, John H. Myers, orderly sergeant and sutler of the station, had in his hands, unaccounted for, funds sent him by Major Russell, amounting to \$599 59, a portion of which is understood to have been disbursed, but no part of it can be accounted for, the agent, as is believed, having joined the southern confederacy, so-called. In addition to this, \$40 11 had been intrusted to Captain Simms, in command at Pensacola, for similar purposes, and lost in the same way. As these transactions were purely on government account, and each party in default being also at the time an officer in the service of the United States, I ask credit, in behalf of Major Russell's estate, for the sums above specified, and suggest that the same may be given by charging the amounts upon your books to the officers, respectively, in default, considering them as public agents.

It further appears that on the 15th July, 1861, Major Russell paid Lieutenant Hitchcock, of the marine corps, his entire compensation for that month, and that you have disallowed or suspended \$32 19 thereof, because Lieutenant H., having been killed on the 21st July, at the battle of Bull Run, was not entitled to compensation for the entire month. You may, perhaps, have been long enough in the service, having, by slow and laborious stages, reached your present responsible position, to remember a practice which formerly prevailed in the executive departments of allowing the salary of an officer dying during the month to be paid until the close of it. If not, I think it will not be at all difficult for you to find those who do. I ask the application of that practice in respect to this item, and I am quite confident I need not urge a request which your own inclination must prompt you to comply with, unless restrained by some positive provision of law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES KELLY,

*Administrator, with the will annexed, of W. W. Russell,
late Paymaster in the Marine Corps.*

HOBART BERRIAN, Esq.,

Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

C.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 12, 1863.*

SIR: On the 19th day of November, 1861, dwelling-house No. 112 Prince street, Alexandria, and the furniture therein, were taken possession of by the military authorities, and retained until the 15th day of April following. The late Major W. W. Russell, of the marine corps, had a life estate in the house; the furniture, in part, belonged to him, absolutely, and the remainder was liable to be sold for rent due him, to the amount of \$375, from George W. Brent, who had occupied the premises. A balance is due from the late Major Russell to the government, on his account as paymaster, which I have been called upon by the Fourth Auditor to pay into the treasury. To enable me to comply with the requirement, it becomes necessary to collect whatever is justly due his estate, and also to dispose of the personal property belonging to it. Under these circumstances, I ask, first, a reasonable allowance for the use of the property during the period above named. The house, I am informed, ordinarily rents, unfurnished, for \$300 per annum, and as a part of the furniture is represented to have been lost, and the rest of it much injured, I respectfully submit that \$450 will not be more than a fair allowance for the time in question. And, second, as the premises are now reported to be in the occupancy of your branch of the service, I ask to be allowed to dispose of the personal property thereon, as a means of further reducing Major Russell's indebtedness to the government. This I propose to do in the usual manner, by public auction.

As regards the house, it now belongs to the infant children of Major Russell, of whom there are six, (the oldest being but about ten years of age;) and should the government continue to occupy it, I trust, in view of the long and valuable services of their father, that a liberal allowance may be made them for the use of it. It is theirs by inheritance from their mother, and upon it they must depend in part for support and education.

Please pardon me for asking, in conclusion, early action upon the subjects herein mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES KELLY,

Administrator of W. W. Russell, deceased.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General.

HEADQUARTERS 88TH REGIMENT P. V.,

Alexandria, Virginia, November 19, 1861.

In consequence of information received at these headquarters, of houses that are not occupied being entered and plundered, you are hereby requested to take charge of dwelling-house No. 112 Prince street, one door above Pitt street, and occupy the same as your private

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Quartermaster General.

HEADQUARTERS 88TH REGIMENT P. V.,

Alexandria, Virginia, November 19, 1861.

In consequence of information received at these headquarters, of houses that are not occupied being entered and plundered, you are hereby requested to take charge of dwelling-house No. 112 Prince street, one door above Pitt street, and occupy the same as your private

quarters, taking an inventory of its contents, and send it to these headquarters.

By order of—

GEO. P. McLEAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Captain WHITE, Company I.

ALEXANDRIA, *Virginia*, November 22, 1861.

In accordance with the order of which the above is a true copy, I did, on the 19th day of the present month, proceed to execute the same in the following manner :

I presented to I. Louis Kinzer the above order, with a view of obtaining the keys of the premises, when Mr. Kinzer informed me that the house had been under rent to George Wm. Brent, and that W. W. Russell was the owner or the person who was entitled to the rents and profits of the premises ; that Mr. Brent's year had expired on the 1st of October, 1861, at which time the keys had been delivered to Edward C. Fletcher, of Alexandria, the agent of Mr. Russell, and that the house was then in his charge ; that the furniture in the house for the most part belonged to Mr. Brent, who, being indebted to Mr. Russell in the sum of \$375, for rent, had directed that the furniture be left on the premises for the purpose of securing to Mr. Russell the amount due him. Calling in company with Mr. Kinzer (who acted as Mr. Brent's agent) on Mr. E. C. Fletcher, the same statement was again reiterated. Mr. Kinzer, as agent for the furniture, and Mr. Fletcher, as agent for the property, declared that so far as the care and preservation of the premises and furniture were concerned, they did not think it necessary that the property should be occupied under said order. Mr. Fletcher asked the question as to what rent would be paid ; to which I replied that that would be a matter for the government to determine in future ; that my orders were to occupy the premises.

In company with Mr. Kinzer and Mr. Fletcher, we proceeded to take an inventory of the furniture and effects on the premises, as follows :

In the hall or passage.—Lounge, chair, hat-rack, and oil-cloth.

Front parlor.—Marble-top centre-table, 4 oil paintings and frames, 2 screens and stands, straw matting on floor, 1 pair of ottomans, 1 arm-chair, 6 parlor chairs, 1 card-table, and 3 mantel ornaments.

Back parlor.—1 bookcase, centre-table and cover, 7 chairs, 2 photographs and frames, 1 radiator stove, 1 print and frame, library of miscellaneous books on shelves and in bookcase.

1 refrigerator, dining-table, sideboard, 8 chairs, one child's chair, 2 candlesticks, 2 prints, 1 clock, 2 window-shades, 3 waiters, 1 coffee urn, 44 wine-glasses, (large and small,) 1 castor, 3 decanters, 1 pitcher, 1 glass cake-stand, 1 plated butter urn, 1 plated bottle stand, 65 plates, (large and small,) fancy wine castor, 1 tureen, 6 vegetable dishes and 3 covers, 2 gravy bowls, 2 tumblers, 3 glass saltcellars,

10 saucers and 16 cups, 12 knives, 2 forks, 3 spoons, cooking-stove and fixtures, coal-scuttle, lot of tinware and earthen jars, clothes' horse, bucket, 2 wooden trays, and fender.

1 single bedstead, 2 shuck (narrow) mattresses, 1 chair, pine wardrobe, 1 parlor carpet, (Brussels,) 1 old carpet and drugget, 4 pillows, trundle bedstead, crib, mattresses, and cradle, 2 washstands and 2 basins, 1 chair, bureau, looking-glass, shovel and tongs, 3 large mattresses, 2 pillows, blanket, table, stand, bureau and chair, books and papers in bureau, cottage bureau, oil-cloth, 1 print, chamber stove, marble-top bureau, bedstead in front room, bedstead in middle chamber, bedstead in back chamber, washstand, (marble top,) chair, chamber stove, small stand, rug, quilt, hand-trunk, shuck mattress, and bedstead.

Third Story.—Pillow, 3 chairs, chest, old washstand and pitcher. In servant's room, bedstead, mattress, blanket, 9 quilts and blankets, chair, basket, and pillow.

Of the above-mentioned furniture the following are represented as the absolute property of W. W. Russell, viz: 4 bedsteads, 2 mattresses, hat-rack and oil-cloth in the passage, gas fixtures, air-tight stove in front chamber, wardrobe in passage up-stairs, wardrobe in chamber, 1 fender, curtains to windows.

In accordance with said order, I took possession of said house and furniture on the 20th November, 1861, and have the same in my possession and occupancy.

J. REESIDE WHITE,

Captain Company I, 88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA,

April 22, 1862.

I do hereby certify that at the time of my assuming command of this post, the residence No. 11, Prince street was occupied by army officers, and has been so up to April 15, 1862. Also, that I have been credibly informed that the same premises had been occupied for the same purpose since November 20, 1861.

HENRY K. VIELE,

Military Governor.

ALEXANDRIA, *February 2, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 13th January, I herein give you the names, ages, and general character of the servants, with an estimate of their value, in which Major W. W. Russell, deceased, held an interest, viz:

A colored man named James Laneby, aged about 29 years, a strong laboring man, valued at.....	\$1,000
A colored woman named Sarah Talbot, aged 22 years, a good house servant, valued at.....	700

Elizabeth Talbot, colored, aged about 18 years, valued at.....	\$700
An infant child, female, aged about 3 years, valued at.....	100
Total.....	2,500

Major Russell's interest in the above slaves derived by his wife, who was a daughter of Captain George Fletcher, of this place, whose interest was one-fourth, amounts to.....	\$625
A colored woman named Delia Pinkney, belonging entirely to Captain Fletcher's estate, aged about 65 years. She is generally in delicate health. Valued at.....	50
	675

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,

EW'D C. FLETCHER.

MOSES KELLY, Esq.,

Adm'r of W. W. Russell, dec'd, Washington City.

ALEXANDRIA, *February 3, 1863.*

We hereby certify that the valuation of slaves herein made by Edward C. Fletcher, in which Major Russell had an interest, is about their fair value.

W. B. PRICE.

W. H. MARBURY.

I am acquainted with the above-named W. B. Price and W. H. Marbury. They are both intelligent men, and I believe them quite competent to make a just estimate of the value of persons held to service.

ANDREW WYLIE.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 23, 1863.—Ordered to be printed.

AN ACT

To provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of this and all other laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and regulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, on the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; he shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars; he shall have a competent deputy, appointed by the Secretary, whose salary shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in such office and during his absence or inability; he shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall direct, which clerks shall be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner now provided by law. Within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment the Comptroller shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The Deputy Comptroller so appointed shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars. The Comptroller

Currency Bureau
established.

Comptroller of
the Currency.

Deputy Comp-
troller.

Clerks.

Oath and bond of
Comptroller.

Oath and bond
of Deputy.

Interest forbidden. and Deputy Comptroller shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any association issuing national currency under the provisions of this act.

Seal of bureau.

Sealed instru-
ments evidence.

Impression of
seal.

Offices for the
bureau in the trea-
sury.

U. S. bonds de-
ned.

Associates not
less than five.

Preliminary cer-
tificate required,
and what to con-
tain.

Name.

Place of business.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall devise a seal, with suitable inscriptions, for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon become the seal of office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the same may be renewed when necessary. Every certificate, assignment, and conveyance executed by the Comptroller, in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts whatsoever; and all copies of papers in the office of the Comptroller, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be assigned to the Comptroller of the Currency by the Secretary of the Treasury suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the Currency Bureau, in which shall be safe and secure fire-proof vaults, in which it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to deposit and safely keep all the plates and other valuable things belonging to his department; and the Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the said business.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term "United States bonds," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued, or that may hereafter be issued, on the faith of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less in any case than five.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands and seals, make a certificate which shall specify—

First. The name assumed by such association.

Second. The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on; designating the State, Territory, or district, and also the particular city, town, or village.

Third. The amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; which capital stock shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars; and in cities whose population is over ten thousand persons, the capital stock shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Capital stock.

Fourth. The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

Names, &c., of shareholders.

Fifth. The time when such association shall commence.

Sixth. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act.

General declaration.

The said certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or a notary public, and the acknowledgment thereof, certified under the seal of such court or notary, and shall be transmitted, together with a copy of the articles of association which shall have been adopted, to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office. Copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Comptroller, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be legal and sufficient evidence in all courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the government thereof, of the existence of such association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

Certificate to be acknowledged and transmitted.

Certified copies to be evidence.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That at least thirty per centum of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in at the time of the commencement of its banking business, and the remainder of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in instalments of at least ten per centum each on the whole amount to which the association shall be limited, as frequently as one instalment at the end of each succeeding two months from the time of the commencement of its banking operations, until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in.

How capital stock must be paid in.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any instalment on the stock when the same is required by the foregoing section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock held by such delinquent shareholder, at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city where the association is located, if the same be located in a city, and if not so located, then in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the county where the same is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and not less than the

Proceedings against delinquent shareholders.

amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the costs of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock may subsequently be sold as the directors may order.

Comptroller to be notified of amount of stock paid in.

Proceedings of Comptroller upon receipt of notice.

Proceedings continued.

Certificate of authority to commence banking.

Publication of certificate.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify the Comptroller that at least thirty per centum of its capital stock has been paid as aforesaid, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, and that such association is desirous of commencing such business, the Comptroller shall immediately proceed, in such manner as he shall by general rules prescribe, to examine the condition of such association; to ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital stock; the name and place of residence of each of the directors of such association, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the *bona fide* owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors and by the president or cashier of such association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it shall appear that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and official seal, showing that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of banking under it, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of such association to cause said certificate to be published in some newspaper, published in the city or county where

such association is located, for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof: *Provided*, That if no newspaper is published in such city or county, such certificate shall be published as the Comptroller of the Currency shall direct.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every association formed pursuant to the provisions of this act may make and use a common seal, and shall have succession by the name designated in its articles of association and for the period limited therein, not, however, exceeding twenty years from the passage of this act; by such name may make contracts, sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity as fully as natural persons, and may make by-laws, approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the provisions of this act, for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock; and shall have power to carry on the business of banking by obtaining and issuing circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of this act; by discounting bills, notes, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security in the manner specified in their articles of association for the purposes authorized by this act, and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business; to choose one of their number as president of such association, and to appoint a cashier and such other officers and agents as their business may require; and to remove such president, cashier, officers, and agents at pleasure, and appoint others in their place; and their usual business shall be transacted in banking offices located at the places specified respectively in its certificate of association, and not elsewhere.

Corporate organization and limitation.

Banking privileges conferred.

Officers.

Place of business.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the shares of associations formed under this act shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired. For all debts contracted by such association for circulation, deposit, or otherwise, each shareholder shall be liable to the amount, at their par value, of the shares held by him in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

Shares personal property, and how transferred.

Rights of creditors secured.

Individual liabilities of shareholders.

Capital stock,
how increased.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any association formed under this act, by its articles of association, to provide for an increase of its capital from time to time as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this act; but no such increase shall be valid until the increased capital shall be paid in and notice thereof shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, and that the same has been duly paid to such association.

What real estate
may be held.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any such association to purchase, hold, and convey real estate as follows:

First. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by such association, or for moneys due thereto.

Third. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by such association.

Such association shall not purchase or hold real estate in any other case or for any other purpose than as specified in this section.

U S. bonds to be
deposited.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That every association, after having complied with the provisions of this act preliminary to the commencement of banking business under its provisions, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any United States bonds bearing interest, to an amount not less than one-third of the capital stock paid in, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

Notes for circu-
lation.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the making of any such transfer and delivery, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as herein-after provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding the par value thereof, if bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, or of equivalent United States bonds bearing a less rate of interest; and at no time shall the total amount of such notes, issued to any such association, exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Ninety per cent.
of bonds deposit'd.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the entire amount of circulating notes to be issued under this act shall not exceed three hundred millions of dollars. One hundred and fifty millions of which sum shall be apportioned to associations in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to representative population, and the remainder shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury among associations formed in the several States, in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, having due regard to the existing banking capital, resources, and business, of such States, District and Territories.

Limitation of
notes supplied to
\$300,000,000.

Apportionment
of notes.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to have printed therefrom and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply, under this act, the associations entitled to receive the same; which notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and issued under the provisions of this act, which statement shall be attested by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the treasury; and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same, to pay on demand, attested by the signatures of the president or vice-president and cashier; and the said notes shall bear such devices and such other statements, and shall be in such form, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, direct.

Comptroller to
prepare and fur-
nish notes.

Denominations
defined.

Signature of pres-
ident and cashier.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provisions of this act, respecting the procuring of such notes, shall be audited and paid as contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; and for the purpose of reimbursing the same, and all other expenses incurred under this act, and in lieu of all taxes upon the circulation authorized by this act,* or upon the bonds deposited for the security of the same, such association organized under this act shall semi-annually, on the first days of January and July,

Care and control
of plates and dies.

Expenses, how
paid.

One per cent.
reserved.

* Modified by section 7 of the "Act to provide ways and means for the support of the government," approved March 3, 1863, which section is printed for convenience of reference at the end of this act. See page 27.

Returns of banks
not organized un-
der this act.

Penalty for de-
fault.

Associations au-
thorized to issue
these notes.

Notes to be re-
ceived for all U. S.
dues, except im-
ports.

Issue of other
notes forbidden.

Transfers of bonds
by associations,
how made.

after its organization, pay to the Comptroller of the Currency, in lawful money of the United States, one per centum on the amount of circulating notes received by such association, and in default thereof the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to reserve and retain one per centum on the amount of said bonds so deposited, at each semi-annual payment of interest thereon; and all sums so reserved and retained shall be paid into the treasury under the direction of the Secretary, and every bank, banking association, or corporation not organized under the provisions of this act, issuing notes calculated or intended to circulate as money, shall, on the first day of July next, and regularly on the first days of January and July thereafter, make and deliver to the Comptroller of the Currency a true and accurate return of the gross amount of notes issued by it, whether in circulation, or in its vaults, or on deposit elsewhere; and in default of any such return, the bank, banking association, or corporation so failing to make return, shall pay to the United States a penalty of two per centum upon its entire capital stock, to be recovered, for the use of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That after any such association shall have caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president or vice-president and cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt; and no such association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That all transfers of United States bonds which shall be made by any association as security for circulating notes under the provisions of this act, shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States, with a memorandum written or printed on the certificate of such bonds, and signed by the cashier or some other officer of the association making the deposit, stating that it is held in trust for the association on whose behalf such transfer is made, and as security for

the redemption and payment of the circulating notes delivered to such association; and no transfer of any such bonds by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid, or of binding force and effect, unless sanctioned by the order or request of the Comptroller of the Currency upon the Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to keep in his office a book in which shall be entered the name of every association from whose accounts such transfer of bonds is made by the Treasurer, and the name of the party to whom such transfer is made, unless such transfer is made in blank, in which case the fact shall be stated in said book, and in either case the par value of the bonds so transferred shall be entered therein; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, immediately upon countersigning and entering the same, to advise by mail the association from whose account such transfer was made, the kind of bonds and the amount thereof so transferred.

No transfer by Treasurer valid except.

Duties of Comptroller upon transfer.

Associations to be advised by the Comptroller.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to countersign and enter in the book, in the manner aforesaid, every transfer or assignment of any bonds held by the Treasurer presented for his signature; and the Comptroller shall have at all times during office hours access to the books of the Treasurer, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the transfer or assignment presented to him to countersign; and the Treasurer shall have the like access to the book above mentioned, kept by the Comptroller, during office hours, to ascertain the correctness of the entries in the same.

Duties of Comptroller upon transfer of bonds.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of either the president or cashier of every banking association having stocks deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, once or more in each fiscal year, and at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as said officer or officers may select, to examine and compare the bonds so pledged with the books of said department, and, if found correct, to execute to the said Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of such certificate. Such examination may be made by an agent of such association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose, whose certificate before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by such president or cashier.

Periodical examination of bonds deposited.

Examination by agent.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every association issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this

Verified quarterly reports.

False statements
perjury.

Form and con-
tents of report.

Comptroller to
publish abstracts.

Associations to
publish reports.

Certain associa-
tions to report
monthly under
oath.

act shall make a quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the quarter of the year next succeeding the organization of such association, and continuing on the first days of each succeeding quarter in every year thereafter, which report shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the president and cashier, and all wilful false swearing in respect to such report shall be perjury, and subject to the punishment prescribed by law for such offence. The report hereby required shall be in the form prescribed by the Comptroller, and shall contain a true statement of the condition of the association making such report, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the day specified, next preceding the date of such report, in respect of the following items and particulars, to wit: Loans and discounts, overdrafts due from banks, amount due from the directors of the association, real estate, specie, cash items, stocks, bonds, and promissory notes, bills of solvent banks, bills of suspended banks, loss and expense account, capital, circulation, profits, amount due to banks, amount due to individuals and corporations other than banks, amount due the Treasurer of the United States, amount due to depositors on demand, amount due not included under either of the above heads. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish full abstracts of such reports together in two newspapers, to be designated by him for that purpose—one in the city of Washington and the other in the city of New York—exhibiting the items of capital, circulation, and deposits, specie and cash items, public securities and private securities; and the separate report of each association shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established, or, if there be no newspaper at such place, then in a newspaper published at the capital of the State, at the expense of the association making such report. In addition to the quarterly reports required by this section, every association located and doing business in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, shall publish, or cause to be published, on the morning of the first Tuesday in each month, in a newspaper printed in the city in which the association making such report is located, to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency, a statement, under the oath of the president or cashier, showing the condition of the association making such statement, on the morning of the day next preceding the date of such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: average amount of loans and discounts, specie, deposits, and circulation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such association shall, at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when payment thereof shall be lawfully demanded, during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a notary public, unless the president or cashier of the association shall offer to waive demand and notice of the protest, and shall, in pursuance of such offer, make, sign, and deliver to the party making such demand, an admission in writing, stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the non-payment thereof; and such notary public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Comptroller of the Currency; and after such default it shall not be lawful for the association suffering the same, to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits: *Provided, however*, That if satisfactory proof be produced to such notary public that the payment of any such notes is restrained by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, such notary public shall not protest the same; and when the holder of such notes shall cause more than one note or package to be protested, on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

Protest of notes
and proceedings
thereon.

Duties of asso-
ciation upon sus-
pension.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That on receiving notice that any such association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the next preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, (of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association,) who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes, in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded as aforesaid, and report to the Comptroller the facts so ascertained; and if, from such protest or the report so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as aforesaid, and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the Comptroller shall immediately give notice in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise,

Proceedings of
Comptroller upon
notice of protest.

Special agent.

Notes of associa-
tion paid at the
treasury U. S.

U. S. to have
prior lien upon
assets.

direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States, and the same shall be paid as presented; whereupon said Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an equal amount of bonds pledged by such association, equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such circulating notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, on being paid, shall be cancelled; and for any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds pledged by such association, when disposed of as hereinafter specified, to reimburse to the United States the amount so expended in paying the circulating notes of such association, the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of such association, and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

Bonds of failing
association may be
sold at auction.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Comptroller shall become satisfied, as in the last preceding section specified, that any such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, he may, instead of cancelling the United States bonds pledged by such association, as provided in the next preceding section, cause so much of them as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding circulating notes of such association to be sold at public auction in the city of New York, after giving thirty days' notice of such sale to such association.

Private sale of
bonds.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency may, if he shall be of opinion that the interests of the United States will be best promoted thereby, sell at private sale any of the stock so transferred to him by such association, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of such failing association: *Provided*, That no such bonds shall be sold by private sale for less than the par, nor less than the market value thereof at the time of sale: *And provided, further*, That no sales of any such stock, either public or private, shall be complete until the transfer thereof shall have been made with the formalities prescribed in this act.

Receiver, bond
and duties.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That on becoming satisfied, as specified in this act, that any such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein

mentioned, and is in default, the Comptroller of the Currency may forthwith appoint a receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he shall deem proper, who, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to such association, and, upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct; and such receiver shall pay over all moneys so made to the Treasurer of the United States, and also make report to the Comptroller of the Currency of all his acts and proceedings. The Comptroller shall thereupon cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as he may direct, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof. And from time to time the Comptroller, after full provision shall have been first made for refunding to the United States any such deficiency in redeeming the notes of such association as is mentioned in this act, shall make a ratable dividend of the moneys so paid over to him by such receiver on all such claims as may have been so proved or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction; and from time to time, as the proceeds of the assets of such association shall be paid over to him, he shall make further dividends, as aforesaid, on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of such proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held: *Provided, however,* That if any such association against which proceedings have been so instituted on account of any alleged refusal to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, shall deny having failed to do so, such association may, at any time within ten days after such association shall have been notified of the appointment of an agent, as provided in this act, apply to the nearest circuit, or district, or territorial court of the United States, to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such court, after citing the Comptroller of the Currency to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decision of the court or finding of a jury that such association has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented, in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining the Comptroller, and any receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such alleged refusal.

Duties of Comptroller upon report of receiver.

Disbursement of assets.

Association may enjoin proceedings.

Bonds deposited
to be exclusively
as security.

Interest on bonds.

Return of bonds.

No surrender un-
der \$1,000.

Depreciation of
bonds deposited.

Interest on bonds
to be retained,
when.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, by any banking association for the security of its circulating notes, shall be held exclusively for that purpose, until such notes shall be redeemed, except as provided in this act; but the Comptroller of the Currency may give to any such banking association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which shall have been so transferred to the Treasurer by it; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever such banking association shall fail to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid. And said Comptroller may direct the return of any of said bonds to the banking association which transferred the same, upon the surrender to him and the cancellation of a proportionate amount of such circulating notes: *Provided*, That ninety per centum of the current market value of the remaining bonds which shall have been transferred by the banking association offering to surrender such circulating notes shall be equal to the amount of all the circulating notes retained by such banking association: *And provided, further*, That there shall have been no failure by such association to redeem its circulating notes, and that there shall have been no other violation by such association of any of the provisions of this act for the security of the creditors of such association; nor shall the Treasurer be required to surrender such bonds in fractional sums of less than one thousand dollars. And if, at any time after said bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as aforesaid, the market or cash value shall be reduced, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized to demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States bonds at cash value, or in money, from the association receiving said bills, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as long as such depreciation continues.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the price of any of the bonds pledged, as aforesaid, for the redemption of the circulating notes of any such banking association shall be at the stock exchange in the city of New York for four consecutive weeks, at a rate less than that at which they shall have been estimated when so pledged, and such depreciation shall not have been made good by a deposit of other bonds or money, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to notify the Treasurer of the United States of such fact, and the payment of interest upon such depreciated bonds shall be suspended; and such interest shall be retained by said Treasurer until the same, when added to the current market

value of the bonds so pledged, to be ascertained as before provided, shall be equal to the amount for which such bonds were pledged: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, at the expiration of every period of three months, to cause the whole of the sums so retained, and then remaining in the treasury of the United States, to be invested in United States bonds, in the name of the Comptroller of the Currency, in trust for the respective associations by which the bonds on which such interest shall have accrued shall have been pledged. And whenever the price of such depreciated bonds at the stock exchange in New York shall rise to the price at which they were pledged, and so remain for four consecutive weeks, such investment shall be assigned to such association, and all accruing interest on such pledged bonds shall thereafter be paid to such association, on demand thereof.

Investment of
interest retained.

Transfer of pro-
ceeds of invest-
ment of interest.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to receive worn-out or mutilated circulating notes issued by any such banking association, and to deliver in place thereof to such association other blank circulating notes to an equal amount. And such worn-out or mutilated notes, after a memorandum shall have been entered in the proper books, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Comptroller, as well as all circulating notes which shall have been paid or surrendered to be cancelled, shall be burned to ashes in presence of three persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the Currency, and one by the Treasurer of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and in case such notes shall have been delivered to the Comptroller by an officer or agent of such association, then in the presence, also, of such officer or agent. And a certificate of such burning, signed by the parties so appointed, shall be made in the books of the Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof given to such officer or agent.

Surrender and
destruction of mu-
tilated, &c., cur-
rency.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act to countersign or deliver to any such association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except as hereinbefore provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act. And any officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisonment not ex-

Punishment for
delivering notes
except as herein
provided.

ceeding fifteen years, at the discretion of the court in which he shall be tried.

Fees for protest, examination, and receiverships, how paid.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees for protesting the notes issued by any such banking association shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such banking association shall be liable therefor ; but no part of the stock pledged by such banking association, as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of such fees. And all expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any association shall be paid by such association ; and all expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such association before distribution of the proceeds thereof.

Indebtedness of stockholders restricted.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the stockholders, collectively, of any such association shall at no time be liable to such association, either as principal debtors or sureties, or both, to an amount greater than three-fifths of the capital stock actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise ; nor shall the directors be so liable, except to such amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of such association, adopted by its stockholders to regulate such liabilities.

Division, assignment, and transfer of shares.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of any association formed under this act shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be assignable on the books of the association in such manner as its by-laws shall prescribe ; but no shareholder in any association under this act shall have power to sell or transfer any share held in his own right so long as he shall be liable, either as principal, debtor, surety, or otherwise, to the association for any debt which shall have become due and remain unpaid, nor in any case shall such shareholder be entitled to receive any dividend, interest, or profit on such shares so long as such liabilities shall continue ; but all such dividends, interests, and profits shall be retained by the association, and applied to the discharge of such liabilities. And no stock shall be transferred without the consent of a majority of the directors while the holder thereof is thus indebted to the association.

Transfers restricted, when.

Loans on shares forbidden.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That no banking association shall take, as security for any loan or discount, a lien upon any part of its capital stock ; but the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of shareholders as of other persons. And no such banking association shall be the purchaser or holder of any portion of its capital stock, or of the capital stock of any other incorporated company, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously con-

Purchase of capital stock forbidden.

tracted in good faith, on security which, at the time, was deemed adequate to insure the payment of such debt, independent of any lien upon such stock, or in case of forfeiture of stock for the non-payment of instalments due thereon; and stock so purchased or acquired shall in no case be held by such association so purchasing for a longer period of time than six months, if the same can, within that time, be sold for what the stock cost.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him. Shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller, or bookkeeper of such association shall act as proxy; and no stockholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

Elections of directors, votes of shareholders.

Proxies.

SEC. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of every such association shall be managed by not less than five nor more than nine directors, one of whom shall be president of the association. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State in which such association is located. At least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State in which such association is located one year next preceding their election as directors; and each director shall own, in his own right, at least one per centum of the capital stock of such association, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and the half of one per centum of its capital if over two hundred thousand dollars. Each director shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the bona fide owner, in his own right, of the shares of stock standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged, as security for any loan obtained or debt owing to the association of which he is a director, which oath, subscribed by himself, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

Number of directors, qualification, and oath.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any such association, first elected, shall hold their places until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually, on such day in the month of January as the stockholders of said association may prescribe; and the directors so elected

Duration of office, annual election in January.

Vacancies.

shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any director removing from the State, or ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors. The director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election; and if, from any cause, an election of directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof having been given in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the city, town, or county in which the association is located; and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county, such notice shall be published in a newspaper in the county adjoining.

Fund to be always maintained on hand.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That every such association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits shall exceed the above-named proportion for the space of twelve days, or whenever such lawful money of the United States shall at any time fall below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits, until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits and lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided*,

Clearing-house certificates.

however, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have, under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided, fur-*

Balances in cities equivalent to cash.

ther, That any balance due to any association organized under this act in other places from any association in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, or New Orleans, in good credit, subject to be drawn for at sight and available to redeem their circulating notes and deposits, may be deemed to be a part of the lawful money which such association, in other places than the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,

Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, is required to have by the foregoing provisions of this section to the extent of three-fifths of the said amount of twenty-five per centum required. And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any such association whose lawful money reserve, as aforesaid, shall fall below said proportion of twenty-five per centum, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in this act.

Association failing to make good the reserve may be wound up.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted.* That no association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in, and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts, that is to say:

Limitation of indebtedness prescribed.

First. On account of its notes of circulation.

Second. On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by, such association.

Third. On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association, or due thereto.

Fourth. On account of liabilities to its stockholders, for money paid in on capital stock, and dividends thereon, and reserved profits.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted,* That no association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money, to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations, or otherwise.

Pledge of notes enjoined.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted.* That no association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders for a longer time than six months, or in any other manner, any portion of its capital. And if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts. And all debts due to any association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act.

Withdrawal of capital enjoined.

Loans limited to six months.

Dividends restricted.

Bad debts defined.

Dividends, when
and how made.

Semi-annual
statement
required.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of every association shall, semi-annually, in the months of May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of such association as they shall judge expedient; and on each dividend day the cashier shall make, and verify by his oath, a full, clear, and accurate statement of the condition of the association, as it shall be on that day after declaring the dividend; which statement shall contain—

First. The amount of the capital stock actually paid in and then remaining as the capital stock of such bank or association.

Secondly. The amount of the circulating notes of such association then in circulation.

Thirdly. The greatest amount in circulation at any time since the making of the last previous statement, as shall have been exhibited by the weekly statements of the cashier, specifying the times when the same occurred.

Fourthly. The amount of balances and debts of every kind due to other banks and banking associations.

Fifthly. The amount due to depositors.

Sixthly. The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same accrued.

Seventhly. The total amount of dividend declared on the day of making the statement.

Eighthly. The amount of lawful money of the United States belonging to the association and in its possession at the time of making the statement.

Balances in cities.

Ninthly. The amount subject to be drawn at sight, in lawful money of the United States, then remaining on deposit with any associations, banks, or bankers; specifying the amounts so on deposit in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

Tenthly. The amount then on hand of bills or notes, issued by other banks and banking associations.

Eleventhly. The amount of balances due from other banks, bankers, and banking associations, excluding deposits subject to be drawn at sight as aforesaid.

Twelfthly. The amount on hand of bills, bonds, stocks, notes, and other evidences of debts, discounted or purchased by the association, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered bad, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment.

Thirteenthly. The value of the real and personal property held for the convenience of the association, specifying the amount of each.

Fourteenthly. The amount of real estate taken in payment of debts due to the association.

Fifteenthly. The amount of the undivided profits of the association.

Sixteenthly. The total amount of the liability to the association by the directors thereof, collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount of indorsers or sureties.

The statement thus made shall forthwith be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That every association may take, reserve, receive, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, such rate of interest or discount as is for the time the established rate of interest for delay in the payment of money, in the absence of contract between the parties, by the laws of the several States in which the associations are respectively located, and no more: *Provided, however*, That interest may be reserved or taken in advance, at the time of making the loan or discount, according to the usual rules of banking; and the knowingly taking, reserving, or charging of a rate of interest greater than that allowed by this section shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the debt or demand on which the same is taken, reserved, or charged; but the purchase, discount, or sale of a bill of exchange, drawn on actually existing values, and payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at the current discount or premium, shall not be considered as taking, reserving, or charging interest.

Banking privileges granted.

Rate of interest.

Usury.

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That the total liabilities of any person, or of any company or firm, (including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof,) to any association, including liabilities as acceptor of bona fide bills of exchange, payable out of the State where the association is located, shall at no time exceed one-third; exclusive of liabilities as acceptor, one-fifth; and exclusive of liabilities on such bills of exchange, one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in.

Liabilities of customers restricted.

SEC. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, at any time, pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, nor shall it in any other mode put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association, which notes shall not, at any such time, be receivable, at par, on deposit, and in payment of debts by the association so paying out or circulating such notes; nor shall it knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by

Uncurrent money not to be circulated.

any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States.

Acts prejudicial to creditors in contemplation of insolvency void.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfer of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt owing to any association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void.

Malfeasance of officers and directors.

SEC. 50. *And be it further enacted*, That if the directors of any association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents or servants of the association to violate, any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association, derived from this act, shall be thereby forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States, before the association shall be declared dissolved. And in cases of such violation, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person, shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Visitor, how and when appointed, duties of.

SEC. 51. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, shall appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association, which person shall not be a director or other officer in any association whose affairs he shall be appointed to examine, and who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and, in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath, and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the association to the Comptroller; and the association shall not be subject to any other visitorial powers than such as are authorized by this act, except such as are vested in the several courts of law and chancery. And every person appointed to make such examination shall receive for his services at the rate of five dollars for each day by him employed in such exam-

Compensation of.

ination, and two dollars for every twenty-five miles he shall necessarily travel in the performance of his duty, which shall be paid by the association by him examined.

SEC. 52. *And be it further enacted*, That every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association, who shall embezzle, abstract, or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association, or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of the association, or shall, without such authority, issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer or agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

Misdemeanor of officers.

SEC. 53. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted; and a copy of such list, verified by the oath of such president or cashier, shall, at the beginning of every year, be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the first quarter after the organization of the association.

Names, residence, &c., of shareholders.

SEC. 54. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest will be promoted thereby, to employ any of such associations, doing business under this act, as depositaries of the public moneys, except receipts from customs.

Associations may become depositaries of public moneys.

SEC. 55. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of this act, in which the United States or its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts, under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Suits and proceedings under this act.

SEC. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure, or perforate

Penalties for mutilation of paper issued under this act.

with holes, or shall unite or cement together, or do any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt issued by any such association, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be reissued by said association, shall upon conviction forfeit fifty dollars to the association who shall be injured thereby, to be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

Forgery, uttering,
&c., penalties for.

SEC. 57. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be issued by any association doing a banking business under the provisions of this act, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any such circulating notes, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any falsely altered or spurious circulating note issued, or purporting to have been issued, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Making, engraving,
&c., plates, or
having them in
custody, penalties
for

SEC. 58. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any engraved plate or block after the similitude of any plate from which any circulating notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or block, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same

Having blank
notes or paper ad-
apted to banking.

to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than five nor more than fifteen years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That suits, actions, and proceedings by and against any association under this act, may be had in any circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which such association may be established.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report annually to Congress, at the commencement of its session—

Annual report of Comptroller.

First. A summary of the state and condition of every association from whom reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of specie held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to said associations as, in his judgment, may be useful.

Condition of associations.

Second. A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed, and the amount outstanding.

Associations closed.

Third. To suggest any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the bill-holders and depositors may be increased.

Amendments to law.

Fourth. To report the names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year; and such report shall be made by or before the first day of December in each year, and the usual number of copies for the use of the Senate and House, and one thousand copies for the use of the department, shall be printed by the public printer and in readiness for distribution on the first meeting of Congress.

Return of clerks.

Copies of report.

SEC. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association or corporation lawfully in existence as a bank of circulation on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, organized in any State, either under a special act of incorporation or a general banking law, may at any time within ——— years after the passage of this act become an association under the provisions of this act; that in such case the certificate of

Organization of other banks under this act.

association provided for by this act shall be signed by the directors of such banking association or corporation, and in addition to the specifications required by this act shall specify that such directors are authorized by the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of such banking association or corporation to make such certificate of association, and such certificate of association shall thereafter have the same effect, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as is provided for as to other associations organized under this act. And such association or corporation thereafter shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities, and rules, in all respects, as is prescribed in this act for other associations organized under it, and shall be held and regarded as an association under this act.

State banks may deliver U. S. bonds and receive notes to issue.

SEC. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That any bank or banking association authorized by any State law to engage in the business of banking, and duly organized under such State law at the time of the passage of this act, and which shall be the holder and owner of United States bonds to the amount of fifty per centum of its capital stock, may transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States such bonds, or any part thereof, in the manner provided by this act; and upon making such transfer and delivery, such bank or banking association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes, as herein provided, equal in amount to eighty per centum of the amount of the bonds so transferred and delivered.

Proceedings against State and other banks upon failure to redeem.

SEC. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the failure of any such State bank or banking association to redeem any of its circulating notes issued under the provisions of the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, when satisfied that such default has been made, and within thirty days after notice of such default, proceed to declare the bonds transferred and delivered to the Treasurer forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the circulating notes which have been issued by such bank or banking association, shall be redeemed and paid at the treasury of the United States, in the same manner as other circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act are redeemed and paid.

Forfeited bonds of such banks, how treated.

SEC. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds forfeited, as provided in the last preceding section, may be cancelled to an amount equal to the circulating notes redeemed and paid, or such bonds may be sold, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and after retaining out of the proceeds a sum sufficient to pay the

whole amount of circulating notes for the redemption of which such bonds are held, the surplus, if any remains, shall be paid to the bank or banking association from which such bonds were received.

SEC. 65. *Be it further enacted*, That Congress reserves Rights of Congress reserved. the right at any time to amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved February 25, 1863.

Section seventh of the "Act to provide ways and means for the support of the government," approved March 3, 1863.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all banks, associations, corporations, or individuals, issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall be subject to and pay a duty of one per centum each half year from and after April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, upon the average amount of circulation of notes or bills as currency issued beyond the amount hereinafter named—that is to say, banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of not over one hundred thousand dollars, ninety per centum thereof; over one hundred thousand and not over two hundred thousand dollars, eighty per centum thereof; over two hundred thousand and not over three hundred thousand dollars, seventy per centum thereof; over three hundred thousand and not over five hundred thousand dollars, sixty per centum thereof; over five hundred thousand and not over one million of dollars, fifty per centum thereof; over one million and not over one million and a half of dollars, forty per centum thereof; over one million and a half and not over two millions of dollars, thirty per centum thereof; over two millions of dollars, twenty-five per centum thereof. In the case of banks with branches, the duty herein provided for shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches severally, and not upon the aggregate circulation of all; and the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted to or used by such branch; and all such banks, associations, corporations, and individuals shall also be subject to and pay a duty of one-half of one per centum each half year from and after April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, upon the average amount of notes or bills not otherwise herein taxed and outstanding as currency during the six months next preceding the return hereinafter provided for; and the rates of tax or duty imposed on the circulation of associations which may be organized under the act "To provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be the same as that hereby imposed on the circulation and deposits of all

Banks under the national currency act taxed one half of one per centum semi-annually, instead of one per cent. as by the original act.

banks, associations, corporations, or individuals, but shall be assessed and collected as required by said act. And all banks, associations, or corporations, and individuals, issuing or reissuing notes or bills for circulation as currency after April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum each half year thereafter upon the amount of such fractional notes or bills so issued; and all banks, associations, corporations, and individuals receiving deposits of money subject to payment on checks or drafts, except savings institutions, shall be subject to a duty of one-eighth of one per centum each half year from and after April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, upon the average amount of such deposits beyond the average amount of their circulating notes or bills lawfully issued and outstanding as currency. And a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which should accrue on the full amount of the fractional note circulation and on the average amount of all other circulation, and of all such deposits, for the six months next preceding. And there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration, under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the president, or some other proper officer of said bank, association, corporation, or individual, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued, or which should accrue, and not accounted for; and for any default in the delivery of such list or return with such declaration annexed, the bank, association, corporation, or individual making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of five hundred dollars. And such bank, association, corporation, or individual shall, upon rendering the list or return as aforesaid, pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of the duties due on such list or return, and in default thereof shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case of neglect or refusal to make such list or return as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said list should have been made or rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions prescribed in an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW MEXICO,

ACCEPTING

The grant of lands for agricultural and mechanical colleges.

FEBRUARY 25, 1863.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

PREAMBLE AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did, at its last session, pass “An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,” approved July 2, 1862;

And whereas, by said act, this Territory is entitled to thirty thousand acres of the public land for the establishment of an industrial college; and

Whereas the said act of Congress provides that the legislature shall, within two years after the approval of said law by the President, make the acceptance thereof known: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of New Mexico, That we hereby accept the benefits of this act; and

Be it further resolved, That the governor of this Territory is hereby requested to communicate to the President of the United States our acceptance thereof, and that he adopt the necessary measures to place all moneys accruing therefrom into the hands of the curators of the industrial college to be located at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

J. M. GALLEGOS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FRANCISCO SALAZAR,

Vice-President of Council

Approved January 16, 1863.

[L. S.]

W. F. M. ARNY,

Acting Governor.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
BY JOHN P. KENNEDY

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MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW MEXICO,

IN FAVOR OF

The construction of a military road from the Rio Grande to western Arizona.

FEBRUARY 25, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States :

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, would respectfully represent: That the late military condition of this Territory, and the military movements for its safety and defence, have discovered a new and practicable route from the Rio Grande to western Arizona, to which we beg leave to urge the immediate and active attention of your honorable bodies.

This route leaves the Rio Grande at some point near or at Fort Craig, and takes a southwestwardly direction down through the mining regions known as the Pinos Altos, and from thence, in like direction, until it intersects the former great overland mail route between Mesilla and Tucson at or near the Ojo de la Vaca.

This route runs through the finest pastoral and richest mineral regions in New Mexico, and has a good supply of wood and water. It saves in distance more than one hundred miles in reaching western Arizona, and entirely avoids the desert of the Jornada del Muerto, a distance of ninety miles, and often without any water for man or beast.

The route through Los Pinos Altos is of first importance in a military view. It will enable the troops this side the Jornada to keep open and carry on communication with all western Arizona and California, even should an enemy to the government or the United States have armed possession of the valley of Mesilla. Your honorable bodies surely will not fail to see in this a great and almost incalculable advantage to the government and country.

In view of the military necessity involved in opening to travel and loaded wagons the route mentioned, we respectfully urge that an im-

mediate appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars be made by Congress to survey and open the route to travel and loaded wagons.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

JOSÉ MANUEL GALLEGOS,
Speaker House of Representatives.

FRANCISCO SALAZAR,
Vice-President Legislative Council.

Approved January 29, 1863.

[L. S.]

W. F. M. ARNY,
Acting Governor.

I, W. F. M. Arny, secretary and acting governor of New Mexico, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, which is on file in my office, as witness my hand and official seal. Done at the Palace, Santa Fé New Mexico, this 2d day of February, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.]

W. F. M. ARNY,
Secretary and Acting Governor, New Mexico.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW MEXICO,

PRAYING

That provision may be made for the redemption of Indian captives held in servitude in that Territory, and their return to their respective tribes, agreeably to the provisions of the act approved June 19, 1862, to secure freedom to all persons within the Territories of the United States.

FEBRUARY 25, 1863.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, would most respectfully represent that there are in our midst probably six hundred Indian captives who are now held in servitude, but who must be turned loose by our courts, without any provision for their protection, under the act of Congress "to secure freedom to all persons within the Territories of the United States," approved June 19, 1862. And your memorialists believe that if said captives are thus turned loose they will be placed in a far worse condition than they are now, and would be adding another to the adverse elements that are already in existence, which render the property and lives of our citizens insecure from the depredations of the Indians by whom we are surrounded.

Your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully ask your honorable body to make an appropriation to give a reasonable compensation to the owners of these captives, and, also, that your honorable body enact a law to provide for the return of the Indian captives to their respective tribes who are now friendly, and make such disposition of those whose tribes are unfriendly, as Congress in its wisdom may think proper. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

J. M. GALLEGOS,

Speaker of House of Representatives.

FRANCISCO SALAZAR,

Vice-President of Legislative Council.

Approved January 29, 1863.

W. F. M. ARNY,

Acting Governor.

THE SENATE
OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO
JANUARY 28 1863

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1862

THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1862

THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO
JANUARY 28 1863

W. F. M. ARMY
Major General

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

Provision being made for bridging and improving the military road from Fort Leavenworth, via Fort Riley, to Fort Larned.

FEBRUARY 26, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION memorializing Congress to make provisions for bridging and improving the military road from Fort Leavenworth, *via* Fort Riley, to Fort Larned.

Whereas, the immense amount of transportation required to meet the wants of the large military force stationed at Forts Riley and Larned, and dependent upon Fort Leavenworth for supplies, is passing over this road at all seasons of the year and under circumstances admitting of no delay; and whereas said road is without bridges, culverts, or other necessary improvements, and at some seasons of the year is entirely impassable for heavy transportation, causing delay, expense, and danger to the military service of the United States; and whereas the economy, safety, and welfare of the military service of the United States require that these important posts should be connected by a safe, practical, and certain line of communication, which may at all times be passable: therefore—

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, That the President and Congress of the United States are hereby requested to make such provisions as may be necessary to make a wagon road from Fort Leavenworth, *via* Fort Riley, to Fort Larned, and to make an appropriation for the bridging and improving the same, as the necessity of the government service may require.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the senators and representative from this State in Congress, and that they be requested to urge upon the proper officers of the government and upon Congress immediate action in the premises.

I hereby certify that the above joint resolution originated in the house, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1863, and passed that body on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1863.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
A. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Passed the Senate February 16, 1863.

T. A. OSBORN,
President of the Senate.
JOHN FRANCIS,
Secretary.

Approved February 17, 1863.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 17, 1863.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original joint resolution, filed in my office.

[SEAL.]

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS,

IN FAVOR OF

The United States paying the amount of the territorial debt due at the date of the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, to be applied, in whole, to the payment of the direct tax due the United States as apportioned to the State of Kansas.

FEBRUARY 26, 1863.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Whereas, in the opinion of the legislature of the State of Kansas, that in justice and right the United States should pay the amount of the territorial debt due at the date of the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union: therefore—

Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the legislature of the State of Kansas, the senate concurring, That we most respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to allow the amount of the debt due by the Territory of Kansas at the date of the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, to be applied, in whole or in part, in the payment of the direct tax due the United States as apportioned to the State of Kansas.

2. That the secretary of state of the State of Kansas is hereby required, immediately upon the passage of these resolutions, to forward a certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of our senators, and to our representative in Congress.

We hereby certify that the above resolutions were adopted and concurred in by the senate on this 17th day of February, 1863.

A. R. BANKS,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, February 17, 1863.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original concurrent resolution on file in my office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.

W. W. H. LAURENCE,
Secretary of State.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 28, 1863.—Ordered that one thousand copies of the message of the governor of Utah to the territorial legislature be printed and sent to the governor for distribution.

Gentlemen of the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Utah:

Since the adjournment of the eleventh annual session of this body, the office of governor of this Territory has been conferred upon me, according to law. On the 7th day of July last I arrived in this city and assumed the duties of my office.

I had heard much of the industry and enterprise of the people of Utah, but I must admit that my most sanguine expectations were more than realized upon my arrival here. A few years since this Territory was only known as a desert. I found it the home of a large and thriving population, who have accomplished wonders in the short period that it has been settled, and under the steady progress of labor, protected in its indefeasible rights, the whole area embraced in the organic act establishing this Territory must present a spectacle to the people of the United States as satisfactory to them as it is creditable to yourselves.

The present season has been one of unusual abundance, not only here but throughout the entire Union; and notwithstanding civil war has made desolate many of the fairest districts which have ever been the abode of a civilized people, yet He who has promised "seed-time and harvest," and "the rain to fall upon the unjust as well as the just," has still remembered the whole American people with superabundant mercies. If the harmony of the world has been marred, it has not been through the withholding of His kindness from the nation.

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the causes which have superinduced the unhappy troubles now existing in the States of the American Union. That African slavery, and the unnatural antagonisms which grow out of that relation, lie at the foundation I have no doubt. I am aware that other reasons have been assigned, but such reasons are confined to very few in comparison to the many who will agree with me in my proposition. That it is the duty of every lover of human liberty and friend of republican institutions on this continent to stand by the government in its present trials is, to my mind, a proposition too clear for argument.

Notwithstanding organized treason is still making gigantic efforts to carry out its purpose of the destruction of the Union, yet I am

happy in the belief that the rebellion has culminated ; that it can never be as strong again as it has been for a few months past. The extremest measures have been resorted to in the rebel States to put the last man in the field, for the purpose of sustaining the rebel flag ; nevertheless, that flag has been compelled to retreat, step by step, before the victorious legions of the Union, and still there are millions of men to be called into the field, if it shall hereafter be found that those millions are needed.

CONSERVATISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The most conservative advocate of the Union, no matter what his opinions heretofore may have been on the question of slavery, cannot complain of the policy of the administration of President Lincoln in dealing with this question. Whilst it was known to all men that four millions of chattel slaves were supplying their rebel masters with means to prosecute their work of ruin to the government, and for the overthrow of the Constitution—the joint labors of our common ancestors—yet that same government, through its civil ministers and military commanders, it must be confessed, hesitated long to strike the rebel interests where its blows could be made to tell with most terrible effect.

OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

The present war has not been prosecuted by the federal government because of any hostility towards the institutions of the southern States, but to preserve the Union of the great family of States. The question of emancipation or no Union has been thrust upon the President.

In meeting that question he has shown a patriotic wisdom, worthy the head of a great nation.

If the Union could have been preserved and slavery still suffered to remain in tact, that institution would never have been disturbed by the American people, but would have been suffered to expend its malign influence in the impoverishment of the soil where it exists, until finally it must have perished by that inexorable law of retribution, which, like an avenging Nemesis, is ever following in the track of wrong.

But no matter when or how the present difficulties may be settled, slavery is doomed—it must perish from the very nature of things.

PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

On the first day of January proximo, the time given by the President to the slave masters of the rebel States, will have expired. If madness shall still rule in their councils, and no returning sense of duty or patriotism shall have been awakened in their hearts, and they shall still refuse to return to their allegiance, which is their plainest duty, then the President, exercising that power which he holds as commander-in-chief—and which, as a war power, no man whose opin-

ions are entitled to the least respect has ever denied—will, by proclamation, declare the freedom of every slave in the States or districts of States where such rebellion shall then exist.

This new order of things may for a time jostle the commercial interest of not only this country, but of the whole civilized world; order and harmony will soon be restored, and our system of government will still be preserved, with no disturbing element remaining, a beacon-light to the nations, and a refuge to countless millions who will come after us.

ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF DESERET INTO THE UNION.

After the adjournment of the last session of this body, in accordance with a joint resolution emanating therefrom, the people of this Territory proceeded to elect delegates to form a constitution for the State of Deseret, and after such constitution was formed and adopted the people proceeded to elect a governor, lieutenant governor, and other officers, amongst which was a representative in Congress, and also two United States senators were elected. One of the gentlemen elected as United States senator proceeded to Washington city, and caused to be laid before Congress the object of his mission. He was treated with that courtesy to which a gentleman on so grave a mission should ever be entitled. He was permitted to occupy a seat within the bar of the Senate chamber, and was otherwise received with the kindest considerations.

In consequence of the lateness of the session, it could not be expected that more would have been done than was in the premises. The constitution and other documents were referred to the appropriate committee, where the matter now rests. That the question will be taken up at the approaching session of Congress, and acted on in that spirit of fairness that becomes a great and generous nation, I have no doubt.

I am sorry to say that since my sojourn amongst you I have heard no sentiments, either publicly or privately expressed, that would lead me to believe that much sympathy is felt by any considerable number of your people in favor of the government of the United States, now struggling for its very existence “in the valley and the shadow” through which it has been called to pass. If I am mistaken in this opinion, no one will rejoice more than myself in acknowledging my error. I would, in the name of my bleeding country, that you, as the representatives of public sentiment here, would speedily pass such a resolution as will extort from me, if necessary, a public acknowledgment of my error, if error I have committed.

I have said this in no unkind spirit. I would much rather learn that the fault has been on my part and not on yours.

I regret, also, to say I have found, in conversing with many gentlemen of social and political influence, that because the question of the admission of this Territory into the Union was temporarily postponed, distrust is entertained in regard to the friendly disposition of the federal government, and expressions have been used, amounting to

innuendoes at least, as to what the result might be in case the admission should be denied or postponed. Every such manifestation of spirit on the part of the objector is, in my opinion, not only unbecoming, but is based on an entire misconception of the rights of the applicant, and the duties of the representatives of the States comprising the Union.

The Constitution of the United States provides, in article 4, section 3, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," &c. The question properly arises, how and when are they to be admitted? Not surely upon the demand of the people of the Territory seeking to be admitted, but upon the consent of Congress. When that consent becomes a right to be *demanded* depends upon circumstances. It is doubtless the interest and policy of the federal government to admit the Territories belonging to it to the *status* and condition of States whenever there is a sufficient population to warrant it, and they apply to Congress with a constitution republican in spirit and form. But still, the Congress has not only the right, but it is one of their gravest duties, to see that this great boon is not conferred upon a people unprepared to enter into the great political family on a basis that is unjust to other members of the Union. Amongst the first inquiries is that in relation to the population of the Territory knocking for admission; is it such as to entitle a State to a member in the House of Representatives? If such is the case, and the constitution which has been adopted as the organic law is such as the Constitution of the United States contemplates—if the same has been adopted in good faith, and the people are loyal to the Constitution and the laws, and desire the welfare of the federal government—then it not only becomes the duty of Congress to admit such applicant, but the latter has a right, morally and politically, to *demand* such admission.

But, on the other hand, if it is not clearly shown that there is a sufficient population, that the constitution is republican in form and spirit, that the same has been adopted in good faith, or that the people are not loyal to the federal government and to the laws, then the right to make such demand does not exist, nor should the application be entertained after these facts appear.

The admission of a new State into the Union is, or ought to be, attended with the gravest consideration. For instance, suppose that the population of the Territory is known to fall far short of the number that entitles the present members of the Union to a representative in Congress, should it be thought hard or strange that objections should be made? Is it thought a hardship that the people of the State of New York, comprising four millions, are not willing that their voice should be silenced in the Senate of the United States by sixty or eighty thousand people in one of the Territories?

I am aware that *precedents* may be cited in some few instances where these reasons have been overlooked and disregarded, but that fact does not affect the question under consideration. The reasons which controlled Congress at the time referred to were never good and sound ones, but were found in the wishes and ambition of politi-

cal parties, anxious to control the vote in the electoral college for Chief Magistrate.

If the precedent was a bad one, the sooner it is changed the better for all parties concerned.

In connexion with this subject, I respectfully recommend the propriety of passing an act whereby a correct census may be taken of the population of this Territory.

If it shall be found that the population is sufficient to entitle it to one representative in Congress, on the present basis, I shall be most happy in aiding you to the extent of my humble abilities in forwarding any movements having for their end the admission of this Territory into the Union as a State.

POLYGAMY.

It would be disingenuous if I were not to advert to a question which, although seemingly it has nothing to do with the premises, yet is one of vast importance to you as a people, and which cannot be ignored. I mean that institution which is not only commended but encouraged by you, and which, to say the least of it, is an anomaly throughout Christendom. I mean polygamy, or, if you prefer the term, plurality of wives. In approaching this delicate subject, I desire to do so in no offensive manner or unkind spirit; yet the institution, founded upon no written statute of your Territory, but upon custom alone, exists. It is a patent fact, and your own public teachers, by speech and pamphlet, on many occasions, have challenged its investigation at the bar of Christendom. I will not, on this occasion, be drawn into a discussion either of its morality or its Bible authority. I will neither affirm nor deny any one of the main propositions on which it rests. That there is *seeming* authority for its practice in the Old Testament scriptures cannot be denied. But still there were many things authorized in the period of the world when they were written which could not be tolerated now without overturning the whole system of our civilization, based, as it is, on that *newer* and *better* revelation of the common Saviour of us all. While it must be confessed that the practice of polygamy prevailed to a limited extent, yet it should be remembered that it was in that age of the world when the twilight of a semi-barbarism had not yielded to the effulgence of the coming day, and when the glory and fame of the Kings of Israel consisted more in the beauty and multitude of their concubines than in the wisdom of their counsellors.

“An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,” was once the *lex talionis* of the great Jewish lawgiver. So capital punishment was awarded for Sabbath breaking, and there were many other statutes and customs which, at this age of the world, if adopted, would carry us backward into the centuries of barbarism.

I lay it down as a sound proposition, that no community can happily exist with an institution so important as that of marriage, wanting in all those qualities that make it homogenial with institutions and laws of neighboring civilized communities having the same object.

Anomalies in the moral world cannot long exist in a state of mere *abeyance*; they must, from the very nature of things, become aggressive, or they will soon disappear from the force of conflicting ideas.

This proposition is supported by the history of our race, and is so plain that it may be set down as an axiom. If we grant this to be true, we may sum up the conclusion of the argument as follows: *Either the laws and opinions of the communities by which you are surrounded must become subordinate to your customs and opinions, or, on the other hand, yours must yield to theirs.* The conflict is irrepressible.

But no matter whether this anomaly shall disappear or remain amongst you, it is your duty at least to guard it against flagrant abuses. That plurality of wives is tolerated and believed to be right may not appear so strange; but that a mother and her daughters are allowed to fulfil the duties of *wives* to the same husband, or that a man could be found in all Christendom who could be induced to take upon himself such a relationship, is, perhaps, no less a marvel in morals than in matters of taste.

The bare fact that such practices are tolerated amongst you is sufficient evidence that the human passions, whether excited by religious fanaticism or otherwise, must be restrained and subjected to laws to which all must yield obedience. No community can long exist without absolute social anarchy unless so important an institution as that of marriage is regulated by law. It is the basis of our civilization, and in it the whole question of the descent and distribution of real and personal estate is involved.

Much to my astonishment, I have not been able to find any law upon the statutes of this Territory regulating marriage. I earnestly recommend to your early consideration the passage of some law that will meet the exigencies of the people.

ACT OF CONGRESS AGAINST POLYGAMY.

I respectfully call your attention to an act of Congress passed the 1st day of July, 1862, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and in other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah."—(Chapter cxxvii of the Statutes at Large of the last session of Congress, page 501.) I am aware that there is a prevailing opinion here that said act is unconstitutional, and therefore it is recommended by those in high authority that no regard whatever should be paid to the same; and, still more to be regretted, if I am rightly informed, in some instances it has been recommended that it be openly disregarded and *defied*, merely to defy the same.

I take this occasion to warn the people of this Territory against such dangerous and disloyal counsels. Whether such act is unconstitutional or not is not necessary for me either to affirm or deny. The individual citizen, under no circumstances whatever, has the right to defy any law or statutes of the United States with impunity. In

doing so he takes upon himself the risk of the penalties of that statute, be they what they may, in case his judgment should be in error.

The Constitution has amply provided how and where all such questions of doubt are to be submitted and settled, viz: in the courts constituted for that purpose. To forcibly resist the execution of that act would be, to say the least, a high misdemeanor, and if a whole community should become involved in such resistance would call down upon it the consequences of insurrection and rebellion.

I hope and trust that no such rash counsel will prevail. If, unhappily, I am mistaken in this, I choose to shut my eyes to the consequences.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

Amongst the most cherished and sacred rights secured to the citizen of the United States is the right "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience." It would have been strange, indeed, if the founders of our government had not thrown around the citizen this irrevocable guarantee, when it is remembered that so many of the framers of the Constitution must have been familiar with the acts of the British Parliament against "non-conformists," and had witnessed the injustice and hardships resulting therefrom.

They had seen men of the most exalted abilities and virtues excluded from places of public trust for no other or better reason than that they would not subscribe to all of the dogmas of a church established by law. They had witnessed at the same time other men of most questionable integrity and morality clothed in the robes of prelate and bishop; exacting, without stint or mercy, enormous revenues from an unwilling people, and expending the same in the pursuit of an unholy ambition, and in a luxury that better befitted the court of some eastern satrap than the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus on whom they professed to believe.

In the light of their past experience, and inspired by the great primal truths of the declaration, "the indefeasible right of man to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," still sounding in their ears, they founded a government on the basis of religious toleration before unknown to mankind.

This could not well have been otherwise from the very nature of things. It was the inevitable corollary that proceeded from the premises, and thus was it that religion was left a matter between man and his maker, and not between man and the government.

But here arises a most important question, a question perhaps that has never yet been asked or fully answered in this country. How far does the right of conscience extend? Is there any limit to this right; and if so, where shall the line of demarkation be drawn, designating *that which is not forbidden from that which is*? This is, indeed, a most important question, and from the tendency of the times must sooner or later be answered. I cannot, and will not, on this occasion, pretend to answer this question; but will venture the suggestion that when it is answered the same rules will be adopted as if the freedom of speech and of the press were involved in the argument.

Let us refer to this provision of the Constitution. It is found in the first article of the amendments: "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

Can we logically infer, from the above provision, that these rights are not correlative, or that they do not rest on the same principles; that one of these rights is of more importance to the citizen than another; and that his duty in their "free exercise" is not the same? I think not.

Let us briefly examine this proposition. Because "the freedom of speech and of the press" is guaranteed, can the citizen thereby be allowed to speak slanderously and falsely of his neighbor; can he write and print a libel with impunity? He certainly cannot; and his folly would almost amount to idiocy if he should appeal to the Constitution to shield him from the consequences of his acts. But the question may be asked, why not? The answer is at hand. Simply because he is not permitted to *abuse* these rights.

If, upon a prosecution for slander or libel, the defendant should file his plea, setting up that provision of the Constitution as matter of defence, the plea would not only be bad on demurrer, but the pleader would be looked upon as a very bad lawyer. Will any one inform me why the same parity of reasoning should not apply as well in one case as in the other? That if an act, in violation of law and repugnant to the civilization in the midst of which that act has been committed, should be followed by a prosecution, could it be justified under the guarantee of the Constitution securing the "free exercise of religion" more than in the case above cited? I shall pause for the answer.

There can be no limit beyond which the mind may not dwell and our thoughts soar in our aspirations after truth. We may think what we will, believe what we will, and speak what we will on all subjects of speculative theology; we may believe with equal impunity the Talmud of the Jew, the Bible of the Christian, the Book of Mormon, the Koran or the Veda of the Bramin; we cannot elevate other than by moral forces the human soul from the low plains of ignorance and barbarism, whether it worships for its God the llama of the Tartar, or the beetle of the Egyptian; but when religious opinions assume new manifestations, and pass from the condition of *mere sentiment* into *overt acts*, no matter whether they be *acts of faith* or not, they must not outrage the opinions of the civilized world, but, on the other hand, must conform to those usages established by law, and which are believed to underlie our very civilization.

But the question returns: Is there any limit to "the free exercise of religion?" If there is not, then in the midst of the nineteenth century human victims may be sacrificed as an atonement for sins, and widows be burned alive on the funeral pile.

Is there one here who believes that such shocking barbarism could be practiced in the name of religion, and in "the free exercise thereof," in any State or Territory under the Constitution of the United States? If not, then there must be a limit to this right under

consideration; and it only remains for the proper tribunal, at the proper time, to fix the boundaries as each case shall arise involving that question.

POWERS VESTED IN THE GOVERNMENT BY THE ORGANIC ACT.

The act of Congress organizing the Territory of Utah, and providing a government therein, defined with sufficient certainty the duties of each department in said government. These several departments were made to consist of the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Amongst other duties imposed on the governor is that of nominating certain officers, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council. The first question that arises under this head is: What officers are to be nominated by the governor? The seventh section of said act is in the following words:

“*And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided for by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, (not assembly,) appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for,” &c., &c.

Township, district, and county officers are to be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as the governor and legislative assembly may direct. It is clear to my mind that the organic act contemplates two classes of officers, viz: township, district and county, and another class not included in the former, which embraces all officers strictly territorial, such as attorney general for the Territory, marshal, auditor, treasurer, &c., &c. I cannot arrive at any other conclusion in the examination of that act than that the officers not included in the first class must be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, and cannot be *elected*, as in the former instance, by joint ballot of the legislative assembly. If I am right in this, then it follows that all such officers of the latter class who have been elected by the legislative assembly have held such offices contrary to law, and must have been removed upon the prosecution of a writ of *quo warranto*. It follows, further, that if such officers acted without authority of law, their acts were not and are not binding upon the citizen. This becomes a question of much importance when we consider the hardships and inconveniences that may hereafter grow out of the same.

I respectfully submit for your consideration whether it would not be safer either to pass some law legalizing the acts of such persons while in the supposed discharge of their duties, or it may be that it would require an act of Congress legalizing such assumed official acts.

Before dismissing this part of my subject, I feel it to be my duty to suggest to you whether a very grave question may not hereafter arise as to the authority of the legislative assembly to elect by joint ballot any of the officers denominated “township, district, and county officers.”

I have been unofficially advised that the word "election," as used in the organic act, might be held to refer to the people, and not to the legislative assembly. If such a question should hereafter arise, and such possible view should be taken in deciding this question, it would involve the most serious consequences. I will express no opinion on the subject. I only raise the question for your consideration.

REVISION AND CODIFICATION OF THE STATUTES.

I respectfully call your attention to the necessity of a thorough revision and codification of the statutes of this Territory. I am aware that something was attempted at your last session in that direction, but it seems to me that the committee that had that duty under their charge stopped far short of what was required at their hands.

It is the duty of the law-makers to leave the statutes by which the people are to be governed so plain, in their several requirements, that the stranger cannot be misled therein. It is extremely difficult to ascertain what precise statutes are in force on many subjects in this Territory.

Besides this, there are many provisions in the statutes manifestly unjust, and while they remain must be considered *anomalies*. I will not consume time in any argumentation on this subject, believing that it will be only necessary to call your attention to the facts as they exist.

Amongst the most objectionable of these provisions may be found the following in the Revised Statutes of 1855, and which are still in force :

Chapter 2, relating to justices of the peace, sections 8, 15, 19.

Chapter 3, relating to procedure in civil cases, section 28.

Chapter 6, relating to attorneys-at-law. This whole act should be repealed.

Chapter 12, relating to estates of decedents, sections 14, 24, 25, 26. The great objections to these sections is, that no limit whatever is fixed to the value of the estate, thereby cutting off claims which ought to be paid when there is enough to do so, and still the family of the deceased would be left in comfortable circumstances.

Chapter 18, in relation to divorces. There should be a specified time when such notice of the pendency of the application should be given to the defendant. Section 8, in same chapter, gives the probate judge powers too plenary. In a question of so much importance the party should have the benefit of a trial by jury.

Chapter 32 should be stricken from the statute. No such crime as treason against a Territory is known to the law.

I call your attention especially to sections 112 and 113, under the title of "justifiable killing and the prevention of public offences." These provisions are too palpably unjust to stand a day on your statutes. It would be an easy matter for an innocent man to be murdered, and yet under these provisions his murderer could escape under the plea that the circumstances were such as to *excite his fears*

that certain acts either would be done, or had been, for which he claimed the immunity of the statute. If your laws against the offences therein named are not sufficiently penal, make them so; but to authorize, by a public statute, the killing of a man on mere suspicion that he has committed or will commit certain acts which are less than capital, upon his conviction after a fair trial, seems to me most cruel and unjust. In China it is said that a high mandarin of the "blue button" may kill with impunity a person suspected of stealing rice, and cut open his stomach to find the evidence of his guilt. In no other instance have I ever been able to find any statute or custom analogous to the one under consideration. No community can adopt the principles contained in that statute without soon becoming (dropping the figure) as a "whitened sepulchre filled with dead men's bones."

VOTING BY BALLOT.

I respectfully call your attention to chap. xlvii, sec. 5, in the same statute, in relation to voting at elections by ballot. Said section is as follows :

"Each elector shall provide himself with a vote containing the names of the persons he wishes elected and the offices he would have them fill, and present it *neatly folded* to the judge of the election, who shall number it and deposit it in the ballot-box; the clerk shall then write the name of the elector, and opposite the number of his vote."

Why it should be required that the elector should provide himself a vote and present it "neatly folded" perhaps can be satisfactorily explained; but I confess that the object of voting by ballot is completely defeated by the above provision. Why not vote *viva voce* at once? The great object to be attained in voting at our popular elections is absolute freedom of the elector in depositing his vote. Hence it is that in most if not all of the States the right to vote by *secret ballot* is secured to the elector by stringent laws. The reason is obvious; a thousand circumstances might so completely surround the elector that he would be compelled oftentimes to vote against the convictions of his judgment, and yet could not, if interested and powerful parties were permitted to exercise their control over him in the discharge of one of his most sacred duties.

In connexion with this subject, I take pleasure in adopting the language of my worthy predecessor, Governor Cumming, as being eminently fit and proper :

"Many of the laws now on the statute book were passed under a condition of things which will soon cease to exist. You cannot reasonably anticipate a continuance of the partial isolation which has characterized your early history in this region. It must be borne in mind that you are situated upon the great highway between the oceans, which is already traversed by expresses and telegraphs, and is soon to witness the establishment of a railroad, transporting through your valleys the commodities of the world. It would be well that

you make timely preparation for changes that are fast approaching you, and are ultimately inevitable. New relations between yourselves, and between yourselves and the outer world, must occur. I would, therefore, urge upon you that you appoint committees to prepare a code of laws suited to the present and future requirements of this community. The judges are constituted your legal advisers in these matters; to them I refer you."

If this was true in 1860, how much more is it true to-day? The constantly increasing travel over the great overland mail route, and thousands of emigrants passing yearly through your territory, many of whom become permanent citizens, admonish all of us that your days of isolation from the outside world have forever passed. Even if it were desirable, you cannot longer remain isolated and walled in by these natural ramparts around you. Every cañon susceptible of improvement will be converted into some thoroughfare, where the never-ceasing tide of our population will be poured along. Every nook and valley which for ages have been only trodden by wild beasts or savage men, will become the home of some enterprising citizen, whose right it will be to claim the protection of just and wholesome laws.

FINANCIAL.

I herewith annex the auditor's and treasurer's reports for the year 1862. They have been made out with so much clearness in their details that it is only necessary on my part to refer them to you, accompanying the former with a few brief suggestions.

By reference to appended statement A, in the auditor's report, it will be seen that the aggregate amount of taxable property assessed within the Territory for the year 1862, is \$4,779,518; and the same statement shows a tax due the territorial treasury for the current year, estimated at one per cent. of \$47,795 18
From which will have to be deducted, for cost of assessing, collecting, and remittances by county courts, at least twelve per cent. 5,735 42

Leaving a probable net revenue of 42,059 76

The whole territorial liability, including the direct tax assessed by the United States, and assumed by the territorial legislature January 17, 1862, amounts to the aggregate sum of \$40,199 31

The assets out of which this sum is to be paid, by reference to the same report, amount to the sum of 50,612 10

Leaving a balance still in the treasury, Nov. 1, 1862, of 10,412 79

The above result cannot fail in being satisfactory to you. The report of the treasurer is so clear and concise that it is not necessary for me to add one word more than what is contained in the report itself.

Before dismissing this subject I call your attention especially to the auditor's report for the year 1861, in regard to the aggregate value of the taxable property within this Territory for that year. By examining the same, you will find that such aggregate amount was \$5,032,184, thereby showing the strange fact that since that assessment was made there has been a falling off in the value of taxable property within this Territory in a single year of \$252,666 ; and what is still more remarkable, this apparent loss in Great Salt Lake county alone has been \$140,280 ; whilst, on the other hand, in the county of Davis there has been an apparent gain of \$410,514.

I am advised that the cutting off of a portion of this Territory, and adding the same to that of Nevada, cannot account for this phenomenon. If there is no mistake in these computations, it presents a most remarkable fact indeed. I shall not attempt to account for it here, but call your attention to the same, merely adding that, in the absence of great local calamities which effect in their nature whole communities, I question whether such an instance can be found in the history of any people. But it remains for you to account for this phenomenon. This city is the heart and centre of the country where so remarkable a deficiency has developed itself, and yet there certainly have been no natural causes for this condition of things. Not only have the people stood still in all of their industrial pursuits, absolutely earning nothing over and above their current expenses that goes to swell the aggregate wealth ; but there has been a positive loss, if we are to be governed by these data, in Great Salt Lake county alone, in one year, of \$140,280.

Can this be so? When we take into consideration that the present year has been one of unusual prosperity, while the labors of the husbandmen have been most bountifully paid, and on every hand in this thriving city unmistakable evidences of prosperity are apparent. This result can only be accounted for on one hypothesis, viz: in former years the valuation of property has been too high, or the present year it has been too low. These fluctuations, to some extent, will always exist from factitious causes alone. in spite of the greatest precaution ; but it is the duty of the legislature to guard not only the people but the treasury against abuses of the kind, if any exist. There can be no wrong to the people in the collection of an *ad valorem* tax, providing the property has been fairly assessed, and its value fairly determined. The revenue is the common fund of the people, and there should be no favoritism in the collection of the same. No matter whether the individual property holder possesses ten, twenty, or a hundred thousand dollars' worth, he should submit to the same rules in determining its value as if he was only the owner of one hundred or ten hundred dollars' worth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 29th of October last the Secretary of the Interior addressed me a letter informing me that he had designated me to receive for the territorial library here "two sets of the documents, 2d session

36th Congress ;" that by the act approved the 14th of March, 1862, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1862, there is the following provision : " Provided that the said journals and documents shall be sent to such libraries and public institutions only as shall signify a willingness to pay the cost of transportation of the same." Upon inquiry, I found that no funds were at my disposal with which to pay for such transportation, and I notified the department accordingly. There will doubtless be other important documents to be distributed on the same terms hereafter, and I recommend that you provide the necessary means whereby you can avail the people of this Territory of the benefits of these donations.

I am advised that the penitentiary of this Territory is in a dilapidated condition, and that some repairs are absolutely necessary in order to make the same a safe or proper receptacle for public offenders. I recommend that you memorialize Congress upon that subject.

I have not been able to find any laws upon your statutes inaugurating a common school system, or that any money has been appropriated with a view to that end, although you have appropriated money to other objects of much less importance ; for instance, in keeping up a *quasi* military establishment at considerable expense to the people. As much as this condition of things may at one period of your history have been required, it seems to me that the time has passed when the territorial funds should be used for that purpose at the expense of so important a measure as that which looks to the education of the rising generation amongst you. I need not dwell here upon the importance of common schools ; your intelligence must supply any argumentation on my part.

The condition of the militia of this Territory is unknown to me, although the statute organizing the same makes it the duty of the lieutenant general commanding to make report to the governor, who is recognized as commander-in-chief, on or before the 1st day of December, annually ; yet no such report has been made to me, and therefore I am wholly uninformed on the subject. If I shall hereafter deem it to be my duty, I may require that such a report be made.

There are many other topics which, perhaps, I ought to refer to, but I have no data from which to draw conclusions. If reports on any of these subjects shall hereafter be made to me, I will communicate them to you with such suggestions as I may deem proper.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Complaints have been frequently made to me during the past summer, and up to a recent period, by emigrants who have suffered great loss and violence from hostile Indian bands who infest some parts of this and adjacent Territories, whilst peaceably pursuing their travels to such points of destination as was their right to do ; and, from statements which I believe to be reliable, certain residents of this Territory have been known openly to barter and trade with the same Indians for clothing and other articles which they at the time must

have known were the spoils of plunder from murdered citizens. These practices have, in my opinion, a direct tendency to encourage these outrages against humanity. I respectfully submit, for your consideration, whether any legislation is demanded at your hands to prevent these outrages in future. The presence of a military command here will doubtless have a tendency to prevent many of these horrors.

I am glad that I am enabled to inform you that the federal government has made arrangements to hold treaties with some, if not all, the tribes of Indians that have so long infested this and neighboring Territories ; and it is to be hoped that this will be done at an early day, and the Indian title to the lands therein be speedily extinguished, and such disposition will be made of their former occupants as becomes a great, generous, and just government.

HOMESTEAD ACT.

On the first day of January, 1863, the homestead act, passed on the 20th of May last, will go into effect, thereby enabling any person who is of the age of twenty-one years, or who is the head of a family, or who has performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and who has not borne arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, and has declared his intention to become a citizen of the same, to enter on and take possession of one hundred and sixty acres of any public land not otherwise appropriated, and by cultivating the same for the term of five years, and paying the sum of ten dollars, will, upon compliance with these conditions, be entitled to a patent for the same. Thus will it be in the power of every loyal citizen to possess a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, secured from all liabilities for any debt which he may have contracted prior to the date of his patent for the same.

When it is remembered that this beneficent act was intended to secure a home to any loyal citizen on terms so easy and just, its consequences for good cannot be well overestimated to the present and future generations. What patriotic devotion does the recipient of this great boon not owe to the government that thus shields himself and family from the possibility of want if he will make use of the means that God and nature have given him? What should be the character of that loyalty due from the citizen to such a government—a government which enables him at one bound, although ruined in his fortunes, to spring from indigence and penury to comparative ease and independence?

The Indian titles to the lands within our vast Territories will soon be extinguished, and they will be open to settlement on the terms above prescribed.

What inducements are there which are not held out to those just beginning life, and who may reasonably hope to witness thriving cities springing up where the wild Indian now lights his camp-fires and pitches his rude lodge?

When it is also remembered that every rood of land in this Territory will be opened to the citizens upon no harder terms than that they will occupy and cultivate it, and remain loyal to our common government, who should doubt for a moment that such a golden opportunity shall be offered in vain, or that one link shall be stricken from that chain of sympathy that should ever bind us alike in interest, in body and soul, to that same benign and just government?

CONCLUSION.

I have felt it to be my duty to urge upon your earnest consideration the suggestions and measures herein recommended; at the same time I felt that I would be wanting in proper respect to you were I to accompany each of these recommendations with an assignment of all the reasons which might be urged in their favor.

I am accountable to the government of our common country for these recommendations. You, too, are responsible to the same tribunal and to your immediate constituents, for the disposition that you make of them. It is your province and duty to consider and discuss them, and either adopt or reject them, as your wisdom shall determine.

I desire to assure you, gentlemen, that nothing in my power shall be wanting to demonstrate my honest regard for the interest and welfare of the people of this Territory. They deserve much at the hands of the federal government for their persevering industry, and so far as my humble efforts may contribute to that end, they shall never be wanting. No matter what differences of opinion may exist between us on many subjects, I will endeavor to convince you of my sincerity by the uprightness of my conduct, and shall always be satisfied with the discharge of my official duties when I know that they stand approved by the general voice of the people.

May each one of you be clothed with wisdom from on High in the discharge of the important duties which devolve upon you, and may your deliberations be such as not only to secure the lasting peace, happiness, and prosperity of the people of this Territory, but will also redound to the welfare and glory of our common country.

STE. S. HARDING.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

Utah Territory, December 8, 1862.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 28, 1863.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the "message of the President of the United States, communicating, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, correspondence on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other measures looking to the termination of the present rebellion," reported the following resolutions, which were read:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS of Congress concerning Foreign Intervention in the existing Rebellion.

Whereas it appears from the diplomatic correspondence submitted to Congress that a proposition, friendly in form, looking to pacification through foreign mediation, has been made to the United States by the Emperor of the French and promptly declined by the President; *and whereas* the idea of mediation or intervention in some shape may be regarded by Foreign Governments as practicable, and such governments, through this misunderstanding, may be led to proceedings tending to embarrass the friendly relations which now exist between them and the United States; *and whereas*, in order to remove for the future all chance of misunderstanding on this subject, and to secure for the United States the full enjoyment of that freedom from foreign interference which is one of the highest rights of independent states, it seems fit that Congress should declare its convictions thereon: *Therefore—*

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That while in times past the United States have sought and accepted the friendly mediation or arbitration of Foreign Powers for the pacific adjustment of *international* questions, where the United States were the party of the one part and some other Sovereign Power the party of the other part; and while they are not disposed to misconstrue the natural and humane desire of Foreign Powers to aid in arresting *domestic* troubles, which, widening in their influence, have afflicted other countries, especially in view of the circumstance, deeply regretted by the American people, that the blow aimed by the Rebellion at the National life has fallen heavily upon the laboring population of Europe: yet, notwithstanding these things, Congress cannot hesitate to regard every proposition of foreign interference in the present contest as so far unreasonable and inadmissible that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question, and of the real character of the war in which the Republic is engaged.

Resolved, That the United States are now grappling with an unpro-

voked and wicked Rebellion, which is seeking the destruction of the Republic that it may build a new Power, whose corner-stone, according to the confession of its chiefs, shall be Slavery; that for the suppression of this Rebellion, and thus to save the Republic and to prevent the establishment of such a Power, the National Government is now employing armies and fleets, in full faith, that through these efforts all the purposes of conspirators and rebels will be crushed; that while engaged in this struggle, on which so much depends, any proposition from a Foreign Power, whatever form it may take, having for its object the arrest of these efforts, is, just in proportion to its influence, an encouragement to the Rebellion, and to its declared principles, and, on this account, is calculated to prolong and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditure of blood and treasure, and to postpone the much desired day of peace; that, with these convictions, and not doubting that every such proposition, although made with good intent, is injurious to the National interests, Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempt in the same direction as an unfriendly act which it earnestly deprecates, to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen the Rebellion or to weaken those relations of good will with Foreign Powers which the United States are happy to cultivate.

Resolved, That the Rebellion, from its beginning, and far back even in the conspiracy which preceded its outbreak, was encouraged by the hope of support from Foreign Powers; that its chiefs frequently boasted that the people of Europe were so far dependent upon regular supplies of the great Southern staple that, sooner or later, their governments would be constrained to take side with the Rebellion in some effective form, even to the extent of forcible intervention, if the milder form did not prevail; that the Rebellion is now sustained by this hope, which every proposition of foreign interference quickens anew, and that, without this life-giving support, it must soon yield to the just and paternal authority of the National Government; that, considering these things, which are aggravated by the motive of the resistance thus encouraged, the United States regret that Foreign Powers have not frankly told the chiefs of the Rebellion that the work in which they are engaged is hateful, and that a new Government, such as they seek to found, with Slavery as its acknowledged corner-stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the Commonwealth of Nations.

Resolved, That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, which is the cause, also, of good government and of Human Rights everywhere among men; anxious for the speedy restoration of Peace, which shall secure tranquillity at home and remove all occasion of complaint abroad; and awaiting with well-assured trust the final suppression of the Rebellion, through which all these things, rescued from present danger, will be secured forever, and the Republic, one and indivisible, triumphant over its enemies, will continue to stand an example to mankind, *hereby announce*, as their unalterable pur-

pose, that the war will be vigorously prosecuted, according to the humane principles of Christian states, until the Rebellion shall be suppressed; and they reverently invoke upon their cause the blessings of Almighty God.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, through the Secretary of State, to the ministers of the United States in Foreign Countries, that the declaration and protest herein set forth may be communicated by them to the Governments to which they are accredited.

RESOLUTIONS
OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

IN FAVOR OF

The proclamation of the President of the United States, of the first of January, emancipating the slaves in the insurgent States, and pledging the State of Michigan to sustain the national administration in all its efforts to quell the present rebellion, and restore peace to the Union.

MARCH 2, 1863.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION on the state of the Union.

Whereas the present rebellion threatens the peace and perpetuity of the Union of the States, and requires the united efforts of all patriotic and loyal citizens to sustain the administration, to restore a permanent and honorable peace to the whole country: Therefore—

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That we will sustain the national administration with all the means in our power, in all its efforts to quell the present rebellion, and restore peace to the Union.

Resolved, That we unreservedly approve the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, emancipating slaves in the insurgent States and districts of the Union, believing it to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity.

Resolved, That while we lament the gallant dead who have given their lives for their country, and mourn over the appalling sacrifices of blood and treasure which this war has already occasioned, we nevertheless rejoice that through the mad and guilty act of the southern conspirators that wicked and barbarous institution of African slavery will receive its death-blow; and as lovers of humanity and Christian civilization we hail this great consummation with exceeding joy, not as a cause for the proclamation of the President, but as a beneficent consequence which must flow from it.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any terms of compromise or accommodation with the rebels while under arms and acting in hostility to the government of the Union, and on this we express

but one sentiment—unconditional submission and obedience to the laws and Constitution of the Union.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and joint resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and to the governors of the several loyal States.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February 24, 1863.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 2, 1863.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARLAN submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and of nations, and sincerely believing that no people, however great in numbers and resources, or however strong in the justice of their cause, can prosper without His favor, and at the same time deploring the national offences which have provoked His righteous judgment, yet encouraged, in this day of trouble, by the assurances of His word to seek Him for succor according to His appointed way, through Jesus Christ, the Senate of the United States do hereby request the President of the United States, by his proclamation, to designate and set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation, requesting all the people of the land to suspend their secular pursuits and unite in keeping the day in solemn communion with the Lord of Hosts, supplicating Him to enlighten the counsels and direct the policy of the rulers of the nation, and to support all our soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the whole people, in the firm discharge of duty, until the existing rebellion shall be overthrown and the blessings of peace restored to our bleeding country.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 3, 1863.—Ordered to be printed.

AN ACT

For enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Whereas there now exist in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquillity; and whereas, for these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and whereas no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted; are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice-President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: *Provided, however,* That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the national forces of the United States not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes: the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty; and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out, and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrolment, shall constitute one: *Provided*, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrolment districts as he may deem fit and convenient.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a provost marshal, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a provost marshal general, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, and whose rank, pay, and emoluments shall be those of a colonel of cavalry.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshal general, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish them with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia, when reported to him by the commanding officers; to communicate to them all orders of the President in reference to calling out the national forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and drafting; to file and preserve copies of all enrolment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of his subordinates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction; and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post; to detect, seize, and confine spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered to the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as soon as the exigencies of the service permit; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the provost marshal general, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrolment and calling into service of the national forces.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in each of said districts there shall be a board of enrolment, to be composed of the provost marshal, as president, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practicing physician and surgeon.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*. That it shall be the duty of the said board to divide the district into sub-districts of convenient size, if they shall deem it necessary, not exceeding two, without the direction of the Secretary of War, and to appoint, on or before the tenth day of March next, and in each alternate

year thereafter, an enrolling officer for each sub-district, and to furnish him with proper blanks and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enrol all persons subject to military duty, noting their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupation, and shall, on or before the first day of April, report the same to the board of enrolment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the provost marshal general on or before the first day of May succeeding the enrolment: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if, from any cause, the duties prescribed by this section cannot be performed within the time specified, then the same shall be performed as soon thereafter as practicable.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the enrolment of each class shall be made separately, and shall only embrace those whose ages shall be on the first day of July thereafter between twenty and forty-five years.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrolment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the national forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district; and thereupon the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. in addition, and shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons so drawn, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first upon the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on. And the person so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of their service.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procurement of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the board of enrolment shall relieve him from the draft.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the surgeon of the board, who shall truly report to the board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or

any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the board, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use for making an imperfect inspection or a false or incorrect report, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a court-martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged. And all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay from their places of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay to their places of residence; and all expenses connected with the enrolment and draft, including subsistence while at the rendezvous, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrolling and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe; and all expenses connected with the arrest and return of deserters to their regiments, or such other duties as the provost marshal shall be called upon to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such *such* regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe: *Provided*, The provost marshals shall in no case receive commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters, but only for forage, when not furnished by the government, together with actual expenses of postage, stationery, and clerk hire authorized by the provost marshal general.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act, who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the board of enrolment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted; and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment. And such as may re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such re-enlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property."

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment: *Provided*, That no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An

act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," and so forth, as requires the approval of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court-martial, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, as far as relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any court-martial against any person convicted as a spy or deserter, or of mutiny or murder; and hereafter sentences in punishment of these offences may be carried into execution upon the approval of the commanding general in the field.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three years or during the war.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the clothes, arms, military outfits, and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; and no person not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, furnished as aforesaid, and which have been the subjects of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, shall have any right, title, or interest therein; but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any quartermaster, or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft; or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or will fully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That, immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave may return within a time specified to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That depositions of witnesses residing

beyond the limits of the State, Territory or district in which military courts shall be ordered to sit, may be taken in cases not capital by either party, and read in evidence; provided the same shall be taken upon reasonable notice to the opposite party, and duly authenticated.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge advocate shall have power to appoint a reporter, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings of and testimony taken before military courts instead of the judge advocate; and such reporter may take down such proceedings and testimony in the first instance in shorthand. The reporter shall be sworn or affirmed faithfully to perform his duty before entering upon it.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the court shall, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to either party for such time and as often as shall appear to be just: *Provided*, That if the prisoner be in close confinement, the trial shall not be delayed for a period longer than sixty days.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war; and the punishments for such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory or district in which they may have been committed.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court-martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty and subject to the approval of the commander of the forces of which such non-commissioned officers and privates form a part.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the national forces, by draft, in the manner provided for in this act.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter details to special service shall only be made with the consent of the commanding officer of forces in the field; and enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such services beyond that allowed to other enlisted men.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That general orders of the War Department, numbered one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and sixty-two, in reference to enlistments from the volunteers into the regular service, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded; and hereafter no such enlistments shall be allowed.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the grades created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which no rate of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows, to wit: Regimental commissary the same as regimental quartermaster; chief trumpeter the same as chief bugler; saddler sergeant the same as regimental commissary sergeant; company com-

missary sergeant the same as company quartermaster's sergeant: *Provided*, That the grade of supernumerary second lieutenant, and two teamsters for each company, and one chief farrier and blacksmith for each regiment, as allowed by said section of that act, be, and they are hereby, abolished; and each cavalry company may have two trumpeters, to be paid as buglers; and each regiment shall have one veterinary surgeon, with the rank of a regimental sergeant major, whose compensation shall be seventy-five dollars per month.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who, in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a general court-martial or military commission, and shall, upon conviction, suffer death.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SOLOMON FOOT,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved March 3, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted the following statement, which was ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate:

Statement of the rules and practice of the Senate of the United States, in the appointment of its committees, from the commencement of the government under the Constitution, being from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 14th of March, 1863.

In the beginning committees were appointed for various purposes of organizing the body and communicating with the House of Representatives and the President, as evidenced under the form of an order designating by name the members so appointed, without its appearing in what particular manner they were chosen.

A committee thus ordered, consisting of Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Mr. Lee, of Virginia, Mr. Strong, of Massachusetts, Mr. Maclay, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bassett, of Delaware, were, on the 7th April, 1789, directed to prepare a system of rules for conducting business in the Senate.

This committee reported a set of nineteen rules, on the 13th of April, which were adopted by the Senate on the 16th of April, 1789, and among which was the following:

“All committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice.”

This rule continued, and appointments of committees continued to be made on special subjects, as shown on the journals, under the head of orders or resolutions.

On the 10th of January, 1806, a committee, consisting of Mr. Anderson, of Tennessee, Mr. Tracy, of Connecticut, Mr. Baldwin, of Georgia, Mr. Bradley, of Vermont, and Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, were appointed to take into consideration the rules for conducting business in the Senate, and report such alterations and amendments, if any, as they shall judge proper.

This committee reported, on the 13th March, 1806, a set of forty rules, which, having been amended, were agreed to on the 26th March, 1806. These rules, then well considered, matured, and adopted, form the body of the rules of the Senate as they now exist.

Among these rules is the following :

“14. All committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. But when any subject or matter shall have been referred to a select committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee.”

Up to this time all committees had been specially appointed; but one of the rules then adopted provided for the appointment of a standing committee in the following words :

“22. At the commencement of each session, a committee, consisting of three members, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.”

At the ensuing session of 1806-'07 this standing committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Smith, of Vermont. At the same session the House of Representatives appointed a committee for the enrolled bills on their part, and desired the appointment of a similar committee on the part of the Senate; which was agreed to, and Mr. Turner was appointed on the part of the Senate.

Also, at the same session, (December 17, 1806,) on motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

“*Resolved*, That a committee of three members of the Senate be appointed, who, with three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the said House, are to have the direction of the money appropriated to purchase books for the use of Congress, pursuant to the act making further appropriations for the support of a library, passed on the 21st February, 1806; and that the Secretary of the Senate notify the House of Representatives of the passage of this resolution.” And

“*Ordered*, That Mr. Adams, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Mitchell, be the committee on the part of the Senate.”

AT THE SESSION OF 1807-'08, on motion of Mr. Adams, the following was added to the rules of the Senate :

“At the commencement of every session a committee of three members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.” And

“*Ordered*, That Mr. Adams, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Gaillard, be the committee.”

UP TO THE SESSION OF 1816-'17, it will have been seen from this statement that only four standing committees had been authorized by the Senate, and these were :

1. A Committee on Engrossed Bills, &c.
2. A Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, &c.
3. A Joint Committee on the Library; and
4. A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Which committees had been appointed at each session succeeding the time of their being authorized. All other committees appointed up to this session were specially appointed for particular objects of consideration, and were called "select committees," but, by the 14th rule of the Senate, adopted on the 26th of March, 1806, "any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee."

The practice of appointing select committees for the consideration of the various subjects presented to the Senate had become so common that at the preceding session (1815-'16) between ninety and one hundred such committees had been appointed.

These numerous appointments of select committees by ballot, as the rules required, at various times throughout the sessions, had become inconvenient. This inconvenience appears to have been brought more particularly to the notice of the Senate by a proposition of Mr. Sanford, of New York, on the 4th of December, 1816, to raise thirteen *select* committees for the consideration of various portions of the annual message of President Madison to Congress at that session.

This proposition was laid over for consideration.

On the next day (the 5th December) Mr. James Barbour, of Virginia, submitted the following motion for consideration; which was twice read by unanimous consent:

"*Resolved*, That it shall be one of the rules of the Senate that the following *standing* committees be appointed at each session:

"A Committee on Foreign Relations.

"A Committee on Ways and Means.

"A Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

"A Committee on Military Affairs.

"A Committee on the Militia.

"A Committee on Naval Affairs.

"A Committee on Public Lands.

"A Committee on Claims.

"A Committee on the Judiciary.

"A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

"A Committee on Pensions."

On the 9th of December, 1816, this resolution was, on motion of Mr. Barbour, amended by changing the "Committee on Ways and Means" to *A Committee on Finance*; and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Sanford's proposition for the appointment of select committees was postponed.

On the 10th of December, 1816, the resolution submitted by Mr. Barbour for the appointment of the eleven standing committees as amended, having been reported by the committee correctly engrossed, was read a third time and passed.

On the 13th of December, on motion of Mr. Barbour, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of the eleven standing committees, agreeably to the resolution of the 10th of December, consisting of five members on each committee. (The number of members for each committee had not been previously fixed, but was then, no doubt, agreed to on motion, which, however, was not noticed on the journal.)

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the proposition of Mr. Sanford to refer the President's message to select committees, and it was amended so as to refer all the subjects appropriately belonging to the *standing committees* to those committees, respectively, and to refer the other subjects of the message, not so belonging to the standing committees, to a select committee for the consideration of each subject, which committees, consisting of five members each, were then appointed.

On the 16th of December, 1816, Mr. Armistead T. Mason, of Virginia, submitted the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That it shall be one of the rules of the Senate that there be appointed, at each session, *A Standing Committee for the District of Columbia.*”

On the 17th December this resolution was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and on the 18th December it was read a third time, and passed, and the committee, consisting of Mr. Mason and four other members, were appointed.

AT THE SESSION OF 1817-'18, viz: on the 4th December, 1817, Mr. Tait submitted the following motion for consideration :

“*Resolved*, That the Senate will, on ——— next, proceed to the appointment of the standing committees of this house.” December 5, considered and the blank filled with *Tuesday*. On Tuesday, 9th December, postponed to *Thursday* next.

On Thursday, the 11th December,

“Agreeably to order, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of the standing committees.”

“On motion by Mr. Tait,

“*Ordered*, That they consist of *five members each.*” (This order is the first noted on the journal fixing the number of members of which the standing committees should consist.) The Senate then appointed the members of the twelve standing committees under the rules.

The other standing committees under the rules, viz :

On Engrossed Bills, Resolutions, &c.;

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and the Joint Committees on Enrolled Bills, &c., and

On the Library, having been previously appointed on special motions agreed to by the Senate.

AT THE SESSION OF 1818-'19, (it appearing that no permanent provision had yet been made fixing the number of members of which the standing committees should consist,)

“On motion by Mr. Barbour, it was

“*Resolved*, That the standing committees to be appointed by the Senate consist of five members each, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.”

Agreeably to order, the twelve committees were appointed under the rule on the 20th November, 1818.

AT THE SESSION OF 1819-'20, the committees were appointed as at the preceding session of 1818-'19.

On the 14th December, 1819, Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, submitted the following motion for consideration :

“*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to arrange and report the rules for conducting business in the Senate, and the rules hitherto practiced on by the two houses of Congress.”

On the 16th December, 1819, on motion by Mr. Sanford,

“*Resolved*, That the select committee appointed to revise and report the rules of the Senate be authorized to propose such amendments to those rules as they may think proper to be adopted.”

On the 27th December, 1819, Mr. Burrill, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported the existing rules for conducting business in the Senate, with alterations and amendments, which were read.

On the 3d of January, 1820, the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the rules, and the same having been amended, were agreed to—there being forty-five rules of the Senate and fifteen joint rules of the two houses, which were ordered to be printed with the Constitution, and 500 additional copies for the use of the Senate.

Among the rules of the Senate thus agreed to were the following :

“30. The following standing committees, to consist of five members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise :

“A Committee on Foreign Relations.

“A Committee on Finance.

“A Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

“A Committee on Military Affairs.

“A Committee on the Militia.

“A Committee on Naval Affairs.

“A Committee on Public Lands.

“A Committee on Indian Affairs.

“A Committee on Claims.

“A Committee on the Judiciary.

“A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

“A Committee on Pensions.

“A Committee on the District of Columbia.

“A committee of *three* members, whose duty it shall be to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

“And a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.”

“31. All committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. But when any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee.”

AT THE SESSION OF 1820-'21 the standing committees were appointed as before, by ballot, and on motion by Mr. Wilson, of New Jersey, it was

“*Resolved*, That a standing committee, to consist of five members, be appointed on roads and canals, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.”

And the committee was immediately appointed.

AT THE SESSION OF 1821-'22, on motion by Mr. Eaton, “that the rules of the Senate be referred to a select committee, with instructions to expunge so much thereof as relates to standing committees,” “it was determined in the negative,” and

“*Resolved*, That the Senate will, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, proceed to the appointment of the standing committees of this house.”

On the 17th of December, 1821, the standing committees were appointed, with the exception of the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On the same day Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following motion for consideration :

“*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the preservation and repairing the national turnpike road, beginning at Cumberland, on the Potomac, and terminating at Wheeling, on the Ohio river; and they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.”

On the 18th of December the Senate proceeded to consider the said motion, and having modified the same, it was

“*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed on roads and canals.”

And it was accordingly appointed.

AT THE SESSION OF 1822-'23 the standing committees were appointed as at the preceding session.

(It will have been seen that the action of the Senate respecting the Committee on Roads and Canals, at the preceding session, was anomalous. It had been made a standing committee by the rules of the Senate, yet no appointment was made for it when the other standing committees were appointed. A proposition was made to raise a select committee to consider a particular kindred subject, which was so modified and passed as to authorize the appointment of *A Committee on Roads and Canals*, without designating it either as a select or special committee, or as a standing committee. It appears, however, that the action of the Senate was regarded as having discontinued the Standing Committee on Roads and Canals.)

At this session, viz : on the 18th December, 1822, Mr. Brown, of Ohio, submitted the following motion for consideration :

“ *Resolved*, That a *standing* committee of five members be appointed on the subject of roads and canals.”

On the 19th December this resolution was considered, modified, and agreed to, as follows :

“ *Resolved*, That a *select* committee of five members be appointed on the subject of roads and canals.” (This settled the question.)

AT THE SESSION OF 1823-’24, after several propositions to change the mode of appointing the standing and other committees, the following resolution was adopted on the 9th December, 1823 :

“ *Resolved*, That the 31st rule for conducting business in the Senate be so amended as to read : *All committees shall be appointed by the presiding officer of this house, unless specially ordered otherwise by the Senate.*”

And the standing committees were then appointed accordingly; the power of the presiding officer to appoint extending to *all* the committees—the rule requiring all committees to be appointed by ballot being thus changed.

AT THE SESSION OF 1824-’25, December 8, on motion by Mr. Barbour,

“ *Ordered*, That the standing committees of the Senate be appointed on Monday next.”

Monday, December 13.—Agreeably to order, the President *pro tempore* announced the appointment of the standing committees.

AT THE SESSION OF 1825-’26, viz : on the 7th December, 1825, the rule was amended, on motion by Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, so as to create two standing committees, viz : *A Committee on Commerce*, and *A Committee on Manufactures*, instead of one Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

On the 9th December, 1825, the rule was amended, on motion by Mr. Findlay, of Pennsylvania, so as to create a standing committee, viz : *A Committee on Agriculture*.

On the 12th December, 1825, agreeably to order, the standing committees of the Senate, including the above, were appointed by John C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

These appointments by the Vice-President probably being unacceptable to the members of the Senate, John Randolph, senator from Virginia, submitted a resolution to amend the rule, taking from the presiding officer the power to appoint the committees, and restoring the rule as it existed from the beginning, (or from the 16th April, 1789, to the 9th December, 1823, being upwards of thirty-four years,) viz :

“ *All committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice.*”

This was agreed to on the 15th April, 1826, by a vote of 40 yeas to 2 nays.

AT THE SESSION OF 1826-’27, viz : on the 8th of December, 1826, on motion by Mr. Chambers, of Maryland,

“Resolved, That the Senate will, on Monday next, proceed to the appointment of the standing committees of this house.”

Mr. Chambers then submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to by yeas 25, nays 19:

“Resolved, That in the appointment of the standing committees the Senate will proceed by severally appointing the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, for the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman.”

On the 11th December, 1826, the standing committees were accordingly appointed.

On the 18th December, 1826, a select committee was appointed to revise the rules, who reported amendments to them on the 27th December, which were considered from time to time, and adopted on the 14th February, 1828.

These rules contained the following:

“33. The following standing committees, to consist of five members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

“A Committee on Foreign Relations.

“A Committee on Finance.

“A Committee on Commerce.

“A Committee on Manufactures.

“A Committee on Agriculture.

“A Committee on Military Affairs.

“A Committee on the Militia.

“A Committee on Naval Affairs.

“A Committee on Public Lands.

“A Committee on Private Land Claims.

“A Committee on Indian Affairs.

“A Committee on Claims.

“A Committee on the Judiciary.

“A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

“A Committee on Pensions.

“A Committee on the District of Columbia.

“A committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

“And a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.”

“34. In the appointment of the standing committees the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chair-

man of a *standing committee*. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee."

"35. *When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.*"

AT THE SESSION OF 1828-'29 the standing committees were, on the 8th and 9th December, 1828, appointed by ballot, agreeably to the rule.

On the 24th of December, 1828, the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Eaton, was considered and agreed to :

"*Resolved*, That the 34th rule for conducting business in the Senate be amended to read as follows :

"The President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall appoint the committees of the Senate ; but if there be no President *pro tempore*, the Senate, in the appointment of the standing committees, will proceed, by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same ; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. When other committees shall be appointed by ballot, a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee."

(The adoption of this amendment to the rule disclosed the fact that the appointment of the committees by ballot was found to be tedious and unsatisfactory, and that it was preferred to leave the appointment of the committees to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, that officer being responsible to the majority of the Senate for his action on the subject, but that the Senate was not willing to leave the appointment of the standing committees to the Vice-President, as presiding officer, he not being responsible to the majority for such appointment, particularly, where he differed politically with such majority.)

AT THE SESSION OF 1829-'30, viz : on the 7th December, 1829, on motion by Mr. H. L. White, and by unanimous consent, it was

"*Resolved*, That the 34th rule for conducting business in the Senate be so far suspended as to authorize the Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, to elect, by ballot, the chairman of the Committee on Finance."

(The cause of this proceeding being that it was desired that Samuel Smith, senator from Maryland, then President *pro tempore*, should continue to hold the office of chairman of the Committee on Finance, which he had held at the previous session ;) and on the 9th December, 1829, on motion, by Mr. Woodbury, the Senate proceeded by ballot to the election, and Mr. Smith was duly elected, who then, as President *pro tempore*, announced the appointment of the committees.

On the 18th of January, 1830, on motion by Mr. Smith of Maryland, it was

“Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be considered a standing committee.”

AT THE SESSION OF 1830-'31 the same proceeding took place in the appointment of the committees as at the preceding session.

AT THE SESSION OF 1831-'32, the same.

AT THE SESSION OF 1832-'33 Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and on the 10th of December, 1832, he announced the appointment of the standing committees, not placing himself on either of them.

AT THE SESSION OF 1833-'34, the political majority in the Senate having changed, and the President *pro tempore* (Hugh L. White) elected at a previous session, having at this session resumed the chair, upon whom, under the existing rule, would devolve the duty of appointing the committees of the Senate, and he being then in the minority, on the 9th of December, 1833, Peleg Sprague, senator from the State of Maine, of the majority, submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to, by yeas 22, nays 18, Mr. White, President *pro tempore*, being, at his request, excused from voting, viz :

“Resolved, That the 34th rule of the Senate shall be so amended as to read and stand as it did prior to the 24th day of December, 1828.”

This change restored the appointment of the committees by ballot.

“On motion by Mr. Sprague,

“Resolved, That the Senate will, on Thursday next, the 12th instant, proceed to the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committees.”

Thursday, December 12, 1833.—The special order of the day recurring on the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committees of the Senate, on motion by Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, that the subject be postponed to Monday next, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 28, nays 18.

Monday, December 16, 1833.—Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate proceeded to the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committees, in conformity to the 34th rule, and having severally elected the chairmen of the said committees, then elected the remaining members of the same, respectively.

AT THE SESSION OF 1834-'35, viz: on the 1st December, 1834, on motion by Mr. Grundy, and by unanimous consent,

“Resolved, That the 34th rule of the Senate, so far as respects the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be suspended, and that the present committee (consisting of Mr. Grundy, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Knight, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Southard) on the Post Office and Post Roads be continued, with all the powers vested in them, and subject to all the duties enjoined on them by the resolution of the Senate of the 25th day of June, 1834.”

(The resolution of the 25th June, 1834, adopted on the motion of Mr. Sprague, of Maine, was as follows :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be authorized to sit in the recess of Congress to continue the examination of the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department, with power to send for persons

and papers, and to take the deposition of witnesses, either by personal examination or on commission, and to report at the next session.”)

On the 2d December, 1834, on motion by Mr. Poindexter, and by unanimous consent,

“*Resolved*, That the 34th rule of the Senate, so far as respects the Committee on Public Lands, be suspended; and that the *present* committee (consisting of Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Moore, Mr. Prentiss, Mr. McKean, and Mr. Clay,) be continued, with all the powers vested in them, and subject to all the duties enjoined on them by the several resolutions of the Senate at the last session, relative to frauds in the sales of public lands.”

(These resolutions were passed on the 5th of March, 1834.)

On the 11th December, 1834, all the other standing committees were appointed by ballot, agreeably to the rule.

AT THE SESSION OF 1835-’36, viz: on the 16th December, 1835, agreeably to the rule, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of the standing committees by ballot, in the first place of the chairman, and then of the remaining members.

AT THE SESSION OF 1836-’37, viz: on the 12th December, 1836, agreeably to the rule, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of the standing committees by ballot, first of the chairman, and then of the remaining members.

AT THE SESSION OF 1837, viz: on the 7th of September, 1837, on motion by Mr. Hubbard, another standing committee was added by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 33d rule of the Senate be amended as follows: After the words, “A Committee on the District of Columbia,” insert, *A Committee on Patents and the Patent Office*.

On the same day the Senate proceeded, agreeably to order, to the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committees, and had elected the chairman of three committees, when,

On motion by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, (of the minority,) and by unanimous consent,

“*Resolved*, That so much of the 34th rule as requires the appointment of the several standing committees by ballot, at the present session, be suspended, and that their appointment be made by the President of the Senate.”

On the next day (September 8, 1837) the Vice-President (Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky) announced the appointment of the standing committees, the chairmen of which were appointed by ballot on the 7th instant, and then announced the appointment of all the other standing committees.

AT THE SESSION OF 1837-’38, viz: on December 6, 1837, on motion by Mr. Grundy, (of the minority,) and by unanimous consent,

It was agreed that the Vice-President appoint the standing committees of the Senate for the present session.

On the 7th December, the Vice-President, accordingly, announced their appointment.

AT THE SESSION OF 1838-'39, on the 5th December, 1838, on motion by Mr. Hubbard, and by unanimous consent,

"*Resolved*, That the 34th rule of the Senate be so far suspended that the presiding officer of the Senate shall appoint, for the present session, the members of all the standing committees of the Senate, with the exception of the chairman of the Committee on Commerce; and that the Senate shall, previous to any such appointment, elect, by ballot, the chairman of that committee."

Whereupon, on motion by Mr. Hubbard, the Senate proceeded to the election, and on counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. King, of Alabama, (then President *pro tempore*,) had a majority, and was elected chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

On the next day (December 6) the President *pro tempore* announced the appointment of all the committees.

AT THE SESSION OF 1839-'40 the proceedings in the appointment of the standing committees were similar to those at the preceding session.

AT THE SESSION OF 1840-'41, the same.

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN MARCH, 1841, there were no standing committees appointed.

AT THE SESSION OF 1841, (1st session 27th Congress,) commencing in May, 1841, viz: on 1st June, 1841, on motion by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, (of the majority,)

"*Ordered*, That the Senate will, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, proceed to the appointment of the standing committees of the Senate."

On the 2d June the Senate, agreeably to order, proceeded to the appointment of the committees, by ballot, under the 34th rule, and, having thus appointed the chairmen of all the committees, on motion by Mr. King, of Alabama, and by unanimous consent,

"*Resolved*, That the 34th rule of the Senate be so far suspended that the President *pro tempore* shall appoint the remaining members of the several standing committees."

On the next day (June 3) the President *pro tempore* (Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey) announced the appointments accordingly.

AT THE SESSION OF 1841-'42, viz: December 9, 1841, on motion by Silas Wright, of New York, (of the minority,) and by unanimous consent,

"*Resolved*, That the 34th rule of the Senate be so far suspended that the presiding officer of the Senate shall appoint, for the present session, the standing committees of the Senate."

On the 14th December the President *pro tempore* (Mr. Southard) announced the appointment of the committees.

December 15, 1841.—The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Mangum, in relation to the public printing; which was amended, on motion of Mr. King, and agreed to, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a *standing committee* of the Senate be appointed, to whom shall be referred every question on the printing of documents, reports, or other matter

transmitted by either of the executive departments, and all memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, together with all other matter, the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any senator, communications from the legislatures of the respective States, and motions to print, by order of the standing committees of the Senate, of reports, documents, or other matter pertaining to the subjects referred to such committees by the Senate; and it shall be the duty of such Committee on Printing to report, in every case, in one day, or sooner if practicable."

On motion by Mr. Mangum,

"*Ordered*, That the committee consist of three members, to be appointed by the President *pro tempore*."

On the 20th December the President *pro tempore* announced the appointment of the said committee.

On the 17th February, 1842, Mr. Morehead submitted the following resolution for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That a *Committee on Retrenchment*, consisting of five members, be added to the *standing committees* of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the expenditures of the government in the several departments thereof, and to inquire whether any, and, if any, what, retrenchments can be made without injury to the public service; and to report thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient."

February 18.—The said resolution was agreed to, and on motion by Mr. Morehead, (of the majority,)

"*Ordered*, That the committee be appointed, for the present session, by the President *pro tempore*."

February 28.—The President *pro tempore* (Mr. Southard) announced the appointment of the committee.

AT THE SESSION OF 1842-'43, viz: December 8, 1842, on motion by Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, (of the majority,) and by unanimous consent, a similar resolution as at the preceding session was passed, and on the 12th December the President *pro tempore* (Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina) announced the appointment of the committees.

AT THE SESSION OF 1843-'44, viz: December 5, 1843, the 34th rule was suspended on motion by Mr. Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware, (of the majority,) and on the 11th December the President *pro tempore* (Mr. Mangum) announced the appointment of the committees.

AT THE SESSION OF 1844-'45, viz: December 4, 1844, the 34th rule was suspended on motion by Mr. Benton, of Missouri, (of the minority,) and on the 9th December, the President *pro tempore* announced the appointment of the committees.

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN MARCH, 1845, viz: March 5, Mr. Woodbury submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the 34th rule of the Senate be so far suspended that the presiding officer of the Senate shall appoint the members of the several standing

committees of the Senate, to act on any business appropriate for them at the present session."

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the said resolution, and agreed thereto.

March 6.—The Vice-President (George M. Dallas) announced the appointment of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Military Affairs.

March 10.—The Vice-President announced the appointment of all the other standing committees of the Senate.

AT THE SESSION OF 1845-'46, viz: December 2, 1845, Mr. Breese, of Illinois, (of the majority,) submitted the following resolution for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the 34th rule as requires the appointment of the several standing committees by ballot, at the present session, be suspended, and that the appointments be made by the President of the Senate."

On the 4th of December the Senate proceeded to consider the said resolution, and disagreed to the same—yeas 20, nays 21.

On motion by Mr. Mangum, of the minority,

"*Ordered*, That the Senate proceed to the appointment of standing committees on Monday, the 8th instant."

Monday, December 8.—On motion by Mr. Sevier, that the election of the officers of the Senate and the appointment of standing committees be postponed until to-morrow—

A division was called for by Mr. John M. Clayton, and, on motion by Mr. Sevier, the Senate adjourned.

December 9, 1845.—The Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the 34th rule of the Senate, to the appointment of the standing committees; and appointed a portion of the chairmen of those committees.

December 10, 1845.—The Senate resumed the appointment, by ballot, of the committees, and appointed the remaining chairmen.

The Senate then proceeded to the appointment of the remaining members of the several standing committees, in pursuance of the 34th rule of the Senate; and

The President of the Senate, having announced the state of the ballots for the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations,

On motion by Mr. Sevier,

Ordered, That the members of the said committee be arranged as follows: Mr. Cass, Mr. Archer, Mr. Sevier, Mr. Atherton.

The Senate having ballotted for the remaining members of the Committee on Finance, the President of the Senate announced the State of the ballots:

On motion by Mr. Sevier,

That the members of the said committee be arranged as follows: Mr. Lewis, Mr. Evans, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Jenness.

On motion by Mr. Berrien,

The Senate adjourned.

December 17, 1845.—The Senate proceeded to consider the motion submitted

by Mr. Sevier the 10th instant, for the arrangement of the members of the Committee on Finance, and agreed thereto.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the remaining members of the Committee on Commerce, and the result having been announced by the Vice-President,

On motion by Mr. Sevier, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the members of the committee be arranged as follows : Mr. Dix, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, Mr. Sevier, and Mr. Davis.

On motion by Mr. Speight, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the balloting for the remaining members of the Committee on Manufactures and the Committee on Agriculture be dispensed with; and

On motion by Mr. Speight, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That Mr. Sturgeon, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Colquitt, and Mr. Miller be members of the Committee on Manufactures.

On motion by Mr. Speight, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That Mr. Semple, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Turney, and Mr. Corwin, be the members of the Committee on Agriculture.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the remaining members of the Committee on Military Affairs; and the result having been announced by the Vice-President,

On motion by Mr. Sevier, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the members of the committee be arranged as follows : Mr. Hannegan, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Dix, and Mr. Speight.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the remaining members of the Committee on the Militia; and

Ordered, That Mr. Semple, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Fairfield, and Mr. Westcott, be members of the Committee on the Militia.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the remaining members of the Committee on Naval Affairs; and the result having been announced by the Vice-President,

On motion by Mr. Sevier, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the members of the committee be arranged as follows : Mr. Levy, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Dickinson.

[On this occasion the appointment of the committees by ballot resulting in giving positions to members of the minority of the Senate by the plurality rule, unacceptable to the majority, motions were made changing such positions, and giving the names of members a special arrangement or order on the committee, which, in every case, appears to have been agreed to without dissent. But the process having become tedious, if not troublesome, (lasting from the 9th to the 17th of December, 1845,) Mr. Sevier, of the majority, submitted a list of the members of the committees remaining to be appointed, arranged in an acceptable manner to the majority and minority; and]

On motion by Mr. Sevier, and by unanimous consent, the list of the remaining members of the committees submitted by him was adopted.

AT THE SESSION OF 1846-'47, on the 10th December, 1846, Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, (of the majority,) submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Vice-President be authorized to appoint the standing committees of the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution by unanimous consent; and on the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Sevier,

Ordered, That the Senate proceed to the appointment of standing committees on Monday, the 14th instant, at one o'clock.

December 14.—The Senate, in pursuance of the 34th rule, proceeded to the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committees; and having thus appointed the chairmen of six of the committees,

On motion by Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, (of the minority,)

Ordered, That the 34th rule be suspended so far as relates to the appointment, by ballot, of the remaining chairmen and the members of the several standing committees; and that the following be the standing committees of the Senate:

[Here follows the list, which was no doubt acceptable to both the majority and minority, no objection having been made from either side.]

AT THE SESSION OF 1847-'48.—On the 8th December, 1847, on motion by Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, (of the majority,) and by unanimous consent,

Resolved, That on Monday next, at one o'clock, the Senate will proceed to the appointment of standing committees, in pursuance of the rules.

Monday, December 13.—The Senate proceeded to appoint, by ballot, the chairmen of the several standing committees; and on the 14th December, on motion by Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, (of the majority,) and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the 34th rule be suspended so far as relates to the appointment by ballot of the remaining members of the several standing committees; and that the following be the standing committees of the Senate.

[The list is here inserted in the journal complete, including the chairmen previously appointed by ballot.]

AT THE SESSION OF 1848-'49.—On the 11th December, 1848, on motion by Mr. King, of Alabama,

Ordered, That the Senate will, to-morrow at one o'clock, proceed to the appointment of the standing committees of the Senate.

December 12.—On motion by Mr. King, and by unanimous consent,

Resolved, That the Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs consist of seven members each for the present session.

On motion by Mr. King, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the 34th rule be suspended so far as relates to the appointment by ballot of the standing committees of the Senate, and that the following be the standing committees, respectively:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of all the committees.]

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN MARCH, 1849.—On the 7th March, 1849, agreeably to order of 6th March, on motion by Mr. Mangum, (of the minority,) and by unanimous consent, (the 34th rule not being suspended,)

Resolved, That the standing and *select* committees for the present special session of the Senate be constituted and appointed as follows, viz:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of all the standing committees and one select committee.]

AT THE SESSION OF 1849-'50.—December 18, 1849, on motion by Mr. Mangum, (of the minority,) the Senate proceeded, by ballot, to the appointment of the standing committees, in conformity with the 34th rule of the Senate; and

The chairmen of nineteen committees having been thus appointed,

On motion by Mr. Mangum, and by unanimous consent, the list presented by him of the chairmen of the remaining eight committees was adopted without ballot.

December 19.—The Senate resumed the appointment of the remaining members of the standing committees; and, on motion by Mr. Mangum, the list presented by him of said members was adopted without ballot, *with* the exception of the members of the committees on the Judiciary, on the Territories, and on the District of Columbia; and the members of the said committees were then appointed by ballot.

May 28, 1850.—Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred a memorial of Robert Mills in relation to an enlargement of the Capitol, submitted a report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 33d rule of the Senate be so amended as to insert in the clause providing for the appointment of a standing Committee on Public Buildings, after the word "members," the words, "who shall have power also."

The Senate proceeded to consider the said resolution, by unanimous consent, and it was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Hunter,

Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that the Senate have empowered their *Standing Committee on Public Buildings to act jointly with the committee on the same subject of the House of Representatives*.

July 28, 1850.—A message was received from the House of Representatives by their Clerk, "that the House of Representatives concur in the order passed by the Senate the 28th of May, and have empowered the Committee on Public Buildings of the House of Representatives to act jointly with the same committee of the Senate."

AT THE SESSION OF 1850-'51.—December 3, 1850, on motion by Mr. Mangum, (of the minority,) and by unanimous consent,

Resolved, That the President *pro tempore* be authorized to appoint the standing committees of the Senate for this session, and also the members of joint committees.

December 4.—The President *pro tempore*, (William R. King, of Alabama,) announced the appointment of the standing and joint committees.

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN MARCH, 1851.—March 4, on motion by Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, (of the majority,)

Resolved, That the committees of the Senate at the executive session shall be formed and constituted the same as at the last session of Congress, except

where vacancies have occurred by the expiration of the term of any senator and in such cases the vacancies shall be filled by the Chair.

[There was no suspension of the 34th rule in this case.]

March 5.—The President *pro tempore*, (William R. King, of Alabama,) announced the appointment of members to fill the vacancies on the several committees, in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate.

AT THE SESSION OF 1851-'52.—December 8, 1851, on motion by Mr. Bright,

Ordered, That so much of the 35th rule of the Senate as relates to the appointment of the standing committees be suspended; and

On motion by Mr. Bright, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the following standing committees be appointed:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of the standing committees, including the joint committees.]

AT THE SESSION OF 1852-'53.—December 13, 1852, on motion by Mr. Bright, the same order took place in the appointment of the committees as at the preceding session.

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN MARCH, 1853.—On motion by Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, (of the minority,) and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the following be the standing committees of the Senate:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of the standing, including those of the joint, committees. The rule in this case was not formally suspended, the unanimous consent having been considered as equivalent to such suspension.]

On the 7th of April, 1853, on motion by Mr. Bright, and by unanimous consent,

Resolved, That the 34th rule of the Senate be amended by adding to the clause providing for "a committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate," the following: *And to whom shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge on the same.*

AT THE SESSION OF 1853-'54.—On the 12th December, 1853, Mr. Bright submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the 34th rule of the Senate be amended to read as follows, viz:

The following standing committees, to consist of the number of members opposite to each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on Foreign Relations, of six members.

A Committee on Finance, of six members.

A Committee on Commerce, of six members.

A Committee on Manufactures, of five members.

A Committee on Agriculture, of five members.

A Committee on Military Affairs, of six members.

A Committee on the Militia, of five members.

A Committee on Naval Affairs, of six members.

A Committee on Public Lands, of six members.

A Committee on Private Land Claims, of five members.

A Committee on Indian Affairs, of six members.

A Committee of Claims, of six members.

A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, of five members.

A Committee on the Judiciary, of six members.

A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, of six members.

A Committee on Roads and Canals, of six members.

A Committee on Pensions, of five members.

A Committee on the District of Columbia, of five members.

A Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, of six members.

A Committee on Retrenchment, to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the expenditures of the government in the several departments thereof; and to inquire whether any, and if any, what, retrenchment can be made, without injury to the public service; and to report thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

A Committee on Territories, to consist of six members.

A Committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, and to whom shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge on the same.

A Committee on Public Buildings, to consist of six members, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

A Committee on Printing, to consist of three members, to whom shall be referred every question on the printing of documents, reports, or other matter transmitted by either of the executive departments; and all memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, together with all other matter, the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any senator, communications from the legislatures, or conventions lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing committees of the Senate; and excepting, also, messages and other communications from the President of the United States, and such reports and communications from the heads of departments as may be made to Congress, or to the Senate, in obedience to law, or in answer to calls from the Senate; and it shall be the duty of such Committee on Printing to report, in every case, in one day, or sooner if practicable.

And a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the

Senate, who shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

At the same session, of 1853-'54, viz : on same day, 12th December, 1853,

On motion by Mr. Bright,

Ordered, That so much of the 35th rule of the Senate as relates to the appointment of the standing committees be suspended.

On motion by Mr. Bright, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the following be the standing committees of the Senate,
[Here follows on the journal a complete list of the standing, including those of the joint, committees.]

AT THE SESSION OF 1854-'55.—December 5, 1854, Mr. Slidell submitted the following resolutions, which were considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to :

Resolved, That so much of the 35th rule of the Senate as relates to the appointment of the standing committees be suspended.

Resolved, That the several standing committees, as existing at the adjournment of the Senate on the 7th August last, be reappointed, with the exception of such vacancies as may have been caused by the fact of any member of said committees having ceased to be a member of the Senate, and that the president *pro tempore* be authorized to fill such vacancies.

December 7, 1854.—Mr. Slidell submitted the following resolution ; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to :

Resolved, That the president *pro tempore* be authorized to fill the existing vacancies in the *committees* of the Senate, and that the additional members of committees, specially authorized by resolution of the Senate at the last session, be discontinued.

(By this resolution the increase of members on several of the committees from five to six were reduced again to five members.)

December 14, 1854.—The president *pro tempore* announced the following appointments to vacancies in the committees.

[Here follows on the journal the list of said appointments, including members of a select committee.]

January 22, 1855.—On motion by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, and by unanimous consent,

Resolved, That the 34th rule be amended, by adding to the clause relating to the Committee on Printing the following :

The said committee shall, also, supervise and direct the procuring of map and drawings accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

AT THE SESSION OF 1855-'56.—December 12, 1855,

On motion by Mr. Cass,

The Senate proceeded, in conformity to the 34th and 35th rules, to the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committees, and the following committees were appointed :

[Here follows on the journal a list of twenty-one committees; and by this appointment the committees which had by the resolution of the 12th December, 1853, been increased to six members, and by the resolution of 7th December, 1854, reduced to five, were again increased to six members.]

On motion by Mr. Cass, and by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the further balloting for the committees be suspended.

On motion by Mr. Cass, and by unanimous consent,

The list submitted by him of the remaining five committees was adopted.

December 13, 1855.—On motion by Mr. Cass,

Ordered, That the members of the standing committees of the Senate be arranged as follows:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of all the committees, the names of the members being arranged so as to place a member of the majority of the Senate next to the chairman on each committee.]

On the 17th December, 1855, Mr. Hunter submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be authorized to employ a clerk, at the same annual compensation that is paid to the engrossing clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

On the 6th of August, 1856, Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That one clerk (to be styled the clerk of printing records) be added to the corps of Senate clerks, who shall be the keeper of the records of the Committee on Printing, who shall be under the direction of the said committee during the sessions of Congress, and of the Secretary of the Senate during the vacation, and who shall receive the rate of compensation now allowed to engrossing and legislative clerks of the Senate.

On the 13th of August, 1856, Mr. Brodhead submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate continue to pay to the clerk of the Committee of Claims the same rate of compensation annually hereafter that he has heretofore received.

June 13, 1856.—On motion by Mr. Stuart, of Michigan,

Ordered, That the president *pro tempore* appoint a chairman of the Committee of Commerce, in the place of Mr. Hamlin, who was excused from serving as chairman of that committee.

June 16.—The president *pro tempore* appointed the next member on the committee as chairman.

AT THE SESSION OF AUGUST, 1856, being second session of the 34th Congress.—August 21, 1856, Mr. Hunter submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the standing committees appointed during the last session of

the Senate, be, and they hereby are, reappointed, and continued during the present session as they stood at the adjournment.

AT THE SESSION OF 1856-'57.—December 8, 1856, Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, submitted the following motion; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Ordered, That so much of the 35th rule of the Senate as relates to the appointment of the standing committees be suspended.

Mr. Pearce submitted the following motion for consideration:

Ordered, That the following be the standing committees of the Senate.

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of the committees, except the Committee on Printing, omitted by inadvertence, which was appointed on motion on the 9th December.]

The Senate proceeded, by unanimous consent, to consider the said motion; and,

On the question to agree thereto?

It was determined in the affirmative,	{ Yeas	34
	{ Nays	12

December 23, 1856.—Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed, by the president *pro tempore*, to take into consideration the expediency of so amending the 34th rule of the Senate as to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the committees, and of providing for the appointment and compensation of the clerks of the committees; and that the resolution of the Senate passed at the last session,* on the subject of the employment of clerks, be continued in force *until the further order of the Senate*.

* The resolution here referred to was submitted by Mr. Jones, of Iowa, on the 13th of December, 1855, and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That such committees as were authorized to appoint clerks at the last session be authorized to appoint clerks *until otherwise ordered*.

These committees were as follow:

The Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Commerce.

The Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Committee on Public Lands.

The Committee on Private Land Claims.

The Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The Committee on Roads and Canals.

The Committee on Pensions.

The Committee on Patents and the Patent Office.

The Committee on Retrenchment.

The Committee on Territories.

The Committee on Public Buildings.

The Committee on Printing.

And the President *pro tempore* (Mr. Bright, of Indiana,) appointed Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. Brodhead.

August 30, 1856.—On motion by Mr. Weller, and by unanimous consent,

Resolved, That such of the clerks of the standing committees as have been on duty during the extra session (of August, 1856) be paid the usual compensation.

On the 17th February, 1857, Mr. Benjamin, from the special committee appointed the 23d December, 1856, submitted a report, (No. 395,) which was ordered to be printed.

February 24.—This report was considered, amended, and, on motion by Mr. Crittenden,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE OF MARCH, 1857.—March 5, 1857, Mr. Benjamin submitted the same resolution for remodelling the committees which he had reported from the special committee at the preceding session, (17th February, 1857,) which was considered, amended, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the following be substituted for the 34th rule of the Senate:

Rule 34. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise;

A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Finance, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Commerce, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consist of five members.

A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Pensions, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five members.

A Committee on Claims, to consist of five members.

A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, to consist of five members.

A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five members, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

A Committee on Territories, to consist of seven members.

A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions directing the

payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge on the same.

A Committee on Printing, to consist of three members, to whom shall be referred every question on the printing of documents, reports, or other matter transmitted by either of the executive departments, and all memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, together with all other matter, the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any senator, communications from the legislatures, or conventions lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing committees of the Senate; motions to print additional numbers shall likewise be referred to said committee; and when the report shall be in favor of printing additional numbers, it shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost; the said committee shall also supervise and direct the procuring of maps and drawings accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate; and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three members.

On the 9th of March, 1857, Mr. Seward, of New York, (of the minority,) submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent:

Resolved, That the following be the standing committees of the Senate during the present session:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of all the committees provided for in the preceding resolution, and also of the Committee on the Library, which was not included in that resolution.]

On the question to agree to the resolution submitted by Mr. Seward,

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 18.

March 14, 1857.—The resolution submitted by Mr. Slidell on the 13th December was considered, amended, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the clerks employed by the standing committees of the Senate, except the clerks of the Committees on Finance, Printing, and Claims, including those committees which have been discontinued by the partial adoption of the report of the special committee submitted on the 17th February, 1857, shall receive, at the close of this session, an extra compensation equal to the amount of their per diem for sixty days.

AT THE SESSION OF 1857-'58, December 14, 1857, Mr. Allen, of Rhode Island, (of the majority,) submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, amended on motion by Mr. Hale, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senate will, on Wednesday next, at one o'clock p. m., proceed to the appointment of the standing committees.

December 16, 1857.—Mr. Allen submitted the following motion for consideration:

Ordered, That the members of the standing committees of the Senate be arranged as follows :

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of all the standing committees, including those, also, joint committees.]

The Senate proceeded to consider the said motion by unanimous consent ; and

On the question to agree thereto,

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 19.

On the 21st December, 1857, Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution, which, on the 23d of December, was considered, amended, and agreed to, as follows :

Resolved, That each of the standing committees of the Senate enumerated in the 34th rule be authorized to employ a clerk, with the exception of the four following committees, which shall not be entitled to a clerk, to wit :

1. The Committee on the Library ;
2. The Committee on Engrossed Bills ;
3. The Committee on Enrolled Bills ;
4. The Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

And that the clerks so employed shall receive a compensation of *six dollars* per diem during the sessions of Congress, except the Committees on Finance, Claims, and Printing, whose clerks shall receive an annual compensation of eighteen hundred and fifty dollars each.

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN JUNE, 1858.—On the 15th of June, 1858, Mr. Green, of Missouri, (of the majority,) submitted the following resolution ; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to :

Resolved, That the standing committees of the Senate, as they stood at the close of the late session, be continued during the present session.

AT THE SESSION OF 1858-'59.—On the 10th of December, 1858, Mr. Allen submitted the following resolution ; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to :

Resolved, That the Senate, after the reading of the journal on Monday morning, December 13, proceeded to the election of the standing committees of the Senate.

Monday, December 13.—On motion by Mr. Seward, and by unanimous consent, the 35th rule of the Senate, so far as it relates to the appointment of the standing committees, was suspended.

Mr. Allen submitted the following resolution for consideration :

Resolved, That the standing committees of the Senate be arranged as follows :
[Here follows on the journal a complete list of the standing committees, including those, also, joint committees.]

The Senate proceeded, by unanimous consent, to consider the resolution. And on the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 31, nays 20.

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN MARCH, 1859.—On the 4th March, 1859, Mr. Mason submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the several standing committees, as existing at the close of the late session of the Senate, be reappointed, with the exception of such vacancies as may have been caused by the fact of any member of said committees having ceased to be a member of the Senate, and that the Vice-President be authorized to fill such vacancies.

March 5.—The Vice-President (John C. Breckinridge) announced the standing committees of the Senate, as follows:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of all the committees, being the same as they stood at the adjournment of the late session, with the vacancies filled as required by the resolution of the 4th March instant.]

AT THE SESSION OF 1859-'60.—On the 21st December, 1859, Mr. Bright submitted the following motion for consideration:

Ordered, That the standing committees of the Senate be arranged as follows:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of all the committees.]

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion by unanimous consent. And on the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 31, nays 19.

On the 26th January, 1860, Mr. Bright submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the 34th rule of the Senate be so amended as to authorize the appointment of seven members, instead of five, on the Committee on Claims.

On motion by Mr. Bright:

Ordered, That two additional members on the Committee on Claims be appointed by the Vice-President, and they were appointed accordingly.

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN JUNE, 1860.—On the 26th June, 1860, Mr. Mason submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the standing committees appointed at the late session of Congress be, and they hereby are, reappointed for the present special session of the Senate.

On the 27th June, 1860, Mr. Bragg submitted the following resolution; which was read the first and second times, by unanimous consent:

Resolved, That any clerk to a standing committee of the Senate, who was appointed during the month of December last of the late session of Congress, shall receive the usual per diem from the beginning of the session, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 23d of December, 1857.

The Senate proceeded to consider the said resolution as in committee of the whole; and no amendment being made, it was reported to the Senate, read a third time and passed.

AT THE SESSION OF 1860-'61.—On December 10, 1860, Mr. Bigler submit-

ted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the several standing committees of the Senate, as they were arranged at the close of the last session of Congress, be, and the same are hereby, reappointed for the present session, and that all vacancies be filled by the President of the Senate.

January 9, 1861.—(No vacancy having been filled up to this time,) on motion by Mr. Chandler:

Ordered, That the Vice-President be authorized to appoint a member to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Commerce, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin; and Mr. Baker was appointed.

January 16, 1861.—Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be authorized to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, occasioned by the absence of the honorable Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina. The Vice-President appointed Mr. Rice to fill the vacancy in the said committee.

January 22, 1861.—(The other vacancies on the committees still remaining unfilled,)

Mr. Fitch submitted the following motion for consideration:

Ordered, That the Vice-President be directed to fill the vacancies in the standing committees of the Senate.

The Senate proceeded, by unanimous consent, to consider the said motion, and it was agreed to.

The Vice-President stated that no notice had been taken in the journal of the withdrawal of certain senators from the chamber on yesterday, and that no paper had been filed with the presiding officer by those senators notifying him that they had withdrawn from the Senate; and that he would like some instruction as to what vacancies exist in the committees, and whether the names of those senators should continue to be called in taking the yeas and nays.

January 24, 1861.—(No instructions having been given to the Vice-President, as desired by him,)

The Vice-President announced the appointment of members to fill vacancies in the standing committees, in pursuance of the order of the Senate of the 22d instant, as follows:

[Here follows on the journal a list of the names of members appointed to fill the vacancies in the standing committees.]

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN MARCH, 1861.—On the 8th March, 1861, Mr. Bright, of Indiana, (of the minority,) submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the following be the standing committees of the Senate during the present session:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of the standing committees, arranged acceptably to the majority and minority of the Senate.]

On the 13th March, 1861, Mr. Hale submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay the clerks to committees and pages employed during the present special session of the Senate the usual per diem compensation.

AT THE SESSION OF JULY, 1861, (1st session 37th Congress.)—On the 6th July, 1861, Mr. Fessenden submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to :

Resolved, That the following be the standing committees of the Senate during the present session :

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of all the committees.]

AT THE SESSION OF 1861-'62, (2d session 37th Congress.)—On the 4th December, 1861, on motion by Mr. Collamer, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That so much of the 35th rule of the Senate as requires the appointment of the standing committees to be made by ballot be suspended.

Mr. Collamer submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to :

Resolved, That the following be the standing committees of the Senate during the present session :

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of all the standing committees of the Senate, including those to act jointly with similar committees of the House of Representatives.]

AT THE SESSION OF 1862-'63, (3d session 37th Congress.)—On the 3d of December, 1862, on motion by Mr. Anthony, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That so much of the 35th rule of the Senate as requires the appointment of the standing committees to be made by ballot be suspended.

Mr. Anthony submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to :

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of the standing committees of the Senate, including those having power to act jointly with similar committees of the House of Representatives.]

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE IN MARCH, 1863.—On the 5th of March, 1863, Mr. Anthony submitted the following resolution for consideration :

Resolved, That the President *pro tempore* be authorized to appoint the standing committees of the Senate for this special session, and also the members of the joint committees.

The Senate proceeded, by unanimous consent, to consider the said resolution; and

On motion by Mr. Fessenden, to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and in lieu thereof inserting: *That, for the purposes of this session, the standing committees be continued as constituted at the last session of the Senate, and that the President pro tempore be authorized to fill vacancies whenever the same may be necessary.*

It was determined in the negative—yeas 14, nays 22. So the amendment was not agreed to; and

On the question to agree to the resolution submitted by Mr. Anthony, it was determined in the affirmative.

On the 6th of March, 1863, the President *pro tempore* (the honorable Solomon Foot, of Vermont) announced the appointment of the standing committees of the Senate for this special session, under the resolution of yesterday, as follows:

[Here follows on the journal a complete list of the standing committees, including those having power to act jointly with similar committees of the House of Representatives.]

On the 6th March, 1863, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the 34th rule of the Senate be amended by adding thereto, *A Committee on Agriculture, to consist of five members.*

Ordered, That the said committee be appointed by the President *pro tempore*; and

The President *pro tempore* appointed Mr. Sherman, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, and Mr. Powell.

Mr. Grimes submitted the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the clerks of committees appointed for the term of the session be continued during the present special session.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the preceding statement it will be seen that, from the first session in 1789 to the session of 1816-'17, only four standing committees had been authorized, viz: on Engrossed Bills, on Enrolled Bills, on the Library, and on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. All other subjects requiring reference having been, on motion, referred to select committees, composed, according to circumstances, of three or five members.

The first general rule adopted for the appointment, at each session, of standing committees for the consideration of the several great interests of the country, as indicated by the names of those committees, was adopted on the 10th of December, 1816.

The necessity for this change from select to standing committees had become apparent in the practice of the Senate. The numerous select committees appointed upon separate and distinct objects were unsuited to the establishment of a uniform and consistent course of legislation upon subjects of a similar nature justly requiring action upon fixed principles; hence a due regard to economy of time and labor in the performance of the public business and of the public interests would not admit of a longer postponement of this change.

So numerous had become the appointments of select committees upon bills, resolutions, memorials, petitions, and other matters, that at the session preceding this change (1815-'16) they numbered between ninety and one hundred.

These numerous appointments of select committees not only consumed much of the time of the Senate, but deprived this honorable body of the advantages to be derived from the practice and experience, upon correct and uniform rules and principles, and rendered their collection and application in the routine of business difficult if not impracticable.

These advantages have been secured, as experience has shown, by the appointment of standing committees at the beginning of each session, to which all the subjects coming before the body, according to their nature, may respectively be referred; the exceptions being in regard to extraordinary and particular subjects, which, in the judgment of the Senate, a standing committee would either not have the time or would not be so well suited to consider, in which case a select committee might be advantageously appointed.

The advantages referred to are secured by the permanent character of the standing committees, which, although reappointed at every session, are composed of members who, with few exceptions, continue on the same committees during their official terms of office in the Senate, and perpetuate the established practice and principles of action.

General rules for the establishment and changes of the standing committees of the Senate were adopted at the following dates, viz: On the 10th of December, 1816; 3d of January, 1820; 14th of February, 1828; 12th of December, 1853; and 5th of March, 1857.

The modes of appointing the committees of the Senate, as will appear from the preceding statement, have been variable.

The first general rule on the subject was adopted on the 16th of April, 1789, which required that "all committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice."

On the revision and extension of the rules on the 26th of March, 1806, the same mode was continued. It was also continued in the rules adopted on the 3d of January, 1820, and remained the rule until the 9th of December, 1823, having been in force for upwards of thirty-four years.

On the said 9th of December, 1823, the following rule was substituted, changing the mode :

"All committees shall be appointed by the presiding officer of this house, unless specially ordered otherwise by the Senate."

This rule was, however, of short duration ; as on the 15th of April, 1826, it was abolished, and the rule of the 16th of April, 1789, for appointment by ballot, was restored.

On the 8th of December, 1826, that rule was amended by requiring the chairmen of the committees to be balloted for separately, and the other members to be chosen by one ballot.

On the 14th of February, 1828, the following rule was adopted :

"In the appointment of the standing committees the Senate will proceed by ballot severally to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then by one ballot the other members necessary to complete the same ; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee."

The standing committees had been appointed by ballot from their formation, in December, 1816, to the 9th of December, 1823. The appointment by ballot being restored on the 15th of April, 1826, it continued until the 24th of December, 1828, when the rule was again changed so as to require the *President pro tempore* to appoint the committees ; and if there was no *President pro tempore* they were to be appointed by ballot. This mode was continued until the 9th of December, 1833, when the ballot rule was restored, which rule has continued down to the present time.

The rule adopted for the appointment of the standing committees on the 14th of February, 1828, remains the rule for the appointment of those committees at the present time ; so that the ballot rule has existed, with the exception of about seven years, from the beginning of the government, or about seventy-four years.

The *practice* of the Senate, however, in the appointment of its committees, has, for the most part, differed from that rule.

From the beginning the journals record the formation of committees by naming the members under the form of an order of the Senate, sometimes on motion of a member, and at other times not so stated. This continued up to December, 1816, when the regular standing committees were authorized. Since that time the preceding statement, taken from the journals, show particularly the manner in which all committees have been appointed.

The appointment of committees by ballot, therefore, is now and has been the rule, and the practice is required to conform to this rule until changed by the Senate, unless, by *unanimous consent*, the rule may be suspended in particular cases.

It has been found in practice that, without a previous consultation and arrangement, the balloting for committees is not only tedious, but may result, by the plurality principle, contrary to the will of the majority, in giving all the members of a committee to a united minority of the Senate, except the chairman, who is required by the rule to be elected by a majority of ballots; and, on the other hand, with such an arrangement on the part of the majority, the minority members may be entirely excluded from the committees.

In the beginning, and before the standing committees were authorized, the practice in the Senate in the appointment of committees was assimilated to that of the Parliament of Great Britain, which, as stated by Mr. Jefferson in his *Manual*, was as follows:—

“If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to the committee of the whole house, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one, and may, in any case, put in and put out whom they please.”

“Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill; for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, or, as it is said, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it. It is therefore a constant rule ‘*that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it.*’ And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused.”

According to Mr. May’s treatise upon the rules and usage of the Parliament, “In the House of Lords there are no special rules in regard to the appointment and constitution of select committees.” The House resolve that a select committee be appointed; after which, it is ordered that certain lords, then nominated, shall be appointed a committee to inquire into the matters referred, and to report to the House.”

In the House of Commons, “In order to insure fairness and efficiency in the constitution and proceedings of select committees, and to make their conduct

open to observation, the House of Commons have laid down the following regulations :—

1. "That leave for the appointment of a special committee shall not be moved for without notice, and that in the case of members proposed to be added or substituted after the first appointment of the committee, the notice shall include the names of the members proposed to be added or substituted."

2. "That it be recommended to every member moving for the appointment of a select committee to ascertain previously whether each member proposed to be named by him on such committee will give his attendance thereupon."

3. "That every member intending to propose a select committee shall, one day next before the nomination of such committee, place on the notices the names of the members intended to be proposed by him to be members of such committee."

In compliance with the first of these resolutions, "a select committee is usually confined to fifteen members; but if from any special circumstance, a larger number should be thought necessary, the House will allow it. In special cases the House have also thought fit to appoint certain committees by ballot, or to name two members, and to appoint the rest of the committee by ballot, or to choose twenty-one names by ballot, and to permit each of two members nominated by the House to strike off four from that number. Members are frequently added to committees, and other members originally nominated are discharged from further attendance. Whatever may be the number of a committee, it is not probable that all could attend, and the House order in each case what number shall be a quorum. If no quorum were named, it would be necessary for all the members of the committee to attend. There are generally a quorum in committees of the Upper House, and in the Commons the usual number is five; but three are sometimes allowed, and occasionally seven, or any other number which the House may please to direct."

These appear to be the only remarks in the authorities named concerning the appointment or constitution of committees, which being the only point under consideration, no further extracts on that point are necessary.

It will have been observed that these extracts relate to the appointment of *select* committees of Parliament.

To these committees, it appears that the committees of the Senate were, in the first instance, assimilated, and so continued until the regular "standing committees" were authorized, there appearing to be no such *standing committees* appointed in the Parliament. In the House of Lords, however, "*A committee for standing orders*, is appointed at the commencement of every session which combines the functions of the committees on petitions for bills and on standing orders in the Commons. It consists of forty lords, besides the chairman of the lords committees, (of the whole house,) who is always chairman of the standing order committee; and three lords, including the chairman, are a quorum."

“Every opposed private bill is referred to a select committee of five lords, who choose their own chairman.”

“These committees are appointed in a manner very similar to that adopted in the Commons, by a committee resembling the committee of selection. A committee is named by the House every session, consisting of the chairman of committees (of the whole,) and four other lords, who select, and propose to the House, the names of the five lords who are to form a select committee for the consideration of each opposed private bill.”

The definition (given in May's treaties) of a select committee as applicable to both Houses of Parliament is as follows :

“A select committee is composed of certain members appointed by the House to consider or inquire into any matters, and to report their opinions, for the information of the House. Like a committee of the whole House, a select committee are restrained from considering matters not specially referred to them by the House.”

“In the House of Lords there are no special rules in regard to the appointment and constitution of select committees. The House resolve that a select committee be appointed ; after which, it is ordered that certain lords then nominated shall be appointed a committee to inquire into the matters referred, and to report to the House.”

Although in the beginning, as before stated, the Senate adopted the practice of the British Parliament in appointing select committees on all subjects requiring reference and examination, it was found by experience that impartiality, economy of time, and a just and proportionate regard to the political sentiments of the majority and minority of the House, for the time being, rendered it necessary and proper that standing committees should be appointed on each of the great or general interests of the country, in advance of any reference whatever, or at the commencement of each session of Congress, or of the Senate, to which, as a matter of course, any particular subject coming under any such general head should be referred ; and that, on each of those standing committees, both sides of the House, in a just and equitable proportion, should be represented.

This fair and generous principle, so congenial to the general spirit and genius of our republican institutions, and the high character of the Senate of the United States, is now the settled practice of this honorable body, and has not in any instance been intentionally departed from.

All of which, agreeably to request, is most respectfully submitted to the honorable Henry B. Anthony, senator of the United States from the State of Rhode Island, by his obedient servant,

W. HICKEY,

Chief Clerk Senate United States.

LIST OF COMMITTEES
OF
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE
SPECIAL SESSION.

MARCH 6, 1863.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, chairman.
Foster.
Doolittle.
Davis.
Johnson.
Bayard.
Harris.

Finance.

Mr. Fessenden, chairman.
Collamer.
Sherman.
Howe.
Cowan.
McDougall.
Hicks.

Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, chairman.
Morrill.
Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Ten Eyck.
Saulsbury.
Trumbull.
Morgan.

Agriculture.

Mr. Sherman, chairman.
Harlan.
Morrill.
Lane, of Kansas,
Powell.

Military Affairs and the Militia.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., chairman.
Lane, of Indiana.
Howard.
Nesmith.
Morgan.
Sprague.
Bowden.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Grimes.
Sherman.
McDougall.
Johnson.
Ramsey.
Sprague.

Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman.
 Foster.
 Ten Eyck.
 Harris.
 Howard.
 Bayard.
 Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Trumbull.
 Johnson.
 Ramsey.
 Bowden.
 Buckalew.

Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, chairman.
 Clark.
 Pomeroy.
 Carlile.
 Harding.
 Ramsey.
 Hendricks.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harris, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Morrill.
 Howard.
 Bayard.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Harlan.
 Nesmith.
 Davis.
 Wilson, of Missouri.

Pensions.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
 Lane, of Indiana.
 Howe.
 Pomeroy.
 Saulsbury.
 Buckalew.
 Bowden.

Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Wilkinson, chairman.
 Chandler.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Nesmith.
 Wright.

Claims.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
 Howe.
 Pomeroy.
 Anthony.
 Hicks.
 Harding.
 Hendricks.

District of Columbia.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
 Dixon.
 Morrill.
 Wade.
 Anthony.
 Richardson.
 Wright.

Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. Cowan, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Harris.
 Saulsbury.
 Carlile.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Foot, chairman.
 Anthony.
 Chandler.
 Saulsbury.
 Wilson, of Missouri.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Dixon, chairman.
 Clark.
 Harding.

Territories.

Mr. Wade, chairman.
 Wilkinson.
 Hale.
 Lane, of Kansas.
 Carlile.
 Wilson, of Missouri.
 Richardson.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, chairman.
 Sumner.
 Harding.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Anthony, chairman.
 Harlan.
 Powell.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
 Fessenden.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the part of the Senate.

Mr. Howe, chairman.
 Cowan.
 Saulsbury.

LIST OF COMMITTEES

To Admit and Control the Confir-
mation of the Expenses of the Senate.
Mr. Dixon, chairman.
Clark.
Harding.
Mr. Lane of Indiana, chairman.
Stanger.
Harding.

Public Buildings and Grounds.
Mr. Toot, chairman.
Anthony.
Chandler.
Saulsbury.
Wilson of Massachusetts.
Mr. Wade, chairman.
Williamson.
Hale.
Lane of Kansas.
Carlisle.
Wilson of Missouri.
Richardson.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.
On the part of the Senate.
Mr. Collamer, chairman.
Fessenden.
Mr. Howe, chairman.
Conan.
Saulsbury.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.
On the part of the Senate.
Mr. Anthony, chairman.
Horton.
Fennell.
Mr. Howe, chairman.
Conan.
Saulsbury.

Senate documents

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